

Meredith Jones

English 470: Author in Context: James Joyce and W. B. Yeats.

RESEARCH LOG:

Presentation on Charles Stewart Parnell

*all presentation notes are the synthesis of all research (not necessarily taken from one particular source, except when otherwise stated.)

SLIDE ONE: Charles Stewart Parnell: The Uncrowned King of Ireland.

SOURCES: Title comes from “Ivy Day in the Committee Room” By James Joyce

Picture comes from:

http://www.radford.edu/~eurotrails/dublin_jj.htm

COMMENTARY: I just realized I’m starting and ending the presentation with lines from “Ivy Day in the Committee Room.” Originally the title page was black with Parnell’s portrait and the same title. I decided though, while working on one of the last slides, that I only wanted a black background on the slide about his death. I want that slide to stand out from the blues, greens and browns shades of the rest of the slides. I’m also hoping that by using faded boxes layered over pictures I have solved some of the color contrast issues I had with my last Power Point project.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- The title comes from “Ivy Day in the Committee Room” by James Joyce. He’s actually credited with coining this phrase

SLIDE TWO: Family History

SOURCES:

Information is extracted and paraphrased from:

The Last Victorians (pgs. 271-72)

Irish Midlands Ancestry:

http://www.irishmidlandsancestry.com/content/family_history/families/parnells.htm

<http://www.imh.org/imh/kyhpl3a.html> portrait of Charles II

NNDB:

http://www.nndb.com/people/599/000096311/picture_of_Thomas_Parnell

The Amica Library:

<http://www.davidrumsey.com/amico/amico8107796-22262.html> painting of Delia Tudor

<http://www.pearsecom.com/Ireland/anniversaries/June%2027th,%201846%20-%20Birth%20of%20Charles%20Stewart%20Parnell.htm> picture of Avondale

<http://users3.ev1.net/~de238/stewart/history004.htm> painting of Commodore Charles

Stewart

http://www.mapspictures.com/large_maps/wicklow.htm map of Co. Wicklow

COMMENTARY FOR SLIDES TWO-FIVE: I had been scrounging for weeks to find suitable information on the Parnell family and looking through genealogy websites (the ones that don’t ask for some sort of payment) in order to piece together a decent family tree to give the class an idea of how British the family was in contrast to their beliefs and

Parnell's own political career. Finally Saturday afternoon I found a website detailing the family history dating back to the first Thomas Parnell before the family even moves to Ireland. It was a lifesaver.

Originally, I was going to create a family tree in Photoshop. However, I couldn't not fit all of the necessary information on the image and have it still be clear. This way I can discuss notable family members and their accomplishments, I will just have to be more clear as to where they fall in the timeline.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Thomas Parnell was a member of a well-to-do business family in Congleton Cheshire and a supporter of Cromwell during the Civil War in England. (Irish Midlands Ancestry site)
- The return of a constitutional monarchy to Great Britain in 1660 under Charles II. This period continued until the Revolution of 1688. (American Heritage Dictionary) The Stuarts were placed back on the throne; the first of them after the Restoration was King Charles II. (New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy)
- Thomas settled in Rathleague Maryboro in Queen's County.

SLIDE THREE: Family History

SOURCES:

Information was extracted from:

The Last Victorians (pgs. 271-72)

Irish Midlands Ancestry:

http://www.irishmidlandsancestry.com/content/family_history/families/parnells.htm

The portrait of Thomas Parnell was taken from:

NNDB:

<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>

Portrait for Sir John Parnell was taken from:

<http://www.proni.gov.uk/records/private/pictlist.html>

PRESENTATION NOTES:

Avondale was originally given to William's father but poor health prevented him from ever moving into the estate

SLIDE FOUR: Family History

SOURCES:

Information was extracted from:

The Last Victorians (pgs. 271-72)

Irish Midlands Ancestry:

http://www.irishmidlandsancestry.com/content/family_history/families/parnells.htm

NNDB:

<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>

Picture of Avondale taken from:

<http://www.pearsecom.com/Ireland/anniversaries/June%2027th,%201846%20-%20Birth%20of%20Charles%20Stewart%20Parnell.htm>

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Avondale was originally given to William's father but poor health prevented him from ever moving into the estate

(http://www.irishmidlandsancestry.com/content/family_history/families/parnells.htm)

- William Parnell was a keen student of Irish politics, with a strong leaning towards the popular side (Irish nationalism), and in 1805 he published a pamphlet entitled *Thoughts on the Causes of Popular Discontents* (<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>)

SLIDE FIVE: Family History

SOURCES:

Information was extracted from:

The Last Victorians (pgs. 271-72)

Irish Midlands Ancestry:

http://www.irishmidlandsancestry.com/content/family_history/families/parnells.htm

NNDB:

<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>

Portrait of Commodore Charles Stewart taken from:

Portrait of Delia Tudor taken from The Amica Library:

<http://www.davidrumsey.com/amico/amico8107796-22262.html>

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- While, like the rest of his family, he has Nationalist leanings, he chooses to live a rather leisurely life in Avondale.
- Thus by birth and ancestry, and especially by the influence of his mother, who inherited a hatred of England from her father, Charles Stewart Parnell was, as it were, dedicated to the Irish national cause.

SLIDE SIX: Garda Te Foy “Keep your Faith”

SOURCES:

Title is the motto of Magdalene College, Cambridge

Information extracted from:

Studies in Sublime Failure (pg. 61)

The Last Victorians (pg. 271)

Wikipedia: Magdalene College, Cambridge

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdalene_College,_Cambridge

Picture of campus and shield taken from:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdalene_College,_Cambridge

Background picture of Co. Wicklow taken from:

<http://www.radford.edu/~eurotrails/glendalough.htm>

COMMENTARY: There isn't much information on his early childhood; most everything I found is mentioned on this slide. I'm just trying to show, with this slide and the slides about his family how strange it is that he became the voice of tenant farmers and the middle class in Ireland. He's completely British.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- He was of English extraction, a landowner, and a Protestant. Educated at private schools in England and at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

- His temperament and demeanor were singularly un-Irish on the surface -- reserved, cold, repellent and unemotional.
- He appears to have been rather turbulent as a schoolboy, contentious, insubordinate, and not over-scrupulous. He was fond of cricket and devoted to mathematics, but had little taste for other studies or other games. (<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>)
- He gets into a fight while at school and is asked to leave. He decides that, because he is destined to be a country gentleman like his father, he has no need for a degree and never finishes college

SLIDE SEVEN: Protestant with a Horse

SOURCES:

Titles comes from a quote by Brendan Behan, “ An Anglo-Irishman is a protestant with a horse.”

Information extracted from:

Studies in Sublime Failure (pgs. 66-65)

NNDB:

<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>

Background picture taken from:

<http://www.nitravelnews.com/uploads/d9448717a91b3097f0620c068858a685.jpg>

COMMENTARY:

Filing these two slides on his pre-political life were nearly impossible. There just isn't much information on him before he enters Parliament. Once he does, you have the opposite problem: trying to synthesize everything into an easy-to-follow presentation. I'm still not sure if I went about it the right way.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- While he hates the British with a passion, he shows no interest in entering into politics at this time.
- Later on in his career he would remark that he entered into politics because he was jilted (Studies in Sublime Failure, pg. 66)
- When he decides to run for Parliament from Wicklow in 1874, his lord-lieutenant refuses to let him resign in order to run so he has his brother, John, run in his stead. John loses. (<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>)
- Parnell is elected MP from Co. Meath

SLIDE EIGHT: Political Career

SOURCES:

Information was extracted from:

Studies in Sublime Failure (pgs. 68-70)

Columbia Encyclopedia 6th Edition at Bartleby.com:

<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ho/HomeRule.html>

COMMENTARY: I went back and forth with how I was going to handle the majority of this presentation. Originally, I wanted his work to be laid out chronologically. However, given how much he did during his relatively short career and that is all occurred simultaneously, I decided to cover his career by covering the beginning, then Home Rule,

then Land Reform. This was I can go more in depth in each without confusing the audience...hopefully.

SLIDE NINE: Home Rule

SOURCES:

Columbia Encyclopedia 6th Edition at Bartleby.com:

<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ho/HomeRule.html>

Ireland's Eye:

<http://www.irelandseye.com/aarticles/history/events/dates/homerule.shtm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_Rule_League

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/events/northern_ireland/history/60767.stm

Portrait of Isaac Butt taken from:

http://members.tripod.com/waterfordhistory/isaac_butt.htm

COMMENTARY: These home rule slides are probably some of the most simple in my presentation. I just could not find a background image that worked. The pictures I used on each slide wouldn't stretch correctly, so I couldn't make any of them into background images.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- The Act of Union merged the Kingdom of Ireland with already united England and Scotland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on January 1, 1801
- The measure passed in the Irish Parliament due to extensive bribery on the part of the British.
- Parnell's great-grandfather Sir John (one of the many) actually opposed the Act in the Irish Parliament, and as such, refused a title. Previously the Parnells were Baronets of Londonderry. That ended with Sir John.
- Daniel O'Connell is one of the most famous men in Irish history. He was a very vocal supporter of Catholic Emancipation and much like Parnell he preferred constitutional means of reform as opposed to the more violent, radical measure taken by others.
- He wanted the reestablish Ireland as its own kingdom, with a completely separate legislature, equal to the British Parliament. He only wanted Ireland and England to share and monarch.
- Many years later, Arthur Griffith, the original leader of Sinn Fein will want a repeal much like O'Connell.
- Irish history is a history of conquest. Since the Vikings essentially, the Irish have had to deal with a series of invading armies claiming Ireland as their own, even though the Irish had been living there for thousands of years. The English just seem to be best oppressing them.
- O'Connell's fight for Repeal failed, in part because of his unwillingness to do anything illegal. He staged a rally at Clontarf. A giant rally, 100,000s of people are supposed to show up. The British, hours before the rally is supposed to start, ban rallies. O'Connell cancels the event because he doesn't not want illegal activity to hinder the cause.
- Home Rule is a watered-down version of full Repeal. Instead of demanding to be a separate entity, equal to England, Home Rulers ask for a subsidiary Irish

parliament that would handle domestic matters. It works much like a state senate or legislature does in this country.

SLIDE TEN: Home Rule

SOURCES:

Information extracted from:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/events/northern_ireland/history/60767.stm

Columbia Encyclopedia 6th Edition at Bartleby.com:

<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ho/HomeRule.html>

Portrait of William Gladstone taken from:

http://www.artchive.com/artchive/M/millais/millais_gladstone.jpg.html

COMMENTARY: I realized early on that I can not just explain Parnell's involvement in Home Rule and Land Reform. There really isn't enough there. He worked for each cause and was an outstanding spokesman for both but he doesn't start either. In order to understand what he does within the Parliament you have understand the movements as a whole. It all becomes very dense very quickly.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Butt steps down as head of the party and while a man by the name of William Shaw leads the party for one session he is defeated by Parnell in an election for chairman
- Occasionally you will hear pundits discuss unity within the Republican Party in this country as a reason for their success in recent years. It can be traced back to Parnell and IPP.
- Parnell is an extremely organized leader and turns the IPP into the first professional political party, creating a unified Irish block
- First party whip is western politics
- Members required to sign an oath to vote with the party on all matters...
- After unifying the party, Parnell is able to turn his charisma on the general public. He generates support unseen in Ireland since O'Connell.
- I mentioned how he was a keen student of parliamentary procedure, while he used this knowledge in order to filibuster as a means of stopping all legislation not associated with his agenda. He actually learned this tactic from another MP, Joseph Biggar and it became known as the Biggar-Parnell Policy
- It differed greatly from Butt's reserved debate. Butt preferred to secure days for debate for Ireland. Parnell's was to spoil days set for England. (Studies in Sublime Failure)
- Splitting the difference between the Conservatives and Liberals in Parliament.

SLIDE ELEVEN: Home Rule

SOURCES:

Information Extracted from:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_rule#Irish_home_rule

Columbia Encyclopedia 6th Edition at Bartleby.com:

<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ho/HomeRule.html>

Desmond's Concise History of Ireland:

<http://members.tripod.com/~JerryDesmond/index-2.html>

COMMENTARY:

On these Home Rule slides I'm just trying to give the audience a simple timeline they can follow and I can elaborate on during the presentation. I hate just reading from the slides, which is why I don't load them up with information. Also, as an audience member, if I see too much going on one slide it can become daunting.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Gladstone actually introduces the first Home Rule bill but is unable to gain support within his own Liberal Party and the Bill fails.
It intended to create a separate Irish Parliament and reserve powers such as taxation to British Parliament.
- Without support in Parliament or a unified Irish Block Home Rule is again defeated.

SLIDE TWELVE: Home Rule

SOURCES:

Information extracted from:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_rule#Irish_home_rule

Columbia Encyclopedia 6th Edition at Bartleby.com:

<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ho/HomeRule.html>

Portrait of John Redmond:

http://www.gutenberg.org/dirs/1/4/3/7/14374/14374-h/14374-h.htm#CHAPTER_II

Desmond's Concise History of Ireland:

<http://members.tripod.com/~JerryDesmond/index-2.html>

COMMENTARY:

I wanted to add what happened to Home Rule in the years following Parnell's fall because it's important to show that, without Parnell, the cause almost faded away. There was no charismatic leader to force Parliament to act.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Without a strong leader like Parnell, the British Parliament takes advantage of the Irish situation and puts Home Rule on the back-burner, choosing instead to spend money in Ireland on building cities and universities as a means of placating the Irish and distracting them from their causes.
- John Redmond eventually comes forth and is elected head of the IPP but he doesn't have the same appeal Parnell did and is unable to keep the party unified
- WWI breaks out and England again sees a way of pushing Home Rule out of the spotlight
- This act is introduced by David Lloyd George and divided Ireland into Northern and Southern Ireland, each responsible for its own government, except in a few areas like international trade which were still subject to British authority. Northern Ireland was decidedly "unionist" whereas Southern Ireland was "nationalist" or "republican."

SLIDE THIRTEEN: Home Rule

SOURCES:

Quote taken from statue

Picture of statue taken from:

http://www.radford.edu/~eurotrails/dublin_jj.htm

COMMENTARY:

I wanted to animate this slide so I could connect the two boxes but I couldn't figure out a way to do it. It works just as well this way. The quote is a perfect way to end the slides on home rule. I wish I had more quotes to use but I just couldn't find good ones that could stand on their own like this does.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Probably his most famous quote, it's now immortalized on a monument to him in Dublin.
- He is referring to Ireland's dire need for self-determination

SLIDE FOURTEEN: Land Reform**SOURCES:**

<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ir/IrishLan.html>

Map was taken from:

<http://www.btinternet.com/~a.hutchinson/maps/ireland.jpg>

Cartoon taken from:

<http://www.dialspace.dial.pipex.com/town/terrace/adw03/peel/ireland/cartoons.htm#1>

COMMENTARY:

I'm doing essentially the same thing I did with Home Rule with Land Reform. I'm starting before Parnell, working through Parnell and then what will happen after him.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- The same repression that breeds the need for Home Rule in Ireland, feeds the first for Land reform.
- The Anglo-Irish Ascendancy class takes land from the Irish in order to create these massive estates. Not only do they take the land, they also force the Irish to pay rent in order to live and work on land that was taken from them.
- A series of laws including the Penal Laws aimed at restricting the rights of Roman Catholics in Ireland. They were made to deny fixtures of the dogma, like the authority of the Pope and their belief in transubstantiation (ask class if they know what that is, explain if they don't).
- They weren't allowed to own land or vote in Parliament
- Because they could not own land, they were forced into tenant farming and had little recourse if their landowner chose to raise rent or evict them.
- Daniel O'Connell established the Catholic Association as part of his fight for Emancipation and Repeal.
- 1829 is the year generally associated as the Catholic Emancipation. The series of laws aimed at suppressing the rights of Irish Roman Catholics were finally repealed.
- With Emancipation comes the ability to vote in Parliament, finally the tenant farmers have a voice in the legislature
- Provides for sale of mortgaged estates
- Its aim at helping the tenant farmer is limited though, purchases and renovations actually give rise to higher rent

SLIDE FIFTEEN: Land Reform**SOURCES:**

Picture of Irish Tenant Farmers:

<http://www.oldirishimages.com/irish%20life/eviction%20emigration/eviction%20emigration%20pages/IL192E.html>

Information extracted from:

<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ir/IrishLan.html>

Desmond's Concise History of Ireland:

<http://members.tripod.com/~JerryDesmond/index-2.html>

COMMENTARY:

Originally these slides were green. But they looked too much like the Home Rule slides and I needed an excuse to use the map. It's too pretty not to use.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- First group to really demand the three F's
- There was no restriction on land prices or any legislation fixing them at a certain rate
- Tenants paid rent at the whim of their landowners
- Essentially says that tenants can not be arbitrarily evicted
- It was also hard for tenants to end leases of land, transfer them or sell them if they needed to move. They were stuck and had no legal recourse.
- Protects tenants from eviction and provides compensation (money) for improvements made to their land
- Major Agricultural Depression in the 1870's: increases economic need for both land reform and Home Rule

SLIDE SIXTEEN: Land Reform

SOURCES:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Davitt

Poster was taken from:

<http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/politics/docs/sf/lecture/sf-lecture5.htm>

COMMENTARY: Something I read called Davitt and Parnell "strange bedfellows" and the more I read into their alliance the more it made sense. In the end it seemed like Davitt needed Parnell to make him seem respectable and Parnell needed Davitt's grassroots support, even though ties to the Fenians would get him in some trouble later on.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Davitt's is actually evicted from their land when he is a boy.
- Founded on October 21, 1879
- It's main aim was to guarantee tenants with the three F's
- Although the act of boycotting as a practice predates the Land League by 1,000s of years it gets its name from Landowner Charles Boycott, who was essentially destroyed by the practice used by Parnell and his supporters
- Parnell uses boycotting as a means of forcing landowners to treat their tenants. He said in front of a crowd once, "When a man takes a farm from which another had been evicted you must shun him on the roadside when you meet him, you must shun him in the streets of the town, you must shun him in the shop, you must shun him in the fair green and in the marketplace, and even in the place of worship, by leaving him alone, by putting him in a moral Coventry, by isolating him from the

rest of his country as if he were the leper of old, you must show your detestation of the crime he has committed”.

- Alliance formed by Davitt and Parnell, it was Davitt’s brainchild
- Davitt, the more radical of the two, relied on public force to bring about change, sometimes resorting to violence and often to intimidation
- And is able to use his skills to push their cause in parliament
- While Parnell never really publicly associates with the Fenians, he does court them in Ireland, as the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and in America, Clan na Gael. He knows that with their support comes a lot of money and they will continue to support him throughout the rest of his career.

SLIDE SEVENTEEN: Land Reform

SOURCES:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/events/northern_ireland/history/60767.stm

<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>

Picture of Parnell:

[http://lweb2.loc.gov/cgi-](http://lweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?pp/PPALL:@field(NUMBER+@band(cph+3b49969)))

[bin/query/r?pp/PPALL:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(cph+3b49969\)\)](http://lweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?pp/PPALL:@field(NUMBER+@band(cph+3b49969)))

COMMENTARY:

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Their campaign of intimidation and boycotting influences the passage of the Land Act in 1881
- Sets up a commission to fix fair rent, secure against arbitrary eviction
- While it is an accomplishment, Parnell doesn’t think it is sweeping enough and speaks out against it after it is passed.
- Considered the Magna Carta of the Irish Tenant Farmer
- Unrest over land reform causes Parliament to pass the Coercion act in the same year
- Essentially suspends Habeus Corpus act
- Parnell attempts to obstruct voting on the act but after forty-one hours, he’s unsuccessful.
- Parnell’s speeches against the land act get him arrested in October 1881 for “reasonable suspicion of treasonable acts”
- He is in jail for about six months
- During this time the Land League steps up its attack on unfair landowners, telling tenants not to pay unfair rents.
- He’s allowed to leave jail, if the Land League will cutback on its intimidation practices
- Writing to Captain William O’Shea concerning the treaty and intimidation: If the arrears question be settled upon the lines indicated by us, I have every confidence that the exertions we should be able to make strenuously and unremittingly would be effective in stopping outrages and intimidation of all kinds. (Clare County Library).

SLIDE EIGHTEEN: Phoenix Park Murders

SOURCES:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenix_Park_Murders

Picture of Murders taken from:

http://www.esuhistoryprof.com/early_terrorist_groups.htm

COMMENTARY: I was so excited to find a drawing that appears to be from the era of the murders. I love these old newspaper cartoons; they add a sense of history, a sense of the feeling at the time towards what happened.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- He understood the murders would only undermine the causes of land reform and Home Rule.

SLIDE NINETEEN: Phoenix Park Murders

SOURCES:

Quote extracted from:

<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>

Picture of Murders taken from:

http://www.esuhistoryprof.com/early_terrorist_groups.htm

COMMENTARY: Quotes made by Parnell were exceedingly difficult to find, some were scattered throughout books. Hardly any were available online. I like having the subject speak for himself as often as possible. It adds a level of realism.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Said in a manifesto to the Irish people following the murders.

SLIDE TWENTY: Piggott Forgeries

SOURCES:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenix_Park_Murders

Picture of Murders taken from:

http://www.esuhistoryprof.com/early_terrorist_groups.htm

COMMENTARY: There seems to be this cyclical nature to Parnell's life: things go wrong, they get better, they get much worse, they get much better, he loses everything. It's this really strange spiral. I mean he'd only just been released from jail when the murders took place and now just as he is gaining momentum again, he's accused of conspiring to commit the murders.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- The accusations hurt Parnell's ability to lead effectively and hinders public support
- While he doesn't ever endorse violent means of change, he does have ties to groups, like the Fenians, who do.
- The commission considers the charges against Parnell and other IPP members, which amount to terrorism.
- Two years later Parnell is found innocent
- 1890- The letters implicating Parnell turn out to be forgeries created by journalist. After confessing before the commission, Piggott flees to Spain where promptly shoots himself in the head.

SLIDE TWENTY-ONE: Political Career

SOURCES:

Information Extracted from:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_rule#Irish_home_rule

Columbia Encyclopedia 6th Edition at Bartleby.com:

<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ho/HomeRule.html>

Desmond's Concise History of Ireland:

<http://members.tripod.com/~JerryDesmond/index-2.html>

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/events/northern_ireland/history/60767.stm

<http://www.nndb.com/people/901/000092625/>

COMMENTARY: This slide needed to be simple (sort of a calm before the storm idea) so I went back to the background for the first slide concerning his political career.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Parnell, addressing Parliament declares there are two options before the British, his Home Rule movement...or an armed agrarian uprising.
- Spurred by the earlier 1881 act, supplementary acts are passed into the next century

SLIDE TWENTY-TWO: Rapid Falcons in a Snare

SOURCES:

Title comes from Parnell's supposed last words "Thus piteously Love closed what he begat. These two were rapid falcons in a snare condemned to do the flitting of a bat." (*Studies in Sublime Failure*, pg. 110)

Information about the divorce extracted from the Clare Library:

<http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/people/parnell.htm>

Parnell picture taken from:

<http://web.nwe.ufl.edu/~kershner/bioa.html>

O'Shea Picture taken from:

<http://web.nwe.ufl.edu/~kershner/bioa.html>

COMMENTARY: These slides were actually some of the harder ones to put together. I had quite a few pictures and a ton of information on the affair and deciding what was most important was difficult. I do like how it turned out though. This is where the presentation gets darker in color. On the other pages I tried to have as much color as I could without it looking out of place but starting with these slides I want it to be depressing in a way.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Katherine is immediately intrigued by Parnell and begins their relationship by inviting the elusive Parnell to a dinner party
- Capt. O'Shea is well aware of their relationship and has mistresses of his own throughout their marriage
- It's unclear as to why he chooses to divorce Katherine now, there is some speculation that he was waiting for a relative to die and leave her a lot of money so he could take it as part of the divorce.
- At first the IPP stands with him, re-electing him into office.
- However after Gladstone issues a statement saying he will not work with Parnell or his causes, the IPP reconvenes

- Dec. 6th 1890: After an intense debate the IPP votes to oust Parnell 22-44. The split causes a schism within the party between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites and marks the end of the Unified Irish Block.

SLIDE TWENTY-THREE: Rapid Falcons in a Snare

SOURCES:

Title comes from Parnell's supposed last words "Thus piteously Love closed what he begat. These two were rapid falcons in a snare condemned to do the flitting of a bat." (*Studies in Sublime Failure*, pg. 110)

Speech quote taken from:

<http://www.ireland-information.com/articles/charlesstewartparnell.htm>

Information about the marriage extracted from the Clare Library:

<http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/people/parnell.htm>

information about the tour of Ireland and his health extracted from:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Stewart_Parnell

quote taken from:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Stewart_Parnell

Parnell picture taken from:

<http://web.nwe.ufl.edu/~kershner/bioa.html>

O'Shea Picture taken from:

<http://web.nwe.ufl.edu/~kershner/bioa.html>

COMMENTARY: It's astounding think how quickly this man lost everything and how many other members of parliament probably had multiple conquests. I don't understand the outrage. I saw the way my parents reacted to the Clinton administration after his affairs were made public. While they weren't vehemently opposed to him the way the Irish reacted to Parnell, it did color their opinion on his work as president.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- At one of his rallies quicklime is thrown in his eye.
- The Irish feel betrayed by him
- "I shall After giving a speech in the rain, he doesn't remove his wet clothes immediately and it aggravates his already poor health
- He returns to Brighton where he dies on Oct 6th, 1891
- He does keep his promise though. The next week on Saturday his body is returned to Dublin for funeral proceedings.
- It's considered probably the largest state funeral in Ireland until Michael Collins dies years later.

SLIDE TWENTY-FOUR: James Joyce Quote

SOURCES:

Quote extracted from:

http://www.themodernword.com/joyce/joyce_paper_arndt.html

Picture extracted from:

<http://www.limerick.com/theroyal/thebook/politics.html>

COMMENTARY: This slide just sort of fell together. I wasn't planning on using this

quote until I found a picture someone had drawn of Parnell fending off wolves. It made too much sense not to use.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- Public outrage at the affair was unbelievable.
- Parnell was publicly eviscerated by the same people who he had championed during his political career.
- When he died he was a shell of himself

SLIDE TWENTY-FIVE: Parnell's Legacy

SOURCES:

The picture was extracted from:

<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/mel.cricket/associated3.htm>

The information is pretty much the synthesis of everything I've heard about Parnell. It didn't come from any specific website or book. It came from all of them.

COMMENTARY: Parnell seems to have achieved this mythic stature in Ireland. There are sites that discuss him in terms of being Christ-like. Of the people I had to study for this project, no one else is associated with Jesus in the same way Parnell is. He's compared to other figures but then seems to blow them out of the water. It's astounding the power he still has.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

- No one can be certain of how Parnell might have effected Ireland had he been removed from office. It is entirely possible that the reforms he attempted to accomplish in his lifetime would have taken just as long to implement had he continued to serve in Parliament.
- However, I just don't think that's true. His fall brought with it a schism in Irish politics. Without a strong leader like Parnell the English were able to regain their hold over Ireland, while small militant factions within the various Irish parties co-opted the frustration and discontent of the Irish people to serve their purpose.
- Had Parnell not suffered from such an Icarus-like fall, Ireland might be a very different country today.

SLIDES TWENTY-SIX THROUGH TWENTY-NINE: Death of Parnell

SOURCES:

Poem extracted from "Ivy Day in the Committee Room" by James Joyce

Picture extracted from:

<http://www.answers.com/topic/charles-stewart-parnell>

COMMENTARY: I finally chose this poem over the two by Yeats simply because it was easier for me to read aloud. It has a marvelous cadence to it. "Parnell's Funeral" by Yeats would have required too much explanation because of all the other people mentioned and his other poem about the Parnellites has the feeling of an Irish wake to it. It isn't somber enough. Joyce works perfectly here.

PRESENTATION NOTES:

Just read the poem.