This is the published abstract version (version of record) of:

Devlin-Glass, Frances 2005, Mary Durack's Kings in grass castles reconsidered, in Ireland, Australia and New Zealand: history, politics and culture, Irish Academic Press, Dublin, Ireland, pp. 1-1

Available from Deakin Research Online: http://hdl.handle.net/10536/DRO/DU:30014584

Reproduced with the kind permission of the copyright owner

Copyright: 2005, Irish Academic Press
Bowen, Mike
From Cork to Melbourne: An Irishman’s Adventure

"Can there be anything better for an Irishman than to sit in Melbourne Cricket Ground on St Stephen's Day with 100,000 others watching the English getting trounced at their own game by the Australians?" Born in the mid '40s, growing up in a dysfunctional family, Australia was never a thought in this young child's mind. Survival was the only thing that mattered. But, in spite of the poverty, the community in Gurrarabrher was like a huge caring, extended family. However, 20 years later circumstance dictated that Ireland had to be left behind.

Breathnach, Ciara
Recruiting Irish migrants for life in New Zealand 1870-1875

By 1869 New Zealand was in a state of economic stagnation. In 1870 Julius Vogel, Treasurer of the Colonial Government, announced an ambitious scheme to develop the colony by borrowing capital abroad and spending it on public works and assisted immigration schemes. This paper starts by giving a brief overview of the trends in Irish emigration to New Zealand from 1850 up until the Vogelite schemes. It then focuses specifically on the recruitment of European migrants under the assisted and nominated passage schemes and highlights how the Irish and more especially Irish Catholics were excluded.

Campbell, Malcolm
Irish Immigrants in the Pacific World

Between 1800 and 1922, nearly 7.5 million people departed from Ireland to establish new lives abroad. Traditional studies long failed to capture the global dimensions and intricate patterns of this emigration. More recently, migration historians have embraced the ideas of Diaspora and transnationalism, where migrants’ movements, contacts and exchanges are conceived of as intricate webs that traverse multiple national boundaries. Yet, while scholarship founded on these notions is increasingly well-developed in the context of the Atlantic World, the experiences of the Irish peoples who traversed the Pacific World remains a gaping lacuna in the global story of Irish migration. This paper, part of a broader research project, commences to fill that void, taking as its focus the complex movements of people in the area from the West Coast of the Americas through the Pacific to Australia and New Zealand between 1788 and 1922.

Clancy, Dermot
Class, culture and religion in the formation of Australian Irish Catholic identity

This paper examines the overlapping roles of social class structures, cultures and religiosity in the construction of identity. It will do this in part by re-examining the
role and the interests that non Catholic ideologies and sensibilities had in fashioning what it was to be Catholic and of Irish origin in Australia until the 1960s. The paper will also consider the contested ground of what was authentically Catholic within the Australian tradition and argues that the contours of this conflict are aligned with hanging social formations within the Catholic community.

Conlon, Evelyn
The Ballad or Getting to Gundagai

Cullen, Carmen
The Writer’s Voice. The role of Nature and Nurture in forming a writer

This paper will look at the influences brought to bear on a writer to make them want to pursue their own field. In particular it looks at the effects on a writer of having a famous aunt as a singer, Delia Murphy, recorded artiste and Ireland’s first popular female singer, wife of the first Irish Ambassador to Australia, Tom Kiernan. Amongst her many well know songs are, The spinning Wheel, If I were a Blackbird and The Conamara Cradle song. The paper considers too the major influence in her life, her singer mother Angela Murphy, sister of Delia and the importance of the invisible inheritance she received from her. The writer is referring to her artistic temperament and how valuable it became following her mother’s untimely death when she was four years old.

De Paor, Louis
Launching Proceedings of Twelfth Irish-Australian Conference

Davis, Richard
‘Irish influence on Van Diemen's Land/Tasmania from Bushrangers to the Celtic Tiger’

The paper surveys the convict period (including bushrangers and Young Irishmen), eminent citizens, Orange and Green rivalry, battles over education, and support for Irish independence. Transportation, 1803-1854, brought 14,000 Irish into the colony, mostly in the period of Irish Famine. Free, sometimes affluent, Irish immigrants, helped to make the Tasmanian Irish more influential than their numbers suggested. Thus politicians of Irish background, through the 20th century Labor Party, controlled the state government for nearly fifty years. Finally, the paper indicates the change in general Tasmanian perception of Ireland from a source of hated criminals to a model for economic development.

Devlin-Glass, Frances
Mary Durack’s Kings in Grass Castles Reconsidered

Romantic claims are often advanced in defence of Irish migrants and their treatment of Aborigines in the land they settled. This paper re-reads what is probably the iconic text of the pastoral era, Mary Durack’s Kings in Grass Castles (first edition, 1959) in the light of subsequently published Aboriginal life-stories and testimonio and more