Abstract
The digitalisation in 2010 of the archives known as the 1641 “Depositions” has led to an upswing in public and scholarly interest in the 1641 rising of Catholics against Protestants. Scholarly attention to the events of the rising has happened at the same time as increasing engagement by Irish scholars in the theory and practice of memory studies. The 1641 rising is a fertile site for the analysis of memory as it has had a remarkable afterlife in the memories of Irish people, especially Protestants. The defenders of Derry in 1688-9 referred to 1641, as did the Protestants of Wexford in 1798; and there are contemporary mural paintings of 1641 on gable walls in Belfast and depictions of specific events from the rising on Loyal Orange Order banners. An important, though often neglected aspect of both the original depositions and the histories and propaganda written about 1641 is how both the violence and retelling of it were gendered. Analysis of the memorialisation of 1641 from a gendered perspective throws light on ‘deep memories’ of violence by and against Irish women and men. This paper will analyse the gendered memory of the events of 1641, using pamphlets, histories and fiction from the 17th to the 19th centuries, including those published in Ireland and the Irish diaspora.

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