

THE  
IRISH  
BOOK LOVER,  
A MONTHLY REVIEW  
OF  
IRISH LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

EDITED BY

**JOHN S. CRONE.**

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VOL. II.

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*Leabharlanna Connradh Poblachta*

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1911.

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# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

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VOL. II.

AUGUST, 1910.

No. 1

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## ARCHDEACON COTTON.

In the pages of this magazine, as indeed in many another bibliographical work, if any one authority has been quoted oftener than another, it is the worthy old cleric whose name heads these lines. An earnest and indefatigable searcher in the bye-ways of bookland—when such research was not so common or popular, as it is now-a-days, he is surely worthy of remembrance, and with this idea in view we present our readers with a few facts concerning him and his work, derived mainly from the memoir in D.N.B. written by another Irish Book Lover—the late Rev. Beaver H. Blacker. Henry Cotton was born in Buckinghamshire in 1789 and educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1811. In 1814 he was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian, a position he held for eight years. In 1823 he came to Ireland as domestic chaplain to his father-in-law, Dr. Lawrence, Archbishop of Cashel, who in the following year conferred upon him the Archdeaconry of that diocese to be followed by other dignities, honourable but not remunerative. He was a voluminous writer on many subjects, but it is as a bibliographer that we are concerned with him here. In the preface to the second series of his “Typographical Gazetteer,” dated Thurles, 13th July, 1866, he gives us the following interesting bit of autobiography. “Fifty-two years ago I was appointed one of the two sub-librarians of the Bodleian, an office which at once brought me into immediate contact with more than two hundred thousand printed books, besides several thousand manuscripts. I was bewildered with the vast mass . . . but light broke in by degrees. After leaving the Bodleian in 1822, and having been transferred to a small country town in the South of Ireland, where no

living bibliographer and scarcely a bibliographical work was to be found within fifty miles, I collected these notes of former years and published them in 1825. From the time of my quitting Oxford . . . the habit still clung to me of remarking and noting down particulars of any place at which I found a printing press had been established. In the course of years those detached notes had accumulated to a very considerable number. In every instance where it was practicable I described the books from personal inspection. . . . Being now in my seventy-seventh year, and whilst deafness, defective sight and other infirmities impede my discharge of the duties belonging to my profession; I have busied myself in putting together these scattered memoranda of past years, and I request the literary public to accept this little volume as my last 'attempt,' my farewell contribution to Bibliography." Truly a pathetic picture. In addition to his "Gazetteer," he is known to students of Irish ecclesiastical history and biography, by his monumental work, "Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae," in 6 vols., 1851-1878 (so ably indexed by J. Ribton Garstin, D.L.), a perfect mine of information—"a standing monument of the most patient industry." In 1872 he became almost blind, and resigned his preferments "having an exemplary position as a scholar, an author, and a minister." He died at Lismore, 3rd December, 1879, and is buried in the Cathedral graveyard.

Mrs. Hanan of the Rectory, Tipperary, the grand-daughter of Archdeacon Cotton, informs us that he presented all his theological works to the Cathedral Library, Lismore, and the miscellaneous ones were sold in London after his death. The writer possesses two books bearing his autograph.

J. S. C.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

A very appreciative Memoir of Archdeacon Cotton by the Rev. W. Carroll, of St. Bride's, Dublin, appeared in the "Freeman's Journal," of 15th December, 1879, following one in "The Academy."

A bibliography of his own varied works was given by the Archdeacon in the second edition of Vol. 1 of the *Fasti*, p. 56, with additions to the supplementary volume. He omitted a small book on *Obsolete Words in the English Bible*, 12mo., pp. 72, Oxford, 1832, and he did not

notice books edited by him, such as Wall's "History of Infant Baptism."

He was highly skilled as a bibliographer and indefatigable in literary labour. His magnum opus was the "Fasti." Its purpose was to continue Ware's "History of the Bishops," and to record the succession, not only of Deans, but of all Cathedral Dignitaries, Prebendaries, Canons, Vicars, Choral, etc., of the Established Church. For the purpose of this book he visited every Diocesan Registry in Ireland, besides exhausting other sources of information. It was not only the main work of his lifetime, but when his sight failed his son Charles Philip came to his aid and brought out the second supplement, printed by James Charles, of Dublin, in 1878, which continued the succession down to the time of Disestablishment. The issue of the work thus extended over 33 years. It has been followed by kindred books such as Dr. Maziere Brady's Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross (supplemented by Cole), and Seymours Cashel, both extending to parochial clergy. Dr. Cotton was also elected to the honorary Deanery of Lismore which he held from 1834 to 1849, when the suppression was removed, and the Crown resumed the right of appointment. Living at a great distance from Dublin he was placed at a disadvantage, but he worked away as long as his sight permitted. I was proud to be enlisted in his service, and well remember his scholarly features hidden to some extent by the shade he had to wear over his eyes.

The "Fasti" was a very costly and unremunerative work. It was brought out in the best manner at Dublin University Press, but the sale was limited. Complete sets of six volumes must be rare. The second or Leinster volume has long been unprocurable.

The Board of Trinity College offered in Provost Jellett's time to defray to the extent of £300 the cost of printing a new edition of the whole, but I could not undertake the editing and at that time no one else was willing to do so. Dr. Lawlor, Prof. of Ecc. History in T.C.D., is, I understand, now engaged on a similar work. But the Board which spent over £3,000 on Dr. Elrington's great edition of Ussher's works would scarcely provide as many pence nowadays for such a publication.

Archdeacon Cotton was fortunate enough to discover in the Library of T.C.D. a piece of early printing, which his skilled Bodleian eye led

him to believe was the work of Caxton. This is an indulgence from Pope Innocent III., to such persons in England as would join in the war against the Turk, and it bears date 1489. A photograph of the original was presented by Dr. Malet, then librarian, to the Royal Irish Academy where it may be seen. The original was inserted between the leaves of a manuscript in T.C.D. library.

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCAL PRINTING.

Lists of books and newspapers printed in various towns in Ireland have appeared from time to time in the local Archæological Journals [marked A.J. in table below] and elsewhere. The following table gives in each case the town, the period dealt with, and the reference to the Journal or other publication in which the latest revised edition of the list has appeared. Where the list has appeared in pamphlet form, the place and date of publication are given. The compilers' names are shown at the end.

TOWN.	PERIOD.	REFERENCE.
(a) Armagh	1740-1800	Dublin, 1901.
(a) Athlone	1794-1800	"Dublin Penny Journal," 18th June, 1904.
(b) Belfast	1694-1830	Belfast, 1890.
(a) Birr	1775-1892	"Leinster Reporter," 7th September, 1901 and 22nd August, 1903.
(a) Bonmahon [Waterford]	1852-1858	I.B.L., 1910.
(a) Carlow	1778-1825	Waterford, A.J., 1906.
(a) Carrick-on-Suir	1792-1825	"", " 1907
(a) Cashel	1770-1825	"", " 1907 & 1910.
(a) Cavan	1790-1860	I.B.L., 1910.
(a) Clonmel	1771-1825	Waterford, A.J., 1906.
(a) Coleraine	1794-1800	Ulster, A.J., 1907.
(a) Cork	1644-1800	Cork, A.J., 1900-9.
(a) Derry	1689-1800	Ulster, A.J., 1901-3.
(a) Downpatrick	1754-1800	Ulster, A.J., 1901.

## FORTHCOMING WORKS.

Mr. Edmund Downey, who has been residing in Ireland for the past five years, has written a book which he entitles "Dunleary, Humours of a Munster Town." This will be Mr. Downey's twenty-fifth work of fiction. It will be published by Messrs. Sampson, Low, Marston and Company, Limited. "Dunleary" is a book after the manner of the author's "Through Green Glasses," of which close upon 100,000 copies were sold.

Messrs. Longman have nearly ready a volume of "Letters to William Allingham," edited by his widow. Even as a youth in Ireland Allingham kept up a correspondence with many of the leading literary lights of the mid-Victorian era—Leigh Hunt, Tennyson, Dickens, Emerson and Carlyle, so there should be good reading.

The Columbia University Press has in preparation "Mathew Carey, editor, author and publisher," by E. L. Bradsher, which should prove an interesting work. One of an able family Carey was obliged to flee from Dublin for printing a so-called seditious pamphlet. The friend of Franklin and Lafayette, he became the leading publisher in Philadelphia besides writing many works, the best known being "Vindiciae Hiberniae," 1819.

Mr. Robert Lynd, whose "Home Life in Ireland," was so successful, running through three editions in a few months, will shortly publish through Messrs. Mills and Boon a new work entitled, "Rambles in Irish Places." It will deal with the Southern and Western portions of the country and describe the humours of the races of Galway, and Puck Fair, whilst Kinsale, Cashel, Enniscorthy and many other interesting and historic towns and scenes will be adequately dealt with.

Katherine Tynan has a new novel, "The Story of Clarice," almost ready with Messrs. James Clarke.

## OUR SCRAP BOOK.

LADY GREGORY, with the wisdom that is first cousin to genius, goes to the old people, in and out of the workhouses, under the hedges and on tramp, and gets them to tell of the wonders. Too old to have learnt the lumber of the elementary schools, they have escaped unlearning much, for the memories of these folk are treasures of the old tales. So they have kept them alive for the thousand years, and by repeating them, to be written down and printed, have preserved them just in

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1912.

the value of the work whilst the continual setting right of suppositious claims by other lands to Irish airs is to be highly commended. The Scotch are the worst transgressors in this respect, but we can forgive them, for the Gaels of Scotland preserved the Irish phillabeg and pipes when they were utterly proscribed in the country of their origin. We do not altogether share the writer's somewhat doleful outlook for the future of Irish pipes and music. A.

#### FORTHCOMING WORKS.

Mr. Andrew Melrose announces that his new 250 guinea competition for the best story has been won by Miss Miriam Alexander, an Irish lady, with a first novel entitled, "The House of Lisronan." The judges in what has been a large and keen contest, were the well-known novelists Mr. A. C. Benson, Mr. W. J. Locke, and Mr. A. E. W. Mason. Mr. Melrose hopes to publish it soon.

Literary genius promises to be hereditary in the Downey family, for whilst the father has just issued his twenty-fifth work of fiction "Dunleary," the son, Mr. Edmund Alan Downey, has a charming little story, suffused with the Celtic atmosphere, in the Christmas supplement of the "Waterford News." Mr. Alan Downey has already published a short play "Rag" and intends issuing early in the new year a volume of short stories.

Dr. Thomas Laffan, the well-known Cashel "medico," will shortly publish with Messrs. Duffy, of Dublin, a valuable work for students of genealogy and family history entitled "Tipperary's Families; being the Hearth Money Records for 1665-7." It is being printed by the Waterford News Company.

Mr. P. MacGill tells me that his new volume "Songs of a Navvy" will be issued early in the new year from the office of the "Derry Journal." The price will be 1s. 6d. and he has already secured four thousand subscribers. Who says poetry is a drug in the market?

#### OBITUARY.

ASTON, WILLIAM GEORGE, C.M.G., who died on 22nd November, was born near Derry in 1841, and educated at Queen's College, Belfast, where he attained the highest honours. He was appointed a student interpreter in Japan in 1864 and rose to the rank of secretary at Tokio in 1886. He threw himself with zeal into the study of everything concerning that nation, and since his retirement he was regarded as the greatest authority in this country on this subject. His published works are:



Ireland. The oldest printed book in the museum at Prague is by one Kelly, of Aghrim (a Galway man), who was a celebrated alchemist in the 17th century, and who, leaving Ireland, settled there. To this day the principal street in Prague is "Hibernia," so called after the Irish monks who lived there.

In concluding the third volume I have again to return my warmest thanks to the contributors who have so ably assisted me in making I.B.L. a success. It enters upon another year with a greatly extended circulation—with subscribers in every part of the globe—its exclusive information and Reviews quoted far and wide, and nothing but praise from its contemporaries. The present volume contains fifty more pages than the first, and twenty-four more than the second, and it is intended to increase it still more. Old contributors have remained faithful, and several new ones have sent in articles which shall duly appear, but there is always room and a welcome for more. I can say, without egotism, that I have been of some little service to subscribers in procuring and disposing of books and in other directions, and many whom I have never seen have become warm friends. I need not say that in the future, as in the past, my poor services are always at the disposal of the readers of THE IRISH BOOK LOVER.

#### REVIEWS.

WATERFORD.—An illustrated Guide Book compiled by Edmund Downey (the News Office). We welcome a new, greatly enlarged and improved edition of this handbook, a model of what such should be. The new features embrace the "Story of Waterford" and "Waterford Worthies," the latter a portrait gallery and biographical compendium of the many distinguished men and women born in the City by the Suir. The numerous and beautiful illustrations are finely reproduced, and will bear comparison with those of any high-class journal produced anywhere.

THE LAND OF HEART'S DESIRE, the charming fairy playlet by Mr. W. B. Yeats, has been issued in a revised version by Fisher Unwin, as the second volume of the series of Dublin Plays. It is not always the case that rewritten or revised works are improved in the process, but one is bound to admit that the present climax is more natural and dramatic than the previous one. Reading it again recalls the pleasure with which we witnessed its first presentation at the Avenue Theatre in 1894.

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VOL. IV.

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from St. Columbcille down, as a prayer); 10 folios long missing from the book of Leinster now in Trinity College Library (the Book of Leinster was formerly, it appears, in Donegal Convent Library); Martyrology of Cathal MacGuire and that of Donegal, together with the autograph of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters to 1169, with notes, etc., by Fr. John Colgan. These are only a few of the treasures in this Library.

The Library also possesses a voluminous collection of the correspondence, etc., of Fr. Luke Wadding, who was born in 1588 in Waterford, was the founder and the first Guardian of San Isidore (1625), and also one of the most distinguished Irishmen who went out from Ireland. He compiled the "Annals of the Order of Franciscan Minors," two vols. of which were published in 1629, Lives of the Pontiffs and Cardinals, and the Works of Duns Scotus (1639), notwithstanding his engrossing duty as Agent for the Confederate Catholics and the extensive correspondence it entailed. The selections from this correspondence, which was summarised in the Report presented on the MSS. collection, comprise 274 printed pages, and the Editor remarks that Wadding brought to his duties "not only the learning and acumen and unflagging energy of a great schoolman, but a lofty patriotism tempered by practical sagacity which made him for more than a quarter of a century the trusted spokesman of the Irish nation at the Roman Curia."

Dublin.

O. O'B.

#### PRINTING IN YOUGHAL.

The following list shows the earliest items of printing, and the printers' names, so far as I know them, in the above town down to 1826. They are few in number, but very interesting and rare. No such list has previously appeared, and it may perhaps draw attention to the subject and lead to further titles being supplied by our readers. Archdeacon Cotton gives no authority or reference for his statement that a printer named Cox was at work in Youghal in 1770; but Cotton was too careful and experienced to make such a statement without reliable information. There were several "Lindsays" printers, some in Mallow, others in Fermoy, but all probably of the same family or stock.

1770. (Cox.) [Vide Cotton's Typographical Gazeteer, 2nd series, p. 306.]
1784. The Ancient and Present State of Youghal, etc. (Thomas Lord.) 12 mo., 12 l. + 130 pp. [Brit. Mus., Nat. Lib., Dub. E. R. McC. Dix.]
- (1784.) Play-bill announcing a Performance by the Little Polander. (T. Lord.) A broadside 31 × 21. [E. R. McC. Dix.]
- (1784) Play-bill, do., "The Beaux Stratagem." do. 32 × 21. [E. R. McC. Dix.]
1824. (John Wesley Lindsay.) [Vide Cotton, as above.]
1826. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Youghal Auxiliary, Bible Society. (J. W. Lindsay.) 16mo. 8 leaves unpagged. [R.I.A.]

NOTE.—Lindsay was also a bookbinder.

E. R. McC. DIX.

Benn in his "History of Belfast," vol. 1, p. 430, 1877, says the original old wooden press used by James and Daniel Blow in Belfast "was in use in Youghal so lately as 1824, and may possibly be still in existence."—ED.

#### CENTENARY OF FATHER MEEHAN.

Another centenary, worthy of note in a magazine devoted to Irish literature, occurred this year, viz., that of Rev. Chas. Patrick Meehan, poet, priest and historian, who was born at 141, Great Britain (now Parnell) Street, Dublin, on 12th July, 1812. His parents had come from Ballymahon, Co. Longford, a place associated with the name of Oliver Goldsmith, and thither the child was sent for his early education. At the age of sixteen he entered the Irish College at Rome, where he remained six years, perfecting himself in the Italian language and literature in addition to his theological studies. It was here that his historic sense was awakened by discovering in the Franciscan church at Montorio two dilapidated tombstones bearing the names "O'Neill," "O'Donel," and "Dungannon," of whose occupants he could gain no information. This discovery was a generation later, after much trouble and research, to result in the compilation of his best known book. On concluding his course of study he was ordained in 1834, and, returning to his native land became curate of Rathdrum. He was shortly afterwards transferred to Dublin, where the remainder of his long and useful life was spent in the parish of SS. Michael and John, where he had as colleague a kindred spirit in John, Canon O'Hanlon. Cap-

land will figure largely, compiled by Mr. Daniel Hipwell, a frequent contributor of bibliographical lore to "Notes and Queries."

In the early autumn Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co. will publish a work entitled "The Rough Way," by Miss W. M. Letts, whose graceful verse has enlivened our pages on several occasions.

Mr. Andrew Melrose announces a new 6s. novel, "The Port of Dreams," from the pen of Miriam Alexander, whose fine first book, "The House of Lisronan" obtained the £250 prize offered by him last year.

Mr. Edward Arnold seems to monopolize the output of literary Belfast. His autumn list announces new works by three writers hailing from that city whose maiden efforts he gave to the world. They are "Following Darkness," by Forrest Reid, author of "The Bracknells"; "Tinker's Hollow," by Mrs. F. E. Crichton (nee Sinclair), author of "The Soundless Tide," both favourably reviewed in our pages, and "A Boy in the Country," by John Stevenson, who breaks a too-long silence. His "Pat McCarty," which originally appeared in a long defunct Belfast periodical, "The Pen," cheered the dreary hours of the Siege of Peking for Sir Robert Hart and his beleaguered compatriots. Mr. Arnold has also nearly ready the long-looked-for "Autobiography and Life of Father Tyrell" in 2 vols. 21s.

Messrs. Swift announce "The Land War in Ireland" by that charming poet and champion of the little peoples—Wilfred Scawen Blunt. Mr. Blunt writes from first-hand knowledge, for he suffered imprisonment for his efforts on behalf of the evicted tenants in the West in the bad old days of coercion. Stone walls, however, did not a prison make for him, for shortly after his release he gave the world a charming volume "In Vinculos," poems composed during his incarceration.

Dr. Grattan Flood has written a short life of Vincent Wallace, the composer, which will be out in time for the centenary celebrations which are arranged to take place at Waterford. Except for a memoir by a French writer no biography of Wallace has been published hitherto.

Sampson Low announce new illustrated editions of the old favourites "Charles O'Malley," by Chas. Lever, and "Handy Andy," by Samuel Lever (sic).

Mr. George Harding, 64, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, will shortly issue a special catalogue of Irish, Scottish and Welsh works.

Mr. W. H. Taggart, 9, Battenburg Street, Belfast, sends us the proofs of a catalogue of a remarkably fine collection of Irish works, which will be sent on application.

THE  
IRISH BOOK LOVER

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No. 5

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PHILIP BARRON'S IRISH COLLEGE.

In 1834, after some nine years of careful preparation, Philip F. Barron, of Seafield, in the parish of Ballylaneen, a member of a prominent County Waterford family, erected at his own expense a small college for the "Cultivation of the Language and Ancient History of Ireland." On New Year's Day, 1835, the first number of Barron's weekly (afterwards monthly) magazine, "Ancient Ireland," was published from the "Irish Office," No. 5, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. This was the address of John S. Folds, who printed all his publications, and Peter Roe, afterwards well known as the proprietor of the "Irish Builder," was their compositor. The magazine gave some details of Barron's projects and called for the co-operation of all lovers of the Irish language, particularly the clergy of all denominations, to aid him in the establishment of branches of the Irish Office in every parish in Ireland for the circulation of the magazine and of a series of cheap text-books for the study of Irish.

A few years ago, guided by the Rev. P. Power's "Place Names of the Decies," I visited the site of Barron's College. The foundations (about 20 × 16 yards) were clearly traceable in an untilled corner of a field at the southern boundary of the townland of Seafield beside the Glenaneerbal road. On that summer evening the place had a quiet charm and an interest for me as the scene of one of the struggles for Ireland's priceless heritage. In Barron's words, "This College is situated in a silent glen, remote, from any distraction or interruption, and affording, in a peculiar degree, that tranquil stillness and repose so suited to study and literary pursuits. It is on the sea side, but shut in by hills from every storm; a mile from the village of Bonmahon, and three from the village of Stradbally (both of which are much resorted to in summer as watering places). It is twelve miles from Dungarvan, and three from KilmacThomas. In this building the ancient Gothic order has been adopted. . . . There are two returns

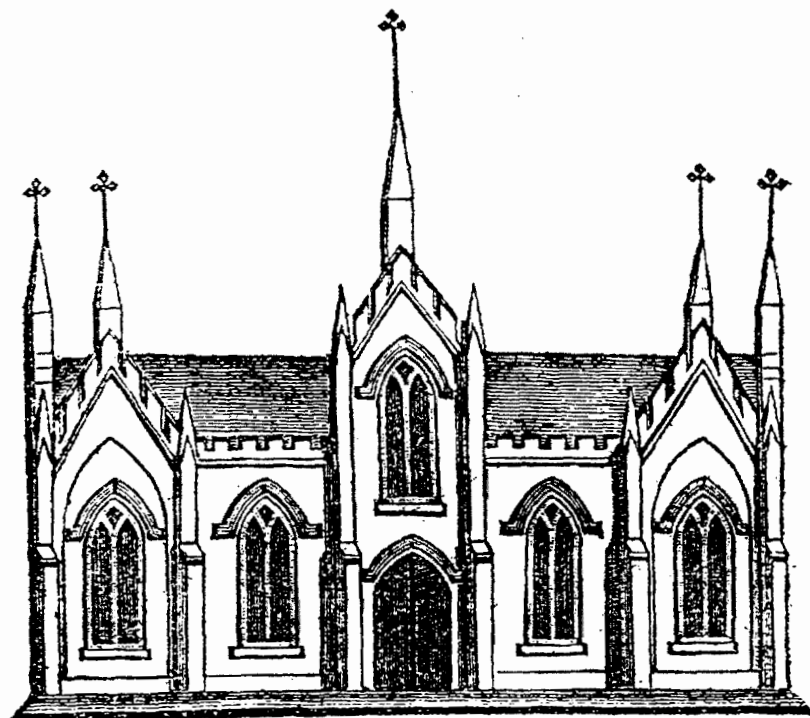
in the rear, with a yard in the centre. These returns are also Gothic, and so constructed, that they can be enlarged to any required extent without violating uniformity or unity of plan." The accompanying illustration taken from Barron's publications gives a good idea of the building. An octogenarian in the neighbourhood told me that he remembered the removal of the stones of the building by some farmers, but he was unable to supply the names of any pupils of the college.

The scheme of work in the College embraced a great range of subjects from agriculture to Hebrew, but of course particular attention was devoted to the study of the Irish language. Evening classes were arranged for those unable to attend during the day.

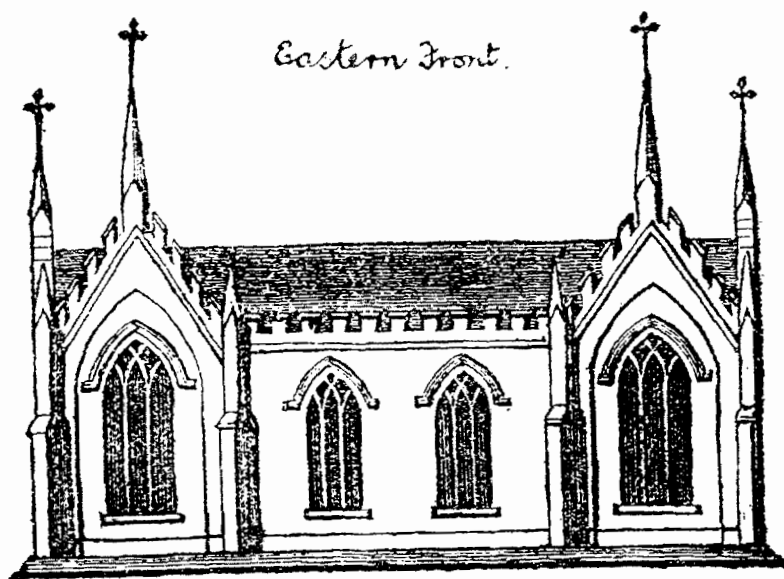
Barron, who was himself an Irish speaker from infancy, appointed as professors some excellent scholars—Thomas O'Hickey, of Ballygray, near Killenaule; Thomas O'Harney, of Stradbally, and young Walsh, of Carrickbeg. Disputes, however, arose between patron and professors, and the College was finally abandoned. For some years previously Barron had been in communication with persons in various parts of the country who were likely to be interested in his work, and the pages, or rather the covers, of the magazine contain the most flattering promises of co-operation by the clergy and others, and undoubtedly some of them such as Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, Dean Lyons, of Ennis, and Father Daniel O'Sullivan, of Bandon, were sincere in their devotion to the Irish language. So little is known beyond the particulars given in his magazine of the actual working of the College that it is difficult to form an estimate of Barron's motives and methods. Eugene O'Curry accused him of publishing a corrupt version of "An Maidrin Ruadh," to see how far he could "impose his forgeries on his credulous clerical patrons." Another Irish scribe, Michael O'Reilly, writing from Ennistymon on 16th July, 1843, informed O'Curry that "Mr. Barron robbed this part of Clare of all the fragments of Irish it contained, and they are lost to him also, for they remained in pledge at the different hotels, at Ennis, Milltown, and Kilrush."

It is difficult, however, to believe that Barron's work was entirely fruitless. Into hundreds of Irish-speaking households his tastefully-printed booklets with their bright yellow covers must have carried a message of hope for Ireland and her language.

*Coláiste an Bapúnaí.*



*Eastern Front.*



*Northern Front.*

*Philip Barron's Irish College.  
Seafield, Co. Waterford.  
A.D. 1835.*



Philip Barron was elected M.R.I.A. in June, 1832, and was for some time proprietor of the "Waterford Chronicle." He finally retired to the Continent and died in Paris about the year 1860.

The following is a list of Barron's Irish publications, and probably no public library has a complete set of them:—

- "Ancient Ireland." No. I. Jan. 1, 1835. 8vo. pp. 1-16. Price 6d.  
 " " " II. " 10, 1835. " pp. 17-32. " 6d.  
 " " " III. " 31, 1835. " pp. 33-48. " 6d.  
 " " " IV. April, 1835. " pp. 49-112 " 1s 6d.  
 " " " V. May, 1835. " pp. 113-176 " 1s. 6d.  
 "Irish Primer." No. I. 32 mo. 4pp. ½d.  
 " " " II. 16mo. pp 1-16. 1½d.  
 " " " III. 16mo. pp 17-32. 1½d.  
 "Irish Sermons, With Translations." 1835. 8vo. VIII. (Preface) +  
 16 (Irish) + 8 (English) pp. 1s.

This first number contains an Irish Sermon on Charity by the Rev. John Meany, of Kilrossenty.

- "The Harp of Erin: a Collection of Irish Songs." No. 1. 16mo. IV.  
 (Preface) + 16 (Irish) + 12 (English) pp. 2½d.  
 "The Irish Catholic Prayer Book, with English Translation." 16 mo.  
 16 (Irish) + 8 (English) pp. 2d.

In addition to the pagination shown above all these books had covers containing very interesting information, and some had double covers. All the publications were probably issued during the first half of the year 1835.

SEAMUS UA CASAIDE.

#### D.N.B.

The second volume of the second supplement of this splendid work of reference runs to 676 pages, forming a mine of information that can never be superseded. If the lives of the distinguished Irish men and women contained herein could only be reproduced in a single volume, what a treasure it would be! We make the publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder, a present of the idea, and proceed to tabulate the Irish biographies, with the authors' names, as we did before, for the benefit of our readers, and as an indication of the wealth of biographical information to be found in the books.

Falkiner C. Litton.	(1863-1908) Historian.	R. H. Murray.
Falkiner, Sir Fred. R.	(1831-1908) Recorder.	" " "
Fausset, Andrew R.	(1821-1910) Divine.	A. R. Buckland.
Ferguson, Lady.	(1823-1905) Biographer.	D. J. O'Donoghue.

was overlooked or neglected. The book discloses a picture of a devoted family closely knit together in the bonds of affection, and their early days in Newry and Killowen are lovingly looked back upon and vividly described. The details of the convent life of the three sisters will be best appreciated by their co-religionists, but no one can close the book without feeling better for having read it.

THE POEM-BOOK OF THE GAEL. Edited and selected by Eleanor Hull (Chatto and Windus). Miss Hull has delved deeply, and brought forth abundantly of the poetic treasures that lie hidden in the old Irish MSS. No translator of importance has escaped her keen search, and she has selected from the best poets and scholars. Where no translation exists she herself has supplied the omission, and her own sweet renderings of the old songs will bear comparison with the best. The introduction is a scholarly survey of the whole field of Gaelic poesy; there is a wealth of information in the notes, and to her we also owe the present—the only translation of the “Saltair na Rann” into English, that curious compilation in which Milton was anticipated by six centuries by an unknown Irish scribe. The publishers, too, have done their part well. The frontispiece, a reduced facsimile of the opening passages of the “Saltair” from the unique MS. in the Bodleian; the handsome title page with its Celtic interlacy, and the numerous initial letters, all carefully copied from the originals, will be a revelation to readers of the splendid workmanship of the ancient scribes. If anyone wishes to give pleasure to an Irish boy or girl this coming Christmas, we cannot imagine a better present than a copy of this learned and beautiful book.

WATERFORD DURING THE CIVIL WAR (1641-1653). By Thomas Fitzpatrick, LL.D. (Downey & Co., Waterford.) It is pleasantly reminiscent of old times to see the imprint of “Downey & Co., Publishers,” upon a title page again. It recalls the noble but unappreciated effort to bring forth all that was best in old and modern Anglo-Irish literature made by the head of the firm in London nearly “Twenty Years Ago,” when there were few to foster such works. The handsome volume before us, in all its panoply of green and gold, and gilt top edge, indicates that all the old taste displayed in London has only been dormant, and now wakes again in Waterford. As is well known, the contents have already appeared in the pages of the “Waterford Arch. Journal” as they were transcribed from the original MSS. in T.C.D. A preliminary note pays a well deserved tribute to the industrious and pains-

taking compiler, who has not lived to see the fruit of his labours so elaborately garnished, and bears testimony to his "trained sympathetic and analytic intellect." No doubt the compiler's death put a stop to the preparation of an index which would have been of great advantage to a work that is destined to be widely consulted.

BOOK AUCTION RECORDS. (Karslake & Co.) The current part of this excellent and useful work maintains its high reputation. Apart from the records of sales, the introductory matter is most interesting, especially that entitled "Bibliotheca Imperfecta," or list of books that for some reason or other were never completed. Amongst the titles we notice:—Topography of Ireland, No. 1, fol., Dub., 1820 (plates by Brocas); Tour through Ireland by Two English Gentlemen, pt 1, 8vo., Lond., 1748; History of Ireland Since the Union, by William Nicholas Keogh, announced by Hurst and Blackett. (This was the notorious judge, and it would be interesting to know what has become of the MS.) Larcom's Ordnance Survey of Co. Derry, vol. 1, 4to, Dub., 1847. (This is the well-known work, the sight of which always makes one deplore the penuriousness of the Government that refused to continue the series.) Samuel Madden's *Memoirs of the Twentieth Century*, 8vo., Lond., 1733. (This was "Premium" Madden, a well-known patriotic writer in his day.) "It was to have extended to six volumes, only one of which was published. A thousand copies were printed with unusual dispatch, and within a fortnight nine hundred of them were delivered to the author and probably destroyed. The current report was that the edition was suppressed on the day of publication." D.N.B.

One part of a Vocal Miscellany by Tom Moore, with music by Henry R. Bishop, small fol., London, 1828, was published, and 2 parts of Landscape Illustrations of Moore's Melodies, small 4to., Lond., 1835. We have seen this latter attributed to Crofton Croker.

#### POST BAG.

DUBLIN PRINTED BOOKS, 17TH CENTURY. (Vol. IV., p. 71.) With reference to the five additions to my list contributed by "W.H.G.F.", I gather from the wording that 1 and 2 are noted by this contributor from what I might call external evidence, that is from statements in books or manuscripts. This is an important source undoubtedly and sometimes the only evidence of books subsequently lost. In the research work which I am making I am rarely able to search for such

the back seats at the Abbey Theatre only cost that sum, from which I quote the concluding stanzas:—

“For sixpence I have left the world outside  
 Rain-swept and chill and mean,  
 And been a guest in Emain Macha's halls,  
 Companion to a queen.  
 And all for sixpence I have heard fine talk  
 From playboys, rogues, and tramps,  
 And so forgot the east wind in the streets,  
 The fog, the dim-eyed lamps.  
 Sixpence the passport to this splendid world,  
 Enchanted, sad or gay;  
 And you, the playboy of them all, I saw  
 For sixpence—William Fay.

#### REVIEWS.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE. (N. Harvey, Waterford). This noble volume is a credit to all concerned, author, printer and binder. Its mere workmanship shows the height to which the printer's art has attained in *Urbs Intacta*. It is—we think, unwisely—issued anonymously, but anyone at all acquainted with recent research-work in the history and archæology of the south-east of Ireland, will readily guess that there is only one man living who combines the knowledge, industry, taste and skill necessary for its production, and that is the reverend author of “Place Names of Decies.” The general introduction is a scholarly piece of work marred only by a slight misquotation from Mangan, and the history of various parishes is traced out with painstaking industry, and set forth in a pleasant readable style that should attract readers little given to peruse such works. Much traditional lore has been recovered and rescued from oblivion in its pages. Two maps showing the ancient and modern parochial divisions will help outsiders to a better understanding of the topographical details, and an excellent and exhaustive index completes an altogether exceptional book.

RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF LIMAVADY, 1609-1808. Edited by E. M. F. G. Boyle. (Colhoun, Derry.) The originals of these Records are contained in four MS. volumes in the custody of Rev. J. T. Trelawney-Ross, D.D., of Ham, Devonport, a lineal descendant of one of the

(Downey & Co., Waterford.) The author in his all too modest introduction deprecates the title of historian. Yet in this book he has contrived to set forth all the salient historical facts connected with the barony of Gaultier, Co. Waterford, in a pleasant and readable manner. He has compressed a great deal of interesting information, gleaned from many sources, printed, manuscript, and traditional. He has provided a helpful map and an exhaustive index. So what could a historian do more? Mr. Butler is engaged in commercial pursuits in Dublin, but affection for his native district has inspired him to devote his leisure hours to this patriotic and praiseworthy work. Would that his example were more largely followed! The book is turned out in the excellent style which we always associate with this publishing house.

#### POST BAG.

DUBLIN DEBATING SOCIETY. The Hon. G. W. E. Russell, in an article on Debating Societies, in the "Manchester Guardian," of May 17th last, writes: "As far as I know, the oldest Debating Society in the United Kingdom is the 'Historical Society,' of Dublin. Its foundations were laid in 1747, by Edmund Burke, who, with five others, started what he called 'The Historical Club,' and wrote with his own hand the minutes, which are still preserved. Out of the 'Historical Club' grew the 'Historical Society,' which was established in Trinity College in 1770, and in the debates of that Society such orators as Grattan, Wolfe Tone, Thomas Emmet, Archbishop Magee, the first Lord Punnett, and his grandson, the present Lord Rathmore, practised the eloquence which is the birthright of their race." Queries: Do the two Societies still exist? And where are Burke's minutes preserved? Also did Isaac Butt practise his oratory at the Trinity Society? Apropos of Butt, it is interesting to note here that the Dublin "Evening Telegraph" has owing to my note in the April number of I.B.L., commenced to issue in weekly instalments his "Chapters of College Romance." This is commendable, as many who, like myself, have never read that classic, will now have an opportunity of doing so.

J. B. McGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

\* \* Dr. Kenealy, in his autobiography, says (p. 74), "The College Historical Society was at this time (1835) in full vigour. It held its meetings weekly at Radley's Hotel, in Dame Street, in a great room upstairs, and was graced by men of considerable ability—Archer Butler,

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OF

IRISH LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

EDITED BY

**JOHN S. CRONE.**

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LONDON : SALMOND & Co., HARROW ROAD, N.W.

DUBLIN : HANNA & NEALE.

1914.

volume of verse, "Later Poems," will be published by Mr. Grant Richards, and not by Mr. Elkin Matthews, as previously stated.

Mrs. H. H. Penrose, whose fine story, "In Fairy Lands Forlorn," we took occasion to praise, has a new novel appearing with Messrs. Mills & Boon, under the rather peculiar, if original, title, "The Brat."

Messrs. Putnam will shortly publish here and in America a new work by Lady Gregory, the scope of which is intimated by its title, "Our Irish Theatre—A Chapter of Autobiography."

Mr. Darrel Figgis, deserting poetry for the nonce, has written a novel which he calls "Jacob Elthorne," and which Dent will publish.

Messrs. Macmillan announce a collected edition of the poems of Mr. George W. Russell (*Æ*), which have hitherto appeared under the titles of "The Earth Breath," "Homeward Songs by the Way." It will also include some of his more recent contributions to "The Homestead" and "Irish Review."

An authoritative Life of the late Field-Marshal Sir George White, V.C., is in preparation, and Lady White will be grateful to any friends who will send any letters or other papers likely to be useful for the purpose to her, at Whitehall, Broughshane, Co. Antrim. There is already a Life of the Hero of Ladysmith, written by Thomas Coates and published in London in 1900.

For the Irish Texts Society, Father Power, M.R.I.A., of Portlaw, has almost completed his edition of the "Life of St. Declan," which is being prepared from an O'Clery manuscript preserved in Brussels. It will contain a facsimile page of the MS., and a map identifying many places in the Decies country.

For the same Society Miss Maura Power has in the press an Irish translation of an astronomical tract of Eastern origin, throwing an interesting light upon the manner in which that subject was taught in the medieval schools in Ireland.

The Council of the Royal Irish Academy announce the appearance of the first fasciculus of their long looked for "Dictionary of the Irish Language." When complete it will fill three volumes of about 1,000 pages each, and will be issued in fasciculi the price of which to subscribers will be one shilling per sheet of 16 pages, or on large paper, of which only 100 copies will be printed, one shilling and three-pence per sheet. Application should be made to the Academy House, Dawson Street, or to Messrs. Hodges and Figgis, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

ably did not live beyond the completion of the second volume—if indeed it ever achieved that goal. The wrappers included all bear the imprint “Dungannon. Printed by W. Canning.”

F. M. KENNEDY.

#### QUERIES AND REPLIES.

MOIRA O'NEILL. Can you give us any information regarding the real name, present address etc., etc., of “Moira O'Neill,” author of “Songs of the Glens of Antrim”? Our information regarding her is conflicting and unsatisfactory, and we shall be grateful for an accurate statement.

J. E. COOKE.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

PRINTING IN BALLYCLARE (Vol. V., p. 129, 167). I have a copy of “The Poems and Songs of James Campbell, of Ballynure,” printed and published by S. Corry, Ballyclare, 1870. From inquiries made locally, I find that Corry was a bookbinder, and printed nothing beyond the works already mentioned, and some bills and posters. An omnivorous reader, he is said to have read all the volumes given him to bind. He was a member of the reading club that used to assemble in the town to discuss the books read and other topics, chiefly theological. I am informed that he went to London, where he had a son in business, and so dropped out of local knowledge. I may add the book is a small 8vo., pp. 144, and contains a memoir of Campbell, written for this edition by John Fullarton.

Raheen, Jordanstown.

JOHN G. H. WILSON.

#### FORTHCOMING WORKS.

“The Book of Kells,” “one of the most interesting and beautiful manuscripts which have yet come from the hands of man” will shortly be published by “The Studio,” 44, Leicester Square, London. It will be described by Sir Edward Sullivan, and will contain reproductions in colours of nineteen of the most beautiful and important pages, made direct from the original, and thirty of the initials and ornaments. The last important attempt at reproduction in colour was made nearly forty years ago, but the reproductions now given will be infinitely closer to the original. It will be issued in two forms at 10s. and 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Henry F. Berry, of the Public Record Office, Dublin, well





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Leabharlanna Connrae Populaire

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Dublin:  
HANNA, 29 Nassau St. NEALE, 12 Aston's Quay.  
1915.

light of recent revelations. Richard Fitzwalter describes "Holy Ireland" in the "British," which also contains a poem from our frequent contributor Mr. E. W. Lynam, and Miss Letts deals with "Childhood, Terror and the Grotesque," in the "Contemporary." Mr. John Lavery, the famous painter who was born in Belfast, has his remarkable career summarized in "The World's Work," and Katherine Tynan contributes a short story to the "Windsor."

#### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE STORY OF WATERFORD, from the Foundation of the City to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century. By Edmund Downey. (Waterford, "News Office," 10s. 6d.) Mr. Downey has been long and honourably known to readers the world over as novelist, humourist and journalist. He now essays a new role, that of a serious historian, and in it bids fair to gain fresh literary laurels. The question naturally arises in the reader's mind, Is a popular writer of light literature equally fitted to be a historian? Certainly not, would have been the reply a century—nay! half a century ago. But with the spread of education, and the great increase in the number of readers, a new school of historians has arisen who defy the dictum that historical literature should be dull and prosy. The work before us is a good example of the modern school, and is one of the best, if not the best, local history that has seen the light in Ireland.

Waterford, from its geographical position, is a city which has played an important part in Irish history since the dim ages of antiquity. It has seen the invader from many a far land; its streets have been trodden by many an English King, and within its walls history has frequently been made; whilst the peaceful citizen plied his calling. Many a glowing picture of the past is called up, for the author has been a diligent student not only of printed books, but of old forgotten far-off events concealed in the city's charters and municipal records. All these are here set forth in the charming style of which Mr. Downey is a master, which of itself will ensure for it interested readers in the years to come. One arises from its perusal with the impression that this is the book which will carry his name and fame to posterity, when, mayhap, his more ephemeral works have gone the way of all such.

Of the manner in which the book is turned out one cannot speak too highly. It is beautifully produced in every respect, and, though a

large book, easy to handle. It is provided with an exhaustive index, a copious bibliography, and extensive appendices. As indicating the importance of the city there are no less than 28 views, plans and charts of it at different times, here enumerated. In this connection one must bear ready testimony to the excellence of the seventeen beautiful illustrations that adorn the volume, especially the frontispiece, redrawn from Smith's "History" by the author's son, Mr. C. S. Downey. Would that every city and town in Ireland were as fortunate in their historian as "Urbs Intacta"!

**MODERN ANGLO-IRISH VERSE: An Anthology** selected from the work of living Irish Poets. By Padric Gregory. (Nutt, 5s.) Within the covers of this handsome volume Mr. Gregory had included specimens of nearly seventy, he says living, writers; but since these sheets went to press the world of song has to lament the deaths of three poets represented here—Emily Lawless, P. W. Joyce, and T. D. Sullivan. Mr. Gregory is a severe critic, and could have made his selection wider had he forgotten the old maxim that "beggars mustn't be choosers." He rejected the work of three poets because the specimens offered did not come up to his standard! That his conception of the poet's calling is a high one may be deduced from the closing lines of his Introduction, "The lights on my altar have been placed there by other hands; but be they candles of pure wax, flaring torches, or flickering rushlights, let him who would extinguish the least of them have a care and approach the altar reverently, for they have been placed there by those who would do honour to the spirit of Immaculate Beauty that broods over Ireland." A poetic sentiment, fit introduction to the gems of poesy within this casket.

**LEGENDARY STORIES of the Carlingford Lough District.** By Michael George Crawford. Newry. (Frontier Sentinel. 1s.) These thirty-four stories are written with spirit and a fund of local knowledge that are quite refreshing. It is certainly a book that will find many readers and be treasured in the homes around the lovely Bay of Carlingford as well as in a wider circle. The blending of legend history and physical details is skilfully and artistically done.

**WATERFORD—1914.** An illustrated Guide Book to the City by the Suir. By Edmund Downey. (Waterford News, 6d.) This hardy annual grows in size and beauty year by year. The addition of an

"THE IRISH CHRONICLE." I have a copy of No. 76 (dated "Dublin, Saturday, February 13, 1869") of this weekly journal which was printed and published by John Mullany. It appears to have opposed the Guinness interest. How many numbers were issued?

Cork.

SEAMUS O. CASAIDE.

MOIRA O'NEILL. (Vol. V., p. 185.) This is the pen-name of Mrs. Skrine, formerly Nesta Higginson, of Rockport, Cushendall, Co. Antrim.

Caterham, Surrey.

JOHN M. DOUGLAS.

THE YOUNG IRELAND MOVEMENT. (Vol. V., p. 201.) Thomas Clarke Luby's "Recollections" appeared in the "Irish Nation," New York, in 1882, then edited by John Devoy.

Leeds.

(Rev.) W. HICKEY.

#### POST BAG.

I recently came across "The Eddystone Lighthouse: A Poem by M.R., late Schoolmaster of the Union of Cahir, Diocese of Lismore," 12mo., London, N.D., with coloured frontispiece. By way of preface it is stated that "The writer of the following lines has been nearly fourteen years in the service of his country, but he is now, through a variety of circumstances over which he had no controul, reduced from a respectable situation in life to extreme want." In the poem he speaks of himself as "exiled far from Erin's smiling shore." He concludes thus: "M.R. respectfully states that he Versifies Subjects from History on the most reasonable terms." Can any reader identify him?

BIBLIO.

IRISH MANUSCRIPTS. Might I venture to say that I think it would be of great interest if it were possible for you to obtain reports from competent authorities in reference to unpublished manuscripts relating to Ireland lying in the principal collections which are of real interest and which deserve to be published. The wealth of unpublished lore relating to Ireland is no doubt so great that the task of writing reports on the subject would, in reference to many collections, be very great, but being in touch, as I venture to think you are, with the flower of Irish scholarship, you might be able to induce some competent authorities to undertake the task. The publication of reports of the sort would, I should say, be a stimulus to publishers and not merely to them, but to private individuals, especially in other

## OBITUARY.

ROBERT WELDON died on 17th July at Comeragh Mills, Mahon-bridge, Co. Waterford. "There was no man in Ireland (says "The Waterford News") who struggled harder for the preservation of the mother tongue, and every line he wrote gave forth the feelings of a Gaelic scholar. Those of his works which we have before us are earnest, sincere, and pure—the work of a saintly soul. His demise, at the age of 78 years, removes an inspiring figure from our midst, and will be the cause of sorrow to students of the Irish language at home and abroad. The late Mr. Weldon was a man of retiring disposition, but a thinker of great literary power, and his life and talents were devoted to song and story, narrating the traditions and lore of Irish history. His name must always be identified as the poet of the language, and his works should furnish an interesting chapter when the literary history of Irish Ireland comes to be written."

## OUR SCRAP BOOK.

Somewhen in the years 1703-1706 George Farquhar, that sweet-natured and jolly-spirited Irishman, was recruiting for the Queen's Army in Shropshire; and in April, 1706, he brought out on the stage of Drury Lane his comedy "The Recruiting Officer." The play was so successful that it had to be put on at the theatre in the Haymarket as well as at the Theatre Royal. It is well known how Garrick loved it, and how, as a small boy, he gave an amateur performance of it in his home in Lichfield. To-day it seems no less gay and lively than it must have seemed when it was new. Across all these years the sweetness which was the peculiar property of Farquhar's mind, and of his work when he worked sincerely, comes as fresh as can be. . . . There is no resisting Farquhar. He has a peculiar allurements in the sweetness of nature which distinguishes him from the bitter Wycherley and the lofty Congreve, and which makes the vexed question of the "morality" of this period of comedy seem futile.—"The Times."

If only Irish intellect generally could seriously concern itself with such a noble and profound treatise as "The Book of Armagh", how soon might not our differences of to-day melt away! A volume which has indeed been upwards of half a century in preparing. It was in 1853 that Dr. Reeves purchased the "Book of Armagh", and the



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and other facts relative thereto in the introductory pages to Annie Hutton's translation of "The Embassy in Ireland." (Dublin.) 1873.

MORNI: An Irish Bardic Story, in three cantos; and The Pilgrim of Carmel, an Eastern Tale, in one canto. By Richard Benson. Newry, 1815. Any information about the author will be welcomed.

Dublin.

WILLIAM MacARTHUR.

#### OBITUARY.

ALFRED WILLIAM BENN died at Florence on 16th September. He was born at the rectory, Moylescar, Westmeath, in 1843, the youngest son of Rev. Wm. Benn, B.D. Delicate as a boy, he was brought up by a scholarly mother—Mary, daughter of Rev. Wm. Dunn, Rector of Charleville, Co. Cork—and never had any public schooling. He matriculated in London University, obtained first-class honours in classics, and graduated B.A. in 1865. In the following year he went abroad, and lived ever since in Switzerland or Italy. "Vernon Lee," in a sympathetic memoir in "The Nation," says, "the first impression everyone had of Mr. Benn was his amazing information on all subjects, and his portentuous memory. Whenever I have wanted to know something about anything under or over the sun (he was an adept also at astronomy!), instead of borrowing a book from his generously opened library, it was much simpler and more satisfactory to go and look up the subject in Mr. Benn himself"; and Mrs. Lynn Linton, the once famous novelist, declared that "he is a man of Godlike intellect." He was on the staff of "The Academy" in its best days, 1885-97, and represented his University at the Philosophical Congress at Bologna in 1911. His published works are: The Greek Philosophers, 2 vols., 1882; The Philosophy of Greece, 1898; The History of English Rationalism in the Nineteenth century, 2 vols., 1906; Modern England, 2 vols., 1908; A Primer of Early Greek Philosophy, 1908; Revaluations, 1909; History of Ancient Philosophy and History of Modern Philosophy, in the History of Science Series, 1912. He found his recreations in astronomy, book collecting and cycling.

MOST REV. RICHARD ALPHONSUS SHEEHAN, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. We much regret to announce the death of this estimable and learned prelate, who evinced the warmest interest in I.B.L. from its commencement, and always (he assured us) looked forward to its arrival. He was born in Bantry, 16th June, 1845, so had just completed his three score and ten. Educated at St. Vincent's, Cork, and

Maynooth, he was ordained in 1868, and laboured in Cork for twenty year, not only for the spiritual welfare of the people, but for their social upraising and educational enlightenment. He was President of Cork Literary and Scientific Society; the School of Art; the Young Men's Society; founder and first President of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, to the first part of whose "Journal" he contributed an able paper on the Literary History of Cork. He was consecrated Bishop on 31st January, 1892, and gained the respect of all in the diocese, and died on 14th October.

STANDISH HAYES O'GRADY, the greatest Irish scholar of our time, died at Ballinruan, Hale, Cheshire, on 16th September, aged 83. A full memoir with personal recollections will appear next month.

CHARLES MCCARTHY TENISON.—Author of numerous articles on the history of Irish Banking in various Irish archæological journals which well deserve to be collected and published in book form, died on October 12th, 1915, at his London residence. His name was originally Collins, and he changed it to Tenison some years ago. If I am not mistaken, he was the Charles McCarthy Collins who edited "Celtic Irish Songs and Song-Writers" in 1885. For some years he was a resident of New Zealand.

D. J. O'D.

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#### FORTHCOMING WORKS.

The first edition of Lord Dunsany's charming "Fifty-One Tales" being nearly exhausted, Mr. Elkin Mathews will shortly go to press with a second impression.

CATHOLIC ANTHOLOGY, 1914-15. Representing the more active tendencies in contemporary verse. A collection of about 50 poems by W. B. Yeats, E. Lee Masters, T. S. Eliot, Orrick Johns, Ezra Pound, E. L. Masters, John Rodker, Harold Monro, Carlos Williams, Douglas Goldring, etc., etc., is representative of contemporary activities. Neither futurist nor vorticist, it shows both the progress and the "stasis" of verse since the appearance of the Anthology "Des Imagistes" in February, 1914. Same publisher.

Mr. Murray announces "The Golden Apple," a play for Kiltartan children, in three acts, by Lady Gregory, with eight coloured illustrations, at 5s. net, and "The Charm of Ireland," by Burton E. Stevenson, with many illustrations from photographs at 10s. 6d. net.



this feeling may account for the animus which some biographers display towards the father of the novelists and his Irish connections. In her "Life of Emily Bronte," Miss Robinson says of Mrs. Bronte: "She was, indeed, a well-educated young lady; a very Phoenix she must have seemed in the eyes of a lover conscious of a background of Pruntyism and potatoes." Potatoes loom large in the book. She says Patrick's father owned "a few scant acres of potato-growing soil." "The Rev. Patrick Bronte, B.A., had grown to heroic proportions on potatoes," and so forth. Wishing to emphasise the progress which Patrick had made in the social scale during a decade in his career, she exclaims: "At twenty, a hedge-schoolmaster at Drumgooland, he was at thirty a respectable clergyman of the Church of England!" Mr. Bronte had no need to have recourse to hedge-schoolmastering. The hedge-schoolmasters were Catholics, who, because of their religion, were debarred from giving instruction in any of the State-supported Protestant schools, or in any building whatever. One more extract which is characteristic but in part inaccurate, as we shall see, "When he (Patrick) left Cambridge he had dropped his Irish accent and taken his B.A." If possible, Mrs. Gaskell, in her "Life of Charlotte Bronte," is still more contemptuous of the Irish Brontes. Wishing to show that the Bronte sisters could have received no influence from their Irish relatives, she says: "The father having settled in England kept up no intercourse with his Irish connections. . . . Mr. Bronte has now no trace of his Irish origin remaining in his speech; he never could have shown his Celtic descent in the straight Greek lines and long oval face; but at five-and-twenty, fresh from the only life he had ever known (in Ireland), to present himself at the gates of St. John's, Cambridge, proved no little determination of will and scorn of ridicule." We shall see that the statements that he at any time dropped his Irish connections or his Irish accent is incorrect, and that, on the contrary, he was in constant communication with his brothers and sisters up to the time of his death.

(To be continued.)

D. BOYLE.

#### PRINTING IN WATERFORD IN 17th AND 18th CENTURIES.

Mr. Dix still pursues his way through the devious by-paths of Irish typographical history, and with the skill that comes from long pursuit and careful study, continues to enlighten many an obscure

point in the annals of Irish printing. In a recent communication to the Royal Irish Academy he deals exhaustively with "Printing in Waterford in the 17th Century." The art was introduced into "Urbs Intacta," "as far as is certainly known," in 1643, by the Council of the Confederate Catholics, who procured a press from the Continent. But, with the experience he has gained, he deprecates any dogmatism on the date of early printing in a seaport town like Waterford at a time when printing presses were small and portable. Hence he leaves untouched the presumed printing there, nearly a century earlier, of which we gave a facsimile in our first volume (p. 116). The first printer in Waterford, "as far as is certainly known," was Thomas Bourke, and we only know him by the imprint on the various works that emanated from his press here and in Kilkenny. Indeed, Mr. Dix wisely suggests that as his press was frequently shifted from Waterford to Kilkenny, and vice versa, during that troubled time, it would be well, in dealing with the entire output of the two towns, to treat it as one, and, following the chronological order, present it in one list.

He gives us excellent collations of, and notes on, some thirty specimens of books, broadsides and proclamations closing in 1654-5 with "Parthenissia," a Romance, by the Earl of Orrery, in 6 tomes, which bears a London imprint. But Henry Bradshaw most ingeniously proved that the first four tomes were printed in Waterford, where the author was then staying. By the courtesy of Mr. Dix, and the Dublin University Press, we are enabled to reproduce the title page of one of the best known examples of the period, a quarto, of 32 pages, which has already appeared in Gilbert's "History of the Confederation," Vol. 3, 1885. The whole production indicates the wide reading, amazing research, and bibliographical skill of the author.

In a neat little booklet tastefully turned out by the "Waterford News" Co., in whose columns it first appeared, Mr. Dix carries on the story through the next century. From 1654 to 1729 no item of local printing is known. In the latter year the first newspaper, "The Waterford Flying Post," printed on a sheet of coarse paper, and sold at a halfpenny, first appears. But as the century grows and knowledge spreads, so does the output of the press keep pace, and religious works, school books, novels and plays, and the efforts of the local poets and satirists make their appearance, together with many a periodical of long or short duration. They are all recorded here with the care and accuracy that distinguishes all work of the praiseworthy compiler

"The Nation," 1842-1855, for many signed and unsigned articles, poems, etc.

SEE ALSO.

Dictionary of National Biography, Art, by Barry O'Brien.

Report of a Press Prosecution against C. G. D. Dub., 1844, 54pp., R.I.A. (Partly reprinted in Lord O'Hagan's "Selected Speeches," 1885.)

Speech by James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C., now L.C.J., of Ireland, in Defence of G.G.D., 1st and 2nd Feb., 1844. Edited by A Contemporary. Svo., ix. + 103. For private circulation. N.P. N.D. Mr. Holmes' Defence of "The Nation." Special report of case of Queen v., C.G.D. (1846.) L.H.B.

Memoir of C.G.D., by T. D. McGee. Svo., pp. 32, Dublin, 1849.

Five Times Arraigned. By Barry O'Brien in "Cornhill," Vol. 88, p. 251, reprinted in "Irish Memories," Svo., Lond., 1904.

Catalogue of Rare Books, Rare MSS., and Curios, the Gift of Sir C.G.D. Svo., pp. 16. (Lond., 1900.)

Gavan Duffy's Library. I.B.L., Vol. V., No. 4, Nov., 1913.

Dublin.

JOHN M. DOUGLAS.

GREAT IRISH BOOK COLLECTORS.

VII.—MOST REV. DR. SHEEHAN, BISHOP OF WATERFORD.

Much local interest centred in the sale by Messrs. Bennett and Son, 6, Upper Ormond Quay, in April, of the splendid library of the late Bishop of Waterford, Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan. The collection was a very representative one, its chief feature being the comprehensive and valuable selection of works dealing with Irish subjects. Civil and ecclesiastical history, antiquities, archaeology, biography, polemics, and general literature were all embraced in this section, and not only was the collection practically an exhaustive one so far as standard and recognised authorities are concerned, but it included many scarce and rare works of famous Irish refugee ecclesiastics of penal times, several of them in the original and early Continental editions. Bidding was brisk, and some high figures were reached. For a fine edition of the Four Masters in seven volumes, with supplementary index volume, 10 guineas was paid. A fine set of the 45 volumes of the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, from 1849 down to last year, fetched £19 10s. The Irish Ecclesiastical Record from October,

1864, to June, 1915, sold at 16 guineas, and the *Journal of the Waterford Archaeological Society*, 16 vols. and 8 parts, at £5, while the *Journal of the Cork Archaeological Society* (21 vols.), with Smith's "Cork" in two vols., fetched £6. The *Lismore Papers* (Grosart), in 10 volumes, £8 8s; *Hardiman's History of Galway*, £3 12s. 6d; *Monck Mason's History and Antiquities of St. Patrick's Church*, £2 5s; *Reeves' Ecclesiastical History of Down and Connor*, £1 2s; *O'Laverty's History of the Diocese of Down and Connor*, £1 6s.; *Hibernia Dominicana, De Burgo*, £4 7s. 6d; *Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae, Cotton*, £4 7s. 6d; *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish, and Manuscript Materials of Irish History (O'Curry)*, £4 15s; *Annals of Lough Ce*, £2 2s; *Sir J. T. Gilbert's History of Irish Confederation and War*, £5; *Madden's United Irishmen*, 3 series, 7 volumes, £3; *O'Hanlon's Lives of the Irish Saints*, £3 5; £20 was paid for a complete set of the "Dublin Review," in Four Series, comprising 156 vols., tastefully bound. A copy of the "Annals of the Four Masters" Irish Text, with translation and notes by O'Donovan, fetched £13. For an edition of *Malton's Views of Dublin*, coloured copy (uncut), the bidding reached to ten guineas, and other figures recorded were: *Montalembert's "Monks of the West,"* 42s; "Irish Monthly," 43 vols., £3 10s; *Irish Texts Society,* vols. 1 to 15, and second edition of vol. 3, £5 10s; *O'Donovan's "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many,"* £2 15s.; *O'Flaherty's "Tribes of Iar-Connaught,"* edited by Hardiman, £1 5s; "Calendar of the Ancient Records of Dublin," Gilbert, 1889-1909, 16 vols., £2; and Vols. I. to VII., £1.

## EDITOR'S GOSSIP.

"The Athenæum" Subject Index to Periodicals, 1915, issued at the request of the Council of the Library Association, and published in fasciculi at prices ranging from sixpence to half-a-crown each, is the most valuable contribution to English bibliography undertaken of late years. It includes within its scope some 150 periodicals, British and American, and as an evidence of the thoroughness with which the work is done, we note that in the list devoted to "Language and Literature" there are no fewer than fifty references to articles (with full titles and authors' names) that have appeared in our own pages during the year. It is a new and useful tool placed at the disposal of scholars, editors and journalists, for which one cannot feel sufficiently thankful.



The  
IRISH  
BOOK LOVER

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF  
IRISH  
Literature & Bibliography

EDITED BY

JOHN S. CRONE.

VOL. VIII.

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Leabharlanna Connrdae Populaire

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Dublin:  
W. G. NEALE, 12 Aston's Quay.  
1917.

# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

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FEB. & MAR. 1916-17.

Nos. 7—8

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## AN EDITOR'S REMINISCENCES.

By EDMUND DOWNEY.

When I was entrusted by the late William Tinsley, in 1880, with the Editorship of his magazine—"Tinsleys'"—a task which (owing to multifarious other duties) had to be performed by me in a perfunctory manner, the principal warning given to me was to avoid as far as possible the introduction of anything Irish. Not that Mr. Tinsley had any antipathy to Ireland or Irishmen, but as a London publisher of books and magazines, he could detect no "business" in the distressful country. This leading serial for the year 1880 was written by an Irishman, for whom William Tinsley had the highest regard—Richard Dowling—but "Under St. Paul's" was manifestly not an Irish tale, and had no Irish characters in it.

Looking through "Tinsleys'" for the year 1880, I find that notwithstanding the warning about Irish contributions, some Irish "matter" crept into the magazine. In the February number there was a sketch entitled "The Cab I Got at Tussaud's," bearing the signature "Pater Mendaciorum," a pseudonym which Richard Dowling occasionally employed. In the March number there is a short piece of verse, "My Lady of Dreams," written by my brother, Richard Downey, and an article "Havelock in Afghanistan," by John Augustus O'Shea. "Honeymooning," by "Pater Mendaciorum," appeared in the April number; also an essay by the same author entitled "The Decay of the Sublime," re-published in his "Ignorant Essays," 1887. In May there was a story, "Jane Marshall's Golden Wedding," by "Marcus Fall"—another of Richard Dowling's pseudonyms—and a contribution of my own, "Coastwise." In the June number of the magazine John Augustus O'Shea contributed "An Imperial Review," which dealt with some personal experiences of the days of Napoleon III. In the same issue there was a very interesting article entitled "Antiquity at Table," by that strange genius W. B. Guinee; a poem, "Abreast the

Storm," by Richard Downey, and a story, "Miss Gay," by "Marcus Fall," who also contributed under his own name a poem entitled "A Barmecidal Feast." In July "Marcus Fall" had another sort story, "The Last of the Barnard Line," and I was responsible for an article entitled "A Life on the Ocean Wave." Richard Dowling contributed to the August number of "Tinsleys" an essay entitled "My Copy of an English Opium-Eater" (afterwards included in "Ignorant Essays"). In the same number will be found W. B. Guinee's "Monsieur Mars," a clever study of the French soldier. In the September part there are two very short contributions by Richard Dowling—a story called "A Just Parallel" and a little essay styled "A Guide to Ignorance." John Augustus O'Shea appeared in the October number as the translator of a Russian story—one of Pouchkine's. He styled it "The Crack Shot." An anonymous story, "The Eviction at Ballyhack," was printed in the same number—it is included in my volume of tales, published many years later, entitled "Pinches of Snuff." Another of O'Shea's translations—this time a tale of the Franco-German War, "adapted" from Richepin and styled "A Female Uhlan"—appeared in November. A queer, clever, wild sketch, "An Irish Iliad," was printed in the December issue of the magazine. It is signed "G.," which, in this instance, stands for Guinee.

The leading serial story for Tinsley's in 1881 was "Strawberry Leaves," by Richard Dowling, subsequently published in book form under the title of "The Duke's Sweetheart." It was declared by competent critics to have a strong Hugoesque flavour. In the January number there was a farcical sketch, "Hamlet Re-hearsed." It bore no author's signature, and I hardly like to confess that I was responsible for it. In the February number there appeared another of John Augustus O'Shea's reminiscences, "The Two Flags," a sketch dealing with Algerian affairs. This was followed by "A Morning Dream" (verses), by Richard Downey. There was nothing from an Irish pen (except the instalment of Richard Dowling's serial) in the March number, but a short "horror tale" by John Augustus O'Shea—"A Masterpiece of Crime"—appeared in April. The writer of this very strange story mingled tragedy and farce in a most extraordinary manner. To the May number I contributed an article entitled "Perils of the Deep." The June number opened with the first instalment of Fitzgerald Molloy's first novel, "Merely Players." To the same number T. C. Irwin contributed a poem, "A Song in the Summer South," and the

writer of these notes was responsible for a description of Tramore, under the title of "The Town of the Big Strand." In September a "Song" by T. C. Irwin found a place, and another of O'Shea's queer crime stories, "In the Shadow of the Scaffold," will be found. A story by Robert Wogan MacDonnell (a member of the editorial staff of "The Irish Times") entitled "Eva D'Alton's Revenge" appeared in the October number, and a biographical sketch by Fitzgerald Molloy, "Honoré de Balzac's Struggles." "Peter Gubbins; Adapted from Richepin" is the title which O'Shea gave to another of his queer crime stories, and W. B. Guinee contributed to the same number a short fantastic article, "Madam Morgue." Guinee also wrote for the December issue "Rory of the Hills: an unwritten Chapter of Irish History," and Fitzgerald Molloy was responsible for "A Monograph of George Sand." A humorous tale by Tighe Hopkins—I think his first contribution to a London magazine, appeared in the same number under the title of "The Theft of the Stays." The concluding contribution to Tinsleys' for the year 1881 was a short story, "Ned Evans," by Mrs. Digby Lloyd, who was, I think, an Irishwoman.

(To be continued.)

#### PRINTING IN DUNGANNON, 1827-1900.

In Vol. IV., at p. 188, I gave a list of items printed in this historic town between 1801 and 1827. I can trace no other work until (1843)—a long lapse when we consider that William Douglas was in business there all the time and for twenty years after. It seems almost impossible that such a stirring period which witnessed the agitations for Catholic Emancipation and Electoral Reform could have passed without the appearance of some pamphlets, and I shall be obliged to any reader who can help to fill the vacancy. E. R. McC. DIX.

1840. William Douglas, Market Square.) (Vide "Commercial Directory," Derry.)

(1843.) Fulton's Remarks on Mr. O'Neill Daunt's Speech at the Repeal Meeting, in Dungannon, on Sunday, the 7th of August, 1843. (Wm. Douglas.) 8vo., 16 pp. (E. R. McC. Dix.)

1845. Woman: or, Adela of England. A Poem in six cantos. (Wm. Douglas.) 12mo., 108 pp. (J. S. Crone.)

1846. (Wm. Douglas, Market Square.) (Vide Slater's Directory.)



SAMUEL JAMES IRELAND, poet and essayist, was born in Dunmurry, Co. Antrim, on January 21st, 1889. He received his early education in Belfast, and was for a number of years in business there. After the outbreak of the war he joined the Queen's University O.T.C., and obtained a commission in the King's Liverpool Regt. in November, 1915. He was killed in action in France on October 12th, 1916. Samuel Ireland was a young poet of great promise. He was an accomplished—one might say a fastidious—craftsman in verse; he had not published anything in book form, but some of his sonnets may be read in "Modern Anglo-Irish Verse" (David Nutt), edited by Padric Gregory (1914).

REV. MICHAEL PATRICK O'HICKEY, D.D., M.R.I.A., died at Portlaw on 19th November, 1916. He was born at Carrickbeg on 12th March, 1861, and educated at Carrick-on-Suir and St. John's College, Waterford. Ordained to priesthood 15th June, 1884, he spent the next nine years in Scotland. In 1896 he succeeded Eugene O'Growney as professor of Irish in Maynooth, and was elected President of the Gaelic League. A frequent contributor of verse both in Gaelic and English to many journals, a notable lecturer on the Language movement all over the three kingdoms, he published *The True National Idea*, *The Nationalization of Irish Education*, and *Bilingual Teaching in Irish Schools*. Good accounts of his contributions to literature are to be found in O'Donoghue's "Poets" and a recently published little volume of his most interesting letters on literary matters to Mr Edmund Downey, of Waterford.

JANE MARTIN died at Aran View, Galway, on 26th September, 1916. A Press cutting says: "The deceased lady, who belonged to a very old and highly-connected family, devoted her entire life to literature, and published many devotional and historical volumes, including "A History of the Poor Clares."

JAMES WOODS, author of "The Annals of Westmeath, Ancient and Modern," Dublin, 1907, died at Ballymore on 4th December, 1916. He was born in Patrick St., Mullingar, in 1838, and was a house painter by trade. He contributed many topographical articles to the "Westmeath Leader," and its successor, the "Westmeath Examiner," which were collected in two small volumes entitled "Ancient and Modern Sketches of Westmeath," 1880. But he is best known by his "Annals," a remarkable work considering the conditions under which it was compiled, far from libraries and in the scant leisure of a working man.

# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

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VOL. VIII.

APRIL & MAY, 1917.

Nos. 9—10

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## AN EDITOR'S REMINISCENCES.

BY EDMUND DOWNEY.

(Concluded.)

The leading serial story in *Tinsleys'* for the year 1882 was W. B. Guinee's "Talbot's Folly." In the January number will be found a short story by Fitzgerald Molloy, "My Ghost," and a short story of my own, "A Night in Nolan's Brig." In the February number there are two very interesting contributions—both first offerings of the authors to a London magazine—Katharine Tynan's poem, "The Lark's Waking," and George Moore's short story, "Under the Fan." Another interesting contribution to the same number was entitled "A Borrowed Poet"—an essay by Richard Dowling calling attention to the neglected James Clarence Mangan. This was, I think, the first article which for many years had appeared in any magazine or other periodical about Mangan, and it, as well as the "Guide to Ignorance," re-appeared in the before-mentioned "Ignorant Essays." To the same number I contributed "Some Reminiscences of Old Salts." In the March number Charles J. Dunphie had some clever humorous verses "Tempora Mutantur." In the same number there is a short tale by Lady Wilde, "The Carnival Ball," stated to be "from the Spanish"; and there is a paper of mine dealing with "Life in a Seaport Town." In the April number there is another of O'Shea's queer tales, "The Exemplary Mr. Dux: a sketch picked up abroad," and an article by John F. Keane (author of "Six Months in Meccah") describing some of the atrocities committed in Nova Scotian ships. In the same number there will be found a very interesting sketch, "A Land League Meeting." This was a description of Parnell's first public meeting in the City of Waterford. It bore no signature in the magazine: it was written by James O'Donoghue, of Waterford. Fitzgerald Molloy contributed an interesting account of Mrs. Browning to the same number, and T. C. Irwin a poem entitled "Gallop: a Homeric Echo." In the May "*Tinsleys'*" there was a story by Richard Dowling, "John Fenshawe." An

anonymous contribution in the same issue was "A Further Letter to My Son Herbert." This was written by Percy Fitzgerald, who had just published with Tinsley Brothers a pamphlet entitled "Letters to My Son Herbert," which had commanded a large sale. Although Mr. Hall Caine cannot be included in a list of Irish authors, still, there is in him so much of the Celt that it may interest Irish readers to know that a sonnet of his appeared in "Tinsleys'" for June. The half-year volume concluded with a humorous sketch, "Impressions at a City Dinner," by Tighe Hopkins. In July number a poem by Miss Attie O'Brien appeared. O'Shea tells, in August, "The True Story of 'the General'," and there is a short story by Fitzgerald Molloy, "My Little Mistakes." I venture again to drag in Mr. Hall Caine, who contributed an article on Keats to the August number. I think this was probably his first prose contribution to a London magazine. In September there is a farcical tale, bearing no author's name, entitled "The Strange Story of My Uncle John." I have no hesitation in admitting that I am the author of it. A poem by John Hill, "Heinrich Heine," follows it. (Hill subsequently wrote a stirring novel, "Ninety Eight," dealing with that stormy period. I published it about twenty years ago. The book was admirably illustrated by the distinguished Irish artist, A. D. McCormick.) To the same number of "Tinsleys'" Hill contributed a short article, "The Nameless Singers," dealing with the old ballad-makers of Scotland and the Border, and in the November number there is a short story of his, "Ada: a London Idyll." Fitzgerald Molloy was also a contributor to this number, supplying a story called "Trouble in Tramore," and Richard Downey is represented by a short story, "George Congreve's Doom." In December will be found a Breton Ballad by Lady Wilde, "The Lord of Mellaraye."

Two serial stories (not Irish tales) by Irish authors will be found in "Tinsleys'" for 1883. One is a short serial, "Audrey Ferris." It appeared in the magazine anonymously, and subsequently I published it in book form, the author's name being given as "F. Gerard." This was a pseudonym adopted by the late Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald (sister of Percy Fitzgerald), author of "Some Celebrated Irish Beauties" and other interesting works. The other serial was "The Waters of Marah," by John Hill. In the January (1883) number there is "a character sketch with a yarn attached." This is entitled "Jim Ros-siter," and is "an ower true tale," supplied by me anonymously, of a

Waterford pilot. In the same number there is a stirring Munster story, also founded on fact, "Running for Life," by James O'Donoghue, and O'Shea contributed, under the title of "Sutlersville," some recollections of Gibraltar and "A Little Dinner in Kiko," which dealt with experiences in Cyprus. In the March number there is a story, "Miss Rose Chester," by Tighe Hopkins, and Fitzgerald Molloy furnishes "Some Account of William Wycherley." In April there is an article by Mrs. M. E. Smith on "Amateur Theatricals in Ireland in the Good Old Times." A sporting tale, "The Race of the Day," by James O'Donoghue, appears in the May number, and Edwin Hamilton supplies a humorous metrical story, "Nearie Dearie, and Query." This is followed by "A Curious Case of Boycotting," related by Frank Hudson. In the June number there are some "Reminiscences of Walter Savage Landor," by Lady Lytton.

I induced Edmond O'Donovan to give me "something" for the July number. He was then fresh from his Merv expedition, and was in no humour for composition. However, he supplied me with an account of "Montenegro and its People." Richard Dowling was the writer of the anonymous article "An Earnest Poet," an appreciation of Thomas Caulfield Irwin, who was a colleague of Dowling's in the seventies on A. M. Sullivan's "Nation." A poem by Irwin, "Two Nymphs," appears in the same number. O'Shea opened the August number with an account of "Explorers" of his acquaintance—McGahan, Burnaby, O'Donovan, Schuyler, Keane, etc. Charles du Val gives, in the shape of a short story, "That Cock Ostrich," a reminiscence of his South African days, and Fitzgerald Molloy furnishes an account of a wonderful Conjuror in the days of George II. In September there is a story, "The Phantom Brigantine," by the author of "Anchor-Watch Yarns." Tighe Hopkins contributed to the October number a humorous tale, "How Lord Mayor Jingell Missed his Title." In November Percy Fitzgerald commenced his "Sentimental Journeys in London," with an account of the region between Hyde Park Corner and Piccadilly. To the December number Katharine Tynan contributed a poem, "Olivia and Dick Primrose," and the author of "Audrey Ferris" a tale, "Christmas Roses."

In January, 1884, the magazine opened with another serial tale by John Hill, "Sally"; Percy Fitzgerald continued his "Sentimental Journeys"; T. C. Irwin contributed "A Winter Sketch"; John

Augustus O'Shea furnished the first instalment of his "Leaves from the Life of a Special Correspondent" (I published these "Leaves" in two-volume form at the close of the year). In the February number will be found a short story, "A Cruel Wrong." It was written by Miss E. F. Le Fanu, a grand-daughter of the author of "Uncle Silas." A short story by James O'Donoghue, "A Lucky Haul," is in the March number. Tighe Hopkins has a short story, "Ah! the Pity of It," in the April number, and in the May number there is an appreciation of Charles Reade by the same writer. In the May number there is an unsigned story, "The Mystery of Wellclose Square." Its author was the writer of these notes. To the June number Edwin Hamilton contributed one of his extraordinary clever pieces of verse, "Bessie," and Julian Moore (a brother of George Moore) was the author of a story entitled "A Bayswater Barnum." The first half-year's volume for 1884 concludes with a poem, "Moonrise," by T. C. Irwin.

Shortly after this my connection with Tinsley Brothers' Publishing House was severed, and Osbert Ward and I started the publishing business known as Ward and Downey.

#### PRINTING IN DUNGANNON, 1827-1900.

(Concluded.)

1883. A Lecture on the Doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren. The Rev. W. T. Latimer, B.A. 8vo., 12pp. (E. R. McC. Dix.)  
NOTE.—There is no local imprint, but the author certifies that it was printed by Richardson, of Dungannon.
1883. Financial Report of the Congregations, etc. A. Richardson and Sons.) 24pp. (Rev. W. T. Latimer.)
1884. Same. do. 24pp. do.
1885. Same. do. 24pp. do.
1886. Same. do. 24pp. do.
1887. Same. do. 26pp. do.
- (1888?) Genuine Recipes and Poems. David Wyley. 8vo., 34pp. (The late R. Pillow.)
1888. Financial Report of the Congregations, etc. (A. Richardson and Sons.) 24pp. (Rev. W. T. Latimer.)
1889. Same. do. 24pp. (do.)
1890. A History of the Congregation of Eglish. The Rev. W. T. Latimer, B.A. (Printed at "The Tyrone Courier" Office.) 8vo., 8pp. (E. R. McC. Dix.)

## POST BAG.

REV. M. P. O'HICKEY.—The publication by Mr. Downey, of Waterford, of the letters addressed to him in the early nineties, reminds me that this lamented scholar was a constant and voluminous correspondent of mine about the same date. I must have received a hundred letters from him on Irish literary topics, some of them running to a dozen pages each. He was then engaged, as the Downey letters show, in collecting the poems of the Waterford poets, and I sent him a number of John Walsh's pieces from the files of the "Nation" and other papers in the British Museum. He sent me a set of his (newspaper) reprints of Walsh's collected poems, and if Mr. Downey should ever wish to re-publish a selection of them, they are at his service. His interest in Waterford poets was the reason of his writing an introduction to a volume of poems by Mr. Michael F. Sheehan, a native of the County. After Fr. Hickey's departure from Scotland and his settling down in his native diocese, I heard very rarely from him. The Gaelic League absorbed all his energies after that date, and his interest in Anglo-Irish literature waned considerably. D. J. O'D.

J. J. O'KELLY, M.P. The obituary notice in the last number of the Book Lover, of James J. O'Kelly, brought to my mind some communications I had with him some twenty years ago about his autobiography. Most of these communications were oral. I can find only one letter, and this may possess some interest for your readers. It runs:—

199, Fleet Street, E.C., 19th Dec., 1896.

Dear Mr. Downey,—The serial story to be published in the "Weekly Independent" is only my own book, "The Mambiland," under a new and more intelligible title. As they are going to the trouble of reprinting, it might be well if you apply to the directors and suggest that the matter should be printed in such a form as to enable it to be published in a book in a cheap form afterwards, and then some arrangements might be made for you to publish it. Unfortunately my health is not sufficiently good to encourage me to undertake any work, but I am thinking next of writing a work under the title of "Forty Years of Irish Conspiracy," and I would be glad some time in the new year to discuss the matter with you, after Parliament meets.

Yours sincerely, JAMES O'KELLY.



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JOHN S. CRONE

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1918

# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

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Nos. 7 and 8.

## A PUBLISHER'S REMINISCENCES.

BY EDMUND DOWNEY.

Osbert Ward, (who, like myself, had been for some time with the firm of Tinsley Brothers in Catherine Street, Strand,) and I started the business of Ward and Downey in October, 1884. During the first week of the firm's existence we published "Russia under the Tzars," 2 vols., 18s., by Stepniak, who may be said to have laid the foundation upon which the Russian Republic has been built; "Leaves from the Life of a Special Correspondent," 2 vols., by John Augustus O'Shea; "Great Porter Square," 3 vols., a work by B. L. Farjeon; a new edition (in one volume,) of Fitzgerald Molloy's "Court Life under the First George," and a new edition (in one volume,) of Frank Barrett's clever novel, "Folly Morrison." This story originally appeared as a serial in "One and All," an excellent but short-lived weekly, edited by George R. Sims.

In these brief notes about the books which I (for the firm in which I was a partner,) published, I am proposing to deal here only with books written by Irish authors. Our business was by no means primarily in Irish books, but (as was the case in Tinsleys' Magazine under my editorship,) my "strong weakness" for Irish authors could not be wholly kept under. O'Shea's "Leaves" were reviewed in "Punch," by Ashby Sterry, who penned the following stanza in praise of the book and its author:—

"O, bright and lively is O'Shea—that is this John Augustus is—  
His book as bright and lively as the author, you may trust us, is;  
He discourseth of Napoleon, tobacco, and philology,  
Of Paris and of pugilists, Lord Wolsley and Zoology,  
Of Gambetta and of Calcraft, of cookery and quackery,  
Of Sinnett and ballooney, of Sala and of Thackeray;  
With 'special' journeys to and fro, direct, delayed, and roundabout,  
For here and there and everywhere this Special loves to bound about!  
With most things he is conversant from monkey unto mineral,  
And talks on warlike matters like a modern Major General."

O'Shea subsequently wrote for us an account of his adventures in besieged Paris—published in 1886 under the title of "An Ironbound City,"—and an account of his adventures in the Peninsula (mainly during the Carlist War period); "Romantic Spain," (1887). Subsequently he put together a volume which he styled "Roundabout Recollections," (1892). All these were published in two-volume form. The last-named book is dedicated "To John O'Shea, my Evergreen Father."



Our first "commission" was given to Fitzgerald Molloy. He was to write for us a book dealing with some picturesque historical incident or period, and his book was entitled "Royalty Restored." It was published in 1886, in two vols., price 25 . Also in that year he got out a one-volume edition of his "Court Life under the Last Georges." It can be no harm now to say—though matters of this kind are mostly secrets of the prison house—that we paid Molloy £250 down when arranging with him for the publication of "Royalty Restored." Another book by Molloy, published in 1886, was his "Famous Plays."

In 1885 we published in two vols., price 21s., O'Neill Daunt's "Eighty Five Years of Irish History." (1800-1885). In the following year we published in one large octavo volume, price 12/6, Mr. T. P. O'Connor's "Gladstone's House of Commons." Mr. Labouchere, in "Truth," spoke of it as a particularly "timely book, when the importance of the Irish Question is for the first time beginning to be seriously recognised by the bulk of Englishmen." Mr. William O'Brien's "United Ireland" said the book was "captivating. Superb as are Mr. O'Connor's gifts of oratory, they are eclipsed by his wondrous facility, versatility and luxuriance as a Press writer. Descriptive writing in these pages reaches perhaps the height of its magic power." Even Germany had a good word to say of Mr. O'Connor's book. The "Berliner Tageblatt" described it as "sparkling and admirably lively."

Amongst the fairly full list of novels published by Ward and Downey during the first two years of its existence, will be found "A Maiden All Forlorn," 3 vols., by Mrs. Hungerford, better known at that time merely as "the author of 'Molly Bawn.'" Another of her brilliant books was "Her Week's Amusement," which was issued as a six-shilling volume. It was a comparatively short tale, and had previously enjoyed a run as a magazine serial under the title of "A Week at Killarney." We had to change the title as a book written by Mrs. S. C. Hall had been published under the title of "A Week at Killarney." In 1886 also we published in three-volume form Mrs. Hungerford's novel "A Mental Struggle."

A novel which enjoyed a striking success, both in its three-volume form and in its subsequent shilling form, was "A Prince of Darkness," by Miss Florence Warden, whose "House on the Marsh," had just enjoyed a phenomenal run. "Fatal Bonds," by Richard Dowling appeared in three volumes, in 1886, and in the same year my own first novel, "In One Town," was published in two-volume form.

We issued a six-shilling edition of Fitzgerald Molloy's "That Villain Romeo," which had previously been published in three-volume form by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. Also we published in six-shilling form two novels written by Mrs. B. M. Croker, which had first seen the light in three-volume form at the house of Tinsley Brothers—"Proper Pride," and "Pretty Miss Neville." I may say that "Proper Pride" was Mrs. Croker's first book. It was sent to the Editor of Tinsleys' Magazine for consideration as a magazine serial. It remained unread for a somewhat long period—the reason of this being

that serial stories by unknown authors were hardly worth investigating,—but when I did read it I recommended it most strongly to Mr. Tinsley (I remember the original title of it was "After Long Years"). He would not listen to any appeal to put it into the magazine, but as I insisted so strongly on its merits he agreed to accept it for publication in what was then known as "Library form."

"David Broome," by Mrs. Robert O'Reilly, was another novel by an Irish writer, which we issued in one-volume form, in 1886. We also published two-shilling editions of Richard Dowling's "Duke's Sweetheart," and "Under St. Paul's"; as shilling books—shocking and otherwise—were then in vogue we published "Lady Valworth's Diamonds," a short novel written by Mrs. Hungerford in this form.

This brings me to the autumn of 1886. Mr. Ward retired from the firm about this time, and for the following two years I carried it on as sole partner.

(To be Continued.)

#### H. R. MONTGOMERY.

Since the appearance of the articles on this writer in Vol. I, pages 100-101, I have been making inquiries regarding him and his books. I succeeded in getting into touch with one of his surviving relatives, and, as a result, I have pieced together the following notes which will appropriately form a centenary article on a Belfast author who deserves to be held in remembrance.

Henry Riddell Montgomery was born at Belfast on March 12th, 1818, the youngest son of the family of eleven of Robert Montgomery, Solicitor, 2 Arthur Place. His father was of a literary turn, and is said to have contributed leading articles to the "Northern Whig" in its early years. His house was the centre of a coterie which included James Sheridan Knowles. Two of his brothers went to America after '98, saved from execution by what the first Lord Londonderry described (according to family tradition,) as "a lawyer's trick"—a question of local time as to when they had laid down their arms. Robert rode on horseback to Dublin, to secure their reprieve.

On leaving school, H. R. Montgomery resided for a time with his brother, James, a solicitor practising at Ballymena, and in September, 1836, he emigrated to Mobile, Alabama, to join another brother, who afterwards returned home and became the Rev. John Knowles Montgomery, of Chester. After filling some commercial situations in Mobile, H.R. returned to Ireland in July, 1837, leaving again for Mobile in the October of that year. In 1838 he and a few friends established a newspaper called "The Alabama Weekly Gazette," devoted to literature and science, politics, commerce and agriculture. It lived only a short time. In April, 1839, he again returned to Ireland full of literary projects which came to nothing. At this time he became a member of the Belfast Rhetorical Society. A note in his diary settles in his favour the hitherto doubtful point of his authorship of the well-known "Essay on the causes that have retarded the progress of literature in Ireland," read to the Rhetorical Society, and



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Leabharlann Crone de Donchais

which are garnered his contributions to "Fraser's Magazine," with illustrations by another Corkonian, Daniel Maclise, never doing anything else worth mentioning in the remaining thirty years of his life. His "Facts and Figures from Italy," under the pen name of Don Jeremy Savorola, republished from the "Daily News," being mere journalism and now forgotten, though therein he constantly contrived to draw a parallel between Italy and Ireland, not without interest and humour. He became part proprietor of "The Globe" newspaper and its Roman correspondent, and afterwards its representative in Paris, where he died tranquilly in the presence of his sister, Mrs. Woodlock, on 18th May, 1866. In his own words, he was "a rare combination of the Teian lyre and the Irish bagpipe; of the Ionian dialect blending harmoniously with the Cork brogue; an Irish potato seasoned with Attic salt." The various editions of "Father Prout's" works were exhibited and attention called to an admirable paper upon him by James Hannay in the "Universal Review" for February, 1869. A pleasant interlude was the delightful rendering by Miss Perry of the "Padre's" immortal "Bells of Shandon."

#### PEN PORTRAITS.

JAMES JOYCE is a curious phenomenon. He first appeared in literary Dublin about (I suppose) a dozen years ago: a strangely solitary and self-sufficient and obviously gifted man. He published a small book of verse with one or two good lyrics in it; and those who foresaw a future for him became certain they were right. He published nothing; but his reputation spread even amongst those who had never read a line he had written. He disappeared from Ireland and went to Austria, where he settled. The war came, and soon afterwards his second book—"Dubliners"—was issued and reviewed with enormous deference, after wandering about for years among publishers who had been fighting shy of it because of its undoubted unpleasantness and a reference to Edward VII. Another interval and "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" began to run serially in "The Egoist." "The Egoist, Ltd." published this book, and nobody was surprised to find all writing London talking about it. Mr. Joyce had only done what was expected.—"The New Statesman."

STANDISH O'GRADY, who is still happily with us, is generally recognised by the most distinguished representatives of the Irish Literary Revival as its true father, if not its only begetter. He has excelled alike as an epic historian, a writer of brilliant historical romances and tales of adventure, a dramatist, publicist, and poet. And if his political has not been equal to his literary influence, here, too, he has been a commanding, if isolated figure, from the days of his impassioned appeal to the Irish landlords in 1882 to rise to the occasion down to his support of Guild Socialism in the "New Age." Even while lamenting the downfall of the Protestant Anglo-Irish aristocracy, he still believed they might form a focus of national life. Though a Loyalist, he was a severe critic of English rule and England's betrayal

afterwards collected in volume form. On 15th October, 1850, she married Rev. Wm. Alexander, who afterwards became Bishop of Derry and later Primate of All Ireland, also a poet, and their union was an ideal one. She wrote verse, some of it powerful, with great facility. Her best-known poem, "The Burial of Moses," first appeared anonymously in the "Dublin University Magazine" for April, 1856, and of another, "The Legend of Stumpies Brae," embodying a well-known tradition in Co. Tyrone, Tennyson, said he would be proud to be the author. Her hymns, "There is a green hill far away," "Once in royal David's City," "All things bright and beautiful," are sung wherever the English language is spoken. Of the first, Gounod said, when composing a setting for it, "the words seemed to set themselves to music." She had a long and useful life, dying in Derry on 12th October, 1895. Her son Robert gained the Newdigate Prize, 1874, and the Chancellor's Prize, 1877 at Oxford; whilst her daughter Eleanor is known in letters as the author of "Lady Anne's Walk," 1903; "The Rambling Rector," 1904; "The Lady of the Well," 1906; and a biography of her father, 1913. A portrait and biography of Mrs. Alexander are prefixed to the volume of "Poems" edited by her husband in 1896, and the following is a list of her works:—Verses for Holy Seasons, 1846; Hymns for Little Children, 1848 (69th Ed., 1896); The Lord of the Forest, an Allegory, 1848; The Baron's Little Daughter, 1848; Moral Songs, 1849; Narrative Hymns, 1853; Poems on Old Testament Subjects, Part I. 1854, Part II. 1857; Hymns Descriptive and Devotional, 1858; The Legend of the Golden Prayers, 1859; Hymns for Children, 1894; The Sunday Book of Poetry (Ed. 1864); Easy Questions on the Life of our Lord, 1891; Poems, 1896.

Next in alphabetical order comes another lady, the direct antithesis of the foregoing, Rose Gilbert, better known by her stage name of "Lola Montez." She was a Limerick lass, born in 1818 (her autobiography says 1824, but who are we to enquire too closely into a lady's age?), who after a series of matrimonial adventures and some success as a dancer, became the favourite of the King of Bavaria during the period of 1847-48, when continental thrones were tumbling down like ninepins. As the Dic. Nat. Biography says, "she ruled the kingdom of Bavaria, and, singular to say, ruled it with wisdom and ability." But the forces of reaction were too strong for her and she was forced to fly. She retired to America, and returned to the stage in a play embodying her adventures. She went on lecturing tours, visited Australia, and, returning to the States, devoted the latter part of her tempestuous career to rescue work amongst the outcast of her sex, and died in the odour of sanctity on 17th January, 1861. She is credited with the authorship of the Autobiography and Lectures of Lolo Montez, 1858; Lectures of L.M., with Autobiography, 1858; and The Art of Beauty, 1858.

Rev. Samuel Hayman was the son of Matthew Hayman, of South Abbey, Youghal, and was born there on 27th July. He entered T.C.D. in 1835, graduating B.A. in 1839, was ordained into the then Established

Church in 1841, and after filling many important clerical positions in his native country was appointed Canon of Cork. He contributed prose and verse to the "Dublin University Magazine" during the "forties" and "fifties," to the "Christian Examiner" and "The Gentleman's Magazine." John Power dedicated his "Irish Periodical Publications" to him, and Sir Bernard Burke, in dedicating to him one of the volumes of "The Patrician," described him as "one of the ablest contributors, and a constant coadjutor in his works." He was also a frequent contributor to the Journal R.S.A.I. He died at Douglas, Co. Cork, on 15th December, 1886. He was a voluminous writer, and his works are readily divided into two classes, topographical and religious. They are Annals of Youghal, 1848; Account of Youghal Church, 1850; Annals of Youghal, 2nd Series, 1851; Handbook for Youghal and Annals of the Town, 3rd Series, 1852; Notes and Records of the Ancient Religious Foundations in Youghal and Vicinity, 1854; New Handbook for Youghal with Annals, 4th Series, 1858; Guide to Youghal and the Blackwater, 1860; Sketch of the Blackwater from Youghal to Fermoy, 1860; Illustrated Guide to St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Youghal, 1861; Illustrated Guide to the Blackwater and Ardmore, 1861; To-day, Its Duties and Supplies, 1857; Time and Teaching, 1860; About Footsteps, 1869; Looking Upward, A Country Parson's Reveries, 1871; Papers from a Parsonage, 1872; Criteria or the Divine Examen, 1873; Passages from a Commonplace Book, 1873; Ministrations, 1875. He also reprinted from R.S.A.I. Journal, Unpublished Geraldine Documents, in four parts, 1870-1881. The best account of his busy life is to be found in his friend, J. R. O'Flanagan's "Fermoy Monthly Journal."

"In the days when 'the Nation' and the Nationalist cause stood at their highest there was no more brilliant figure among its band of young leaders than Denny Lane, of Cork. He was the trusted friend of Davis, of Duffy, of Dillon, of Macnevin; sharer in all their projects and counsellor in their most secret deliberations. Young, an accomplished scholar, with a fine constitution, and as handsome a face and figure as you could wish to see, he had only one defect, he was totally devoid of ambition. Duffy once addressed him as 'dear lazy Lane,' and this indeed would seem to have gone near the mark, for though he wrote two of the most entrancing songs ('On Carrigdoun' and 'Kate of Araglen') penetrated with the very spirit of the Gaelic muse, he wrote no more, and was content to go through life filling the very highest place in the estimation of his neighbours and fellow citizens, but accepting no public honour or responsibility, until he passed away, honoured and mourned over by all." So far Martin MacDermott in his "Songs and Ballads of Young Ireland" (Downey, 1896). To it may be added a few bald biographical facts. The only child of Maurice Lane, a wealthy distiller, he was born in Cork on 7th December, 1818. After preliminary education at Hamblin and Porter's famous school, he entered T.C.D. 1835, graduating M.A. 1839, and was called to the bar in 1842. He threw himself with energy into the stormy politics of the period, and contributed his two famous songs to "The Nation,"

## WATERFORD'S "MAGNA CHARTA."

On July 24th, 1821, the Waterford Corporation resolved that "on the arrival of His Majesty King George IV. in Ireland Mr. Mayor (Samuel King) be requested to call a Council for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper mode of expressing our congratulations on the Joyful Occasion and presenting a suitable Address." On August 21st the proposed Address—a document of the usual ultra-loyal type—was read to the members of the Council by the Right Hon. Sir John Newport. It was unanimously resolved to have the Address engrossed and to authorize the Mayor, the two Sheriffs, the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, and Councillor Wallace to go to Dublin and present the Address to His Majesty. It was also "resolved" that a copy of the Great Charter of Waterford City should be presented, with the Address, to King George. The Resolution concluded with the following words: "And no other person shall be permitted or allowed to accompany them"—the Mayor, Sheriffs, etc.—"on the occasion." On September 12th at a meeting of the Council it was reported to the assembled City Fathers that the King had received the deputation in Dublin, and that the Address had been presented in person to His Majesty, "who was greatly pleased to receive the same."

It will be observed that nothing was said about the copy of the Great Charter of Waterford City.

Recently I have examined a copy of "The Great Charter" which has on the first inside page of cover the following inscription:—"Presented with Profound Respect by the Corporation of the City of Waterford to his most Gracious Majesty King George, August, 1821."

The English title page is:—The Great Charter of the Liberties of the City of Waterford, Transcribed and translated into English, with Explanatory Notes, Humbly Inscribed to the Corporation of that City, by Timothy Cunningham. Dublin: Printed by Augustus Long in Essex Street, 1752.

The Latin text runs to 104 pages; the English version to 123 pages. Across the Latin title page is the signature of "R. Cooke," who was Town Clerk of Waterford in the year 1821.

The book is at present in possession of a Waterford gentleman who resides in Limerick. He purchased it in 1880 at an auction of the effects of the late Henry Vincent Mackesy, of Catherine Street, Waterford, who was a son-in-law of the "R. Cooke" whose name appears in the book.

It would seem as if—for some reason not explained—the volume remained in possession of Mr. Cooke and was not presented to King George IV. Possibly the resolution of the Corporation that "no other person shall be permitted or allowed to accompany the Mayor, Sheriffs, etc., on the occasion," of the presenting of the Address piqued the Town Clerk and that he retained possession of the copy of "The Great Charter of Waterford," which was originally intended to form an addition to the library of King George IV.

The English version of Waterford's "Magna Charta" was reprinted at the Waterford News Printing Works in 1881 "by order of the Corporation of Waterford."

EDMUND DOWNEY.

"THE HARP" (Vol. X., p. 43).—In the Joly Collection in the National Library, Dublin, there are ten numbers of this periodical. No. 1, Vol. I., is dated 2nd December, 1810. It contains 16 pp. large 8vo. Nos. 2-10 are large 4to or rather sq. folio; all have two cols. to a page. The last page of No. 10 is numbered 158.

E. R. McC. DIX.

THE BOOK OF LISMORE.—Could you give me any information regarding this old Irish manuscript?

Cork.

SENEX.

\*\* In the year 1814 Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford, the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, was being repaired and the workmen employed came upon a walled-up passage which they opened and explored. An old wooden box was found containing a crozier and a vellum MS. of 197 leaves, 15½ inches long by 10½ inches wide. The parchment was soiled and damp, and knawed by rats and mice, but fortunately the text was preserved, containing the lives of nine ancient Irish saints and a few other fragments. It appears that the MSS. were written in the 15th century for Finghin MacCarthaigh Riabach and his wife Catherine, who was a daughter of Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond, and was compiled from the Book of Leinster, the lost Book of Monasterboice and others, by at least three scribes, who are said to have made many mistakes in copying. Thirty-six pages seem to have been lost, many more are illegible from damp or because the writing has faded, or worst of all, because an illiterate man named O'Floinn re-wrote portions of it in 1816. The language is a mixture of old Irish, late middle, and modern forms. The MSS. were deciphered and translated into English by Whitley Stokes, and published in a volume of the "Anecdota Oxoniensa" in 1890.

JOHN O'DONOGHUE published in 1860 "Historical Memoir of the O'Briens," compiled from the Irish Annalists. Anyone who would give details about his life and works would confer a favour on me.

Flushing, New York.

J. D. H.

\*\* John O'Donoghue, historical writer and journalist, was born in Killarney in 1813, the eldest son of Daniel O'Donoghue. Educated at T.C.D., he was scholar there in 1831, graduated A.B. in 1833, and later proceeded to M.A. He was called to the Bar in 1837, and died in Dublin on 23rd March, 1893. D. J. O'Donoghue tells us "Poets of Ireland" that he was editorially or otherwise connected with the "Freeman's Journal" from 1838 to 1871, in whose columns several of his poems appeared, as well as in "The Irishman" of 1849, generally signed S.T.C.D. He was Dublin correspondent of the "Daily News," and contributed prose and verse to the "Dublin University Magazine." The obituary in the "Freeman's Journal" states that he published a volume of sketches of the Irish Bar about 1840, but I cannot trace it.





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DUBLIN—W. G. NEALE. BELFAST—HUGH GREER.

But for charm, comfort, extent and value, we saw nothing to equal that of Lady Gregory's at Coole. It represented, she told us, the taste and learning of five generations, commenced by "the nabob," added to by the Undersecretary (of the "Letter Box"), her late husband and their only son. Some of the historic documents from the "Letter Box" are framed and hung, one signed "A. Wellesley," shows the subsidies paid to the Government newspapers in 1807. The staircase is lined with engraved portraits of Sir William's contemporaries, and scattered around on tables are autographed photographs of many friends, famous in literature and public life. One bookcase devoted entirely to volumes presented to Lady Gregory by their authors, makes one almost break the commandment against covetousness. On leaving her ladyship kindly presented us with autographed copies of her latest plays.

The library attached to the chapter house of the Protestant Cathedral at Tuam, is one of the most extensive and best cared for diocesan libraries we have seen in Ireland and is well up to date. We would fain have spent a longer time in it, but our good friend Dr. Costello, was anxious to extend us hospitality, and show his fine collection of Irish MSS., books and antiquities, so we must away. On our return northwards we make a detour through the Goldsmith country. We view the ruins of the reputed birthplace at Lissoy, "the never failing brook, the busy mill, the decent church," and halted at "the village alehouse, the Three Jolly Pigeons." A quiet pastoral scene of much beauty, one always present in the mind's eye of that much tried, great hearted glory of our Anglo-Irish literature—Oliver Goldsmith. Then on through Ballymahon and Edgeworthstown, with a fleeting glimpse of the home of the once fashionable authoress, the gentle Maria, and finally reach Belfast, weary but well pleased with our week in the West.

#### A LABOUR OF LOVE.

**AMHRAIN MHUIGHE SCOLA:** Traditional Songs from Galway and Mayo. Collected and edited by Mrs. Costello, Tuam. London: The Irish Folk Song Society. Dublin: The Candle Press. Price, 7s. 6d. Mrs. Costello is well remembered in Irish circles in London as a strenuous worker in the Irish Literary Society and its offshoot, the Irish Folk Song Society. Since she has settled in Tuam she has attracted by her magnetism the best of the native Irish singers of Connacht, that is, the traditional singers of genuine Irish folk songs, and has taken down from them with meticulous care, close on a hundred beautiful songs in the vernacular, with their linked melodies. The result is a most delightful volume of old songs and airs, many of which will prove quite a revelation to musicians. The mine of Irish folk tunes quarried so successfully in the past by Hardiman, Bunting, Hudson, Petrie and Joyce, and in more recent times by Herbert Hughes, Capt. Francis O'Neill and the late Mrs. Milligan Fox, to name a few only, has rich ore still left for the diligent seeker, and this excellent

book is proof that many gems remain uncollected. Not all the songs and tunes in the present work are of equal value, whilst there are many variants, but, be it said, that each of these variants are of much interest. An additional value is given to the book by reason of the excellent translations into English accompanying each song, from the pen of Father Malachy Eaton, Dean of Maynooth College, who also revised the Irish text of the songs and saw the whole work through the press. In a few cases, too, a good, "singable," metrical version of the songs in English is supplied. We should have liked, if Mrs. Costello had given us the sources of the tunes in detail, as we find a few comparatively modern songs marked "traditional." Lovers of the song, "The County of Mayo," will be pleased to find here the original, together with the "supremely beautiful translation," by George Fox, which his townsman, Samuel Ferguson, first published in his review of Hardiman's "Minstrelsy" in the "Dublin University Magazine" for June, 1834. Mrs. Costello is deserving of our warmest thanks for her scholarly work—the forerunner, we sincerely hope, of others on similar lines—which has been admirably turned out by the Candle Press of Dublin.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD, Mus. Doc.

#### EDITOR'S GOSSIP.

Mr. Herbert M. Pim contributes a most interesting article entitled "Sinn Fein: Past, Present and Future," to the June "Nineteenth Century." He confesses himself disillusioned, and as one behind the scenes he gives us many a glimpse of the inside working of the movement. At the same time he raps our national knuckles rather sharply. "They want," he exclaims of his old confreres, "to run a nation before they have learned to be punctual and to answer letters and keep appointments." There speaks the practical Ulster man of business. In the "English Review" Mr. Erskine Childers discusses "Might and Right in Ireland" with calmness and impartiality. Mr. Patrick MacGill has another fine war sketch, "The Way Home," in "Chamber's Journal."

I offer my congratulations to Rev. Thomas Wall on his appointment to the chair of Ecclesiastical History in Maynooth. He has been an interested reader of I.B.L. since its commencement, and an esteemed, but all too rare, correspondent.

The bi-centenary of the death of Joseph Addison occurred on 17th June. He came to Dublin as Secretary to Lord Wharton and formed one of the witty circle that assembled at Dean Delany's at Delville, where a sequestered glade was long known as "Addison's Walk." Tickell, his executor, resided close by in what is now the Botanic Gardens, and Parnell, the poet, was vicar of a neighbouring parish. It was from here he sent the first of his delightful essays to Steele's "Tatler," in 1709. His tenure of office was memorable for a speech

tribution of the Estates in that County forfeited in the Rebellion of 1641 . . . The volume, which is in oblong folio, contains 88 leaves unnumbered. Its title-page is handsomely printed in black and red within a neat double border. . . . And he actually gives two prefaces in parallel columns; one in the character of a Protestant gentleman, and the other in that of a Roman Catholic; and both are worded in such a way as to give no ground of offence to either."

Highgate.

JOHN D. NOONAN.

PORTARLINGTON.—Seumas O'Scoireadh's "Cheithre Soleirseadh De'n Eagaidheacht Chríostuidhe" was printed at Portlairge (anglice Waterford) in 1820. A copy belonging to Edward O'Reilly was described (item 459) in the Sale Catalogue of his library in 1830 as "Four Reflections of Eternity. Irish. Portarlington, 1820." The mistake of the cataloguer as to the imprint has led to Portarlington being credited with a printing press a hundred years ago, but so far as is known the art of printing has not yet been introduced into that town. A Mr. Hunter and subsequently a Mr. La Cam, were booksellers at Portarlington for the sale of "Anthologia Hibernica" (1793-4), which may have had an extra circulation locally, as its Dublin publishers appear to have been Huguenots.

Cork.

SEAMUS O' CASAIDE.

REGINA MARIA ROCHE.—At last, after many years of patient research, I have traced some definite biographical data as to Regina Maria Roche, of Waterford, a famous novelist in her day, whose "Children of the Abbey" is still read. Previous writers had made the statement that "this lady was a spinster and is supposed to have been born in Waterford in 1764." Between the years 1793 and 1825 she published 16 novels; and Mr. Edmund Downey correctly notes in his admirable "Illustrated Guide to Waterford" (1918) that "she died on the Mall, Waterford, in 1845." The maiden name of the lady was Regina Maria Dalton, and she was the daughter of Capt. Blundel Dalton, of Waterford. On May 1st, 1792, she married Ambrose Roche, of Waterford, in Rathkieran Church, Co. Kilkenny. Her famous novel, "The Children of the Abbey," was published, in 4 Vols., in 1798. She died in Waterford on May 17th, 1845, aged 81. W. H. G. FLOOD.

#### QUERIES AND REPLIES.

PAMPHLET WANTED.—Can any reader of the I.B.L. inform me of any Library which possesses a copy of the following item by the Rev. Samuel Burdy (Skelton's Biographer) which is referred to in the author's volume of Poems: "A Short Account of the Affairs of Ireland during the Years 1783, 1784, and part of 1785"? The rest of the title, according to the "Monthly Review," runs as follows: "In a letter from a Clergyman in Ireland to his Friend in America, 1792."

Dublin.

R.S.M.

## TWO POET PRIESTS.

(1) REV. ABRAM J. RYAN was born at Norfolk, Virginia, 15th August, 1839. His parents, Matthew and Mary (Coughlan) Ryan, were natives of the parish of Clogheen, Co. Tipperary. Educated at St. Mary's Seminary, Missouri, and ordained priest in 1860. Joined the Confederate Army as a Chaplain at the outbreak of the Civil War. Some of his poems are fervently Irish, and some, notably the "Conquered Banner" and the "Sword of Robert Lee," show how deeply he sympathised with the Southern cause. Many of them appeared over the pen name of "Moina." Edited the New Orleans "Star" in 1865 and the "Banner of the South," at Augusta, Georgia, from 1865 to 1870. This latter year he was appointed Rector of St. Mary's Mobile, Ala., where he remained until his retirement in 1885. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, on 23rd April, 1886. Works: 1, "The Conquered Banner and Other Poems," Mobile, Ala., 1880. 2, "Poems, Patriotic, Religious and Miscellaneous," Baltimore, 1880 (several editions since). 3, "A Crown for Our Queen," 12mo., Baltimore, 1882. 4, "A Catholic Convention of One," 16 mo., 310 pp.

(2) REV. JOHN KELLY was born on the 27th May, 1843, at Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon. Educated at the Catholic Institute, Liverpool. Entered Ushaw College in September, 1857, and was ordained priest in September, 1872. He died at St. Joseph's, Birkdale, on July 16th, 1895. He contributed many poems and essays of considerable merit to the Ushaw Magazine, 1892-1895. His "Worm of Lambton" (83 verses)—a narrative poem of singular beauty—appeared in the number for March, 1893. He also wrote a "Life of Bishop O'Reilly of Liverpool" for the same journal in 1895. A volume of his "Sermons" was published in Manchester in 1897. W.H.

Leeds.

## EDITOR'S GOSSIP.

The Public Libraries Act, 1919, which led to the removal of the penny rate limit, and thus gave local authorities a freer hand in providing the necessary mental pabulum for the reading public, was warmly welcomed by all connected with public libraries, in the management of one of which I have been associated for thirty years. Unhappily the Act did not extend to Ireland, and I regret to learn from the "Library Association Record" that the condition of the libraries there is somewhat parlous. In Dublin for some years past not a single new book has been purchased, no worn-out books replaced, no binding whatever done, newspapers, etc., reduced to less than one-half former supply. Unless an improvement soon takes place disaster confronts the Dublin libraries. They are, of course, heavily in debt and begin the financial year with a deficit of at least £6,000. Of course, the prevailing high prices play an important part, but surely something could be done to assist the Library Association to remedy this grave condition of affairs.

The May "Blackwood" might almost be called an Irish number.



The  
IRISH  
BOOK LOVER

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF  
IRISH  
Literature & Bibliography

EDITED BY

JOHN S. CRONE

VOL. XII.

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Leabharlanna Connrae Populaire

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LONDON:  
SALMOND & CO., 733 HARROW ROAD, N.W.10  
DUBLIN—W. G. NEALE. BELFAST—HUGH GREER.  
1921.

£3 3s.; (Morgan MacNamara) The Sheep-Shearing, Dublin, 1767, £8; George Moore's Confessions, 1888, £22; Esther Waters, 1894, £10 15s.; Evelyn Innes, 1898, £12 5s., The Impressionist Painters, Dublin, 1906 (published at 6d.), £7 10s., all presentation copies; Story-Teller's Holiday, 1918, £5 5s.; O'Harts Irish Pedigrees, 2 vols, 1892, £2 17s.; Petrie's Round Towers, 1845, £2 10s.; Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement, 1865, 24s.; Life of the Glorious Bishop S. Patricke, 1625, £14; R. B. Sheridan's Clio's Protest and other Poems, 1819, £25 10s.; Smith's Waterford, 1774, £2 5s.; Kerry, 1756, £2 2s.; Cork, 1750 (worn), 30s.; Stafford's Pacata Hibernia, 1633 (slightly damaged) £5 5s.; Spenser's View of the State of Ireland, Dublin, 1633, £8 10s.; Strickland's Irish Artists, £2 2s.; Owen MacSwinney's The Quacks, or Love's the Physician, 1705, £4; Vallancy's Collectanea, 6 vols., £2 2s.; Weld's Killarney, 1806, 38s.; Oscar Wilde's Ravenna, presentation inscription, £22.

#### THE POST BAG.

THE WAIL OF THE CANDLEMAN.—Alas! I am discovered! For a year I have been keeping to myself the guilty secret that "the sign of the Three Candles" which I invented for The Candle Press is not even original! And now I see in the current I.B.L. (Vol. xii., p. 20) that another has discovered the existence of Thomas Browne and his bookshop in the old High Street of Dublin. My horrible realisation dates from my acquisition of "Emmanuelis / Alvari / Syntaxis / Liber Tertius / Ab erroribus priorum Editiorum / penitus expurgatus / in usum Studiosum. Dublin: / Curâ et imprimus Thomas Browne ad / Trium Candelabriorum insigne in vico vulgo vocato High Street, 1735" —a reduced cap. 8vo. volume of 88 pp. My little Latin Grammar has an additional interest, for on the last page is given a list of the publications "to be sold by Wholesale and Retail" at the said shop. From the general tone of the list it may well be concluded that Mr. Browne's was the supply store for scholars attending the famous Jesuit school later at Hardwicke Street (where now is the Dun Emer Guild) and now at Belvedere College which during the Penal times was carried on at Back Lane. The list contains religious works, chap-books and Irish Grammars.

C.O'L.

Rathgar.

CLONMEL PRINTING (Vol. iv., p. 72).—A little Irish book (48pp.—8vo.) in my collection has not been previously recorded. The full title reads. "Leavar Beag No Rosaries, Mar Aon Leis Na Liodain, Agus Le Toirvirt Suas an Anna Aig Lul Deag, etc., etc. Sgriovha le Padruig Din a Gceapachuinn. Air na chuir a Gelo le Seayan A'Caoya, Leavar Reiceoir a Gcluinmeala, anso mbliayain d'aois an Tiarna 1818." This appears to be the earliest published work yet noted of P. Denn the industrious parish clerk and schoolmaster of Cappoquin.

Cork.

SEAMUS O. CASAIDE.

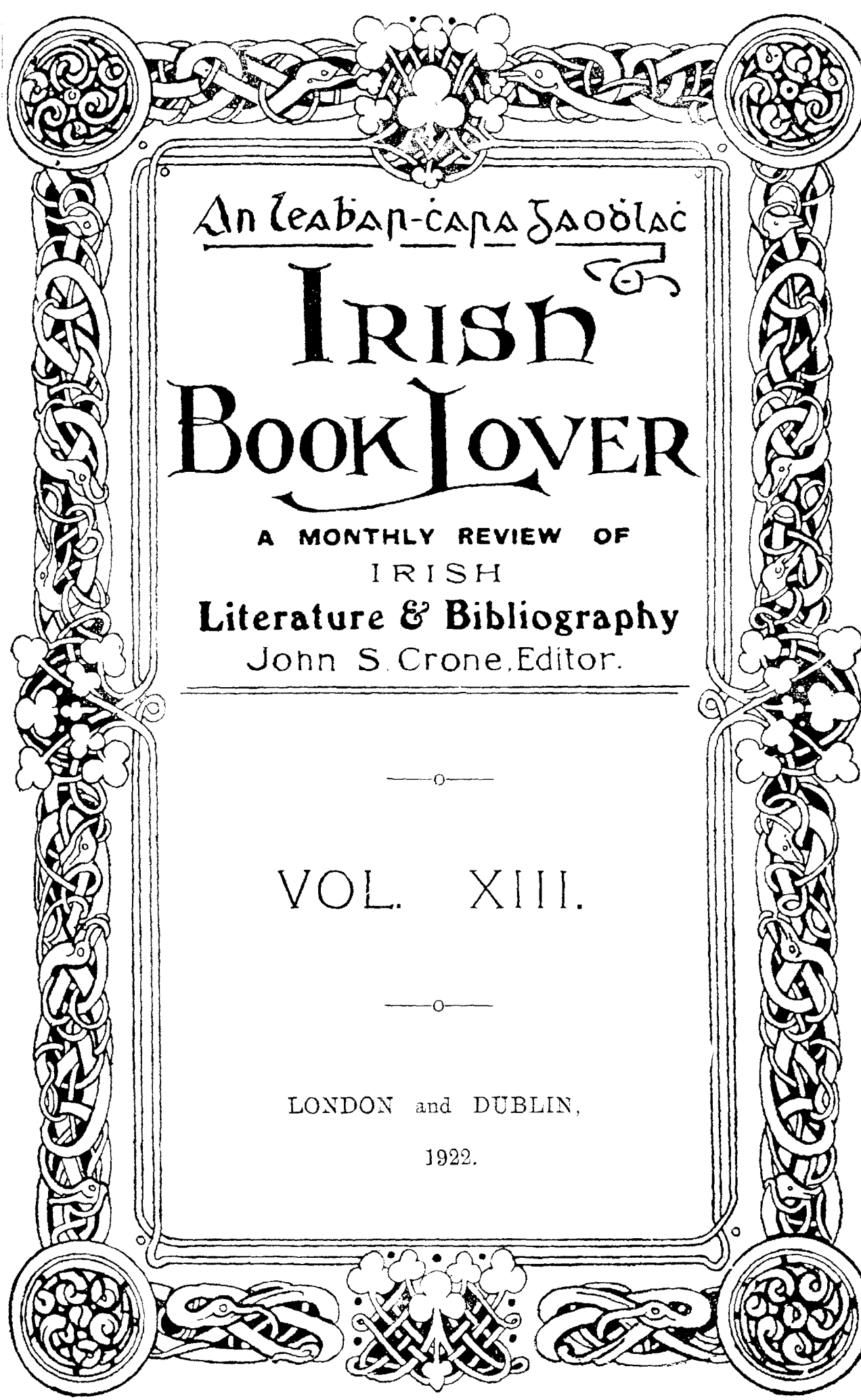
MOLYNEUX MANUSCRIPTS.—It may be of interest to note the fact that amongst the Southampton Corporation Archives are the following MSS. connected with William Molyneux, the Irish patriot and philosopher, and his son Samuel.

SIR CHARLES SIMEON KING, Bart., of Corrard, Fermanagh, died on 3rd April at Highlands House, St. Leonards. He was the grandson of Sir Abraham Bradley King, the King's Printer for Ireland, and was born on 8th December, 1840. He wrote much on political and religious subjects. The works by which he is best known are Henry's Upper Lough Erne in 1739, Svo., viii. + 95 pp., Dublin, 1892, edited from a MS. in British Museum, and *A Great Archbishop of Dublin*, William King, D.D., Svo., xiii. + 332, London, 1906, Reissue, 1908.

ELIZABETH A. FITZSIMON (Mrs. Walsh) died at the residence of her brother, Dr. Vincent A. Fitzsimon, on February 22nd. She was the youngest daughter of Andrew Fitzsimon, a celebrated educationalist, whose Academy in Lismore attracted scholars from all parts of Munster, and was born in 1842. From 1864 to 1869 she was assistant in the famous Lismore school, one of her pupils being Miss Julia Crotchie, and went with her family to America in the latter year. In 1875 she became a journalist, and in 1880 was Editor of the "Providence Visitor." Her first novel, "The Joint Venture," was published in 1878, and was issued in a revised form as "Gerald Barry, or the Joint Venture," in 1881, of which a new edition appeared in 1887. This work is highly praised by Father Stephen Brown, S.J., in his "Ireland in Fiction." In 1887 she married Dr. M. A. Walsh, of Providence, Rhode Island, who died in July, 1919. Since that time she resided with her nephew, Prof. F. J. Flood (twin brother of Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood), at Roxbury, a suburb of Boston, but at Christmas, 1920, went on a visit to her brother at Lonsdale, where she contracted pneumonia and died after a short illness as stated above. Mrs. Walsh was also the authoress of many educational works used in the public schools of New York, Boston, and Providence. W.H.G.F.

MOST REV. WILLIAM J. WALSH, D.D., Catholic Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, died on 9th April. He was born in Dublin 30th January, 1841, and educated at the Catholic University and Maynooth, where he afterwards filled the chair of Dogmatic Theology, 1867, becoming Vice-President in 1878, and President in 1881. He was raised to the Primacy in 1885, and has since played an active part in Irish affairs, filling many and varied offices, such as Commissioner of Education and first Chancellor of the National University. His published works are as follows: *Tractatus de Actibus Humanis*, 1880, 1891; *A Plain Exposition of the Irish Land Act*, 1881; *The Queen's Colleges and R.U.I.*, 1883; *Ordo Exsequiarum*, 1884, 1890, 1900; *Harmony of the Gospel Narratives of the Passions*, 1885; *Grammar of Gregorian Music*, 1885; *Addresses on Various Subjects*, 1886; *Two Addresses on the Irish University Question*, 1890; *Statement of Grievances of Irish Catholics, re Education*, 1890; *Bimetallism and Monometallism*, 1893; *The Irish University Question*, 1897; *Trinity College and University of Dublin*, 1902; *Trinity College and Its Medical School*, 1906; *The Motu Proprio and its Critics*, 1912; *O'Connell, Archbishop Murray and the Board of Bequests*, 1918.





An Leabhar-cara Saothlac

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John S. Crone, Editor.

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1922.

one of the best of living Irish poets, is not represented at all, and Katherine Tynan, who has perhaps written too many verses, but many which are of exquisite quality, is not given at her best. It is a personal choice of the anthologist.

There has not yet been compiled a really good anthology of Anglo-Irish poetry. But when a garland of the best is compiled, it will astonish many lovers of poetry and will be cherished as many cherish "The Golden Treasury." Nothing should go into such an anthology which might not have gone into that best of treasuries, and while the book would have fewer pages it could be set without fear upon the same shelf.—*Saturday Review*.

### THE REWARD OF IRISH WRITERS.

The recent offer of £10,000 from a London publishing firm to Mr. Michael Collins, T.D., for his memoirs is one for which there is no parallel in the history of the book trade in this country. In so far as Irish works are concerned, the largest sum was obtained by Thomas Moore, whose "Irish Melodies" yielded him altogether, over a course of years, about £12,000. The material rewards of poets were at that period very high, and, as D'Arcy M'Gee sings, "'Twas something then to be a bard." In the case of Moore's own "Memoirs," edited in no fewer than eight volumes by Lord John Russell, a statesman of literary infirmity, the publishers generously paid £3,000 for them to the widow of the poet, a thousand less than Moore himself received for his memoirs of Lord Byron. The classic memoirs in the Irish sense are those that treat of men who "rose in dark and evil days to right their native land." They are Wolfe Tone's stirring life and adventures, the "Memoirs of Myles Byrne," and Dr. Madden's United Irishmen."

It is now nearly a hundred years since Tone's Life and Journals, edited by his son, were first published in two volumes in Washington. They were issued at a later period in London, first in two volumes, and afterwards in one, greatly condensed, but it is not known with what success they met. Curiously enough, the man who made his reputation through the appearance of the "Memoirs of Wolfe Tone" was a Constitutionalist, whose patriotism was never robust. This was Richard Lalor Shiel, who had obtained one of the few copies which had reached Dublin from America. Shiel was struck by the startling facts contained in Tone's diary, and resolved to be the first to introduce them to the public through a speech at the Catholic Association, with an elaborate commentary from himself. The British Government resolved on a prosecution of the orator, in whose speech insidious treason was discerned; the Press in Ireland and England was full of the subject for months, and the story of Tone's adventures received a publicity far and wide, undreamt of by the editor or publisher of the book.

The monumental work produced by Dr. R. R. Madden extended in the original edition, to seven volumes, and took him twenty

years to prepare. No man merited a handsome reward for his immense labours more than he. Instead of that, the successive series of the "Lives and Times of the United Irishmen," which were republished in America as well as in this country entailed a very heavy loss to him. He had to pay upwards of five hundred pounds through the failure of his publisher (a namesake of his own), and from 1842 to 1847 (his son tells us) Dr. Madden suffered deprivation of employment in the Colonial Service, in which his previous appointment was one of £1,400 a year, and the cessation of which was entirely due to the publication of "The United Irishmen." Moreover, he not only incurred considerable expense in journeys to the country, but also to America, where several of the leaders of the United Irishmen were then living. There is no more romantic story in the history of Irish authorship than that of the devoted labours of Dr. Madden.

Though not as well written as Tone's, the "Memoirs of Myles Byrne" are remarkable reading. They were edited by his widow, and published in Paris in 1863, and more recently by Maunsel, edited by Stephen Gwynn. There were originally three volumes, containing many details regarding the conspiracies in Ireland, the campaigns of Napoleon, and the Irish officers in the service of France. Myles Byrne appears to have been the longest lived of all the United Irishmen and of those who fought in the Insurrection of '98, as he had reached the age of 82 when he died.

A very popular and memorable book was Thomas Moore's "Memoirs of Captain Rock," in which with rebel energy he presented a picture of the oppressed state of the country and gave a striking narrative of the sufferings which the Catholics of Ireland endured for ages. No prose work of Moore's—not even his memoirs of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and of Sheridan—was so complete a success. It gave a great impetus to the Catholic Emancipation movement, for whose services to that cause justice has never been done to Moore. For a time Moore lost his character of poet, and following his successful achievements as the biographer of Sheridan and Lord Edward, the son of Henry Grattan was disposed to put the materials for his father's "Life" into the hands of Moore. The memoirs of Grattan, however, were not published until twenty years later, when they were edited by his son in five volumes. For each of the three works referred to Moore received a thousand pounds. It is interesting to note that a similar sum was paid for their memoirs to Sir Charles Gavan Duffy (on the first publication of "Young Ireland"), and to Michael Davitt, whose story was published under the somewhat unattractive title of "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland." Barry O'Brien received about £900 for his "Life of Parnell," but his "Memoir of Lord Russell of Killowen" was not so remunerative.—Frank MacDonagh in *Irish Independent*.

dicator " distinctly states that " his surpassing work the ' Annals of Galway ' was still in MS." Are the MSS. still in existence, and where? But whether print or manuscript, articles or books, this, it must be conceded, is a remarkable record for a young man of three-and-twenty. Truly whom the gods love, die young.

J. S. C.

## PRINTING AND PRINTERS IN FERMOY.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.I.A.

The earliest date for printing in this town is given by Cotton and Power as 1806, and the printer's name William Henry Creagh, who, according to *The Munster Farmers' Magazine*, was a bookseller there in 1812, and probably the husband of Mary Creagh mentioned later. It will be noted (1868) that Fermoy, being a garrison town, possessed one of the few military printing presses to be found in Ireland, but it probably moved with the regiment to other quarters.

The earliest output of the press there that I can trace is:—  
1814.—" Annual Report of the Fermoy Farming Society " was apparently printed in Fermoy about this year (*Vide* Catalogue of Books in Library of the Royal Cork Institution, Cork, 1824).

1821.—(Will Condon, Printer; Thos. Lindsey, do. (aged 36); John Lindsey, do. (son of Thos., aged 18); Bartw. Creagh, do., (son of Mary Creagh, bookseller, etc., and aged 18). (*Vide* Census Return of 1821).

1824.—(Thomas Lindsey, King St. (*Vide* Pigot's Directory) N.B.—" John Wesley Lindsey " is given as " Bookbinder and Stationer " in this Directory also.

1826.—A letter to the Earl of Mountcashel on Reading the Bible. Second Edition (Thomas Lindsey). 12 mo. 12 pp. (Royal Irish Academy / T Box 439/21).

1831.—A Sermon on " The Youghal and Fermoy Mission " at Kilwerth and Cappoquin. (Thomas Lindsey). 8vo. 48 pp. (R.I.A./T.—Box 457/36; E. R. McC. Dix).

1831.—In the Census for this year appears Thos. Lindsay of King St., Fermoy, with 9 inhabitants in the house of whom no names or occupations given.

1834.—Thos. Lindsey, died aged 59, in this year. (*Vide* Census Return of 1841).

1835 (?).—The Scholar's Spelling Assistant; wherein the words are arranged on an improved plan, according to their respective principles of accentuation, etc., etc., etc. Thomas Carpenter. New Edition. (J. Lindsey & Brothers). 8vo. 132 pp. (E. R. McC. Dix).

1836 (?).—Proceedings of a Court Martial held on Edmond Roche of Kildinan, Monday, August 13th, 1798. (J. Lindsey & Brothers). 8vo. 60 pp. (E. R. McC. Dix).

- 1837 (?).—The Universal Spelling Book; or, a new and easy Guide to the English Language, etc., etc. Daniel Fenning. (J. Lindsey & Brothers, King St.). 8vo. 108 pp. (E. R. McC. Dix).
- 1841.—John Lindsey, Robert Lindsey, William Lindsey, Thomas Lindsey and James Lindsey, Printers, and John Andrews, Printer's apprentice, all of King Street, Fermoy. (*Vide* Census Return of 1841).
- 1846.—John Lindsey, King St. (*Vide* Slater's Directory).
- 1847.—James Lindsey, Printer, Fermoy, died this year. (*Vide* Census return for 1851).
- 1848 (?).—The Accomplished Gentleman; or, Principles of Politeness, &c. Earl of Chesterfield. (John Lindsey, King St.). 8vo., 60 pp. (E. R. McC. Dix).
- 1850.—A Ride on My Donkey; or, A Winter's Evening at Home. A Drama in three Acts. Peter Carey. (John Lindsey, King St.). 12mo. 76 pp. (E. R. McC. Dix).
- 1851.—John Lindsey and Thomas Lindsey, Printers, and William Lindsey, Bookseller and Stationer, all of Fermoy. (*Vide* Census Return for 1851).
- 1856.—John Lindsey, Printer. (*Vide* Slater's Directory).
- 1861.—Lenten Pastoral of the Bishop of Cloyne to The Catholic Clergy and Laity of his Diocese. (John Lindsey, King St.). 8vo. 18 pp. (= Title leaf + (5—18). [Recte. 16.] [The late G. C. Doran, Cork; The University College, Cork.]
- 1863.—Sixth Historical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Pamphlet for 1863. Augustus O'Kelly. (William Lindsey, King St.) 12mo. 103 pp. [E. R. McC. Dix.]
- 1868.—Standing Orders of the 48th Regiment. 3rd Edition. (Printed at the Regimental Printing Press by Lance Corporal Gepps. 8vo. 2 leaves, 78 pp. [E. R. McC. Dix.]
- 1868.—Lenten Pastoral to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese. Most. Revd. Dr. Keane, D.D. [*Vide* Gladstone Library Catalogue, p. 437.]
- 1870.—Count Joseph De Maistre: His Life and Writings. A Lecture by Rev. W. Fitzgerald. Delivered before the Cork Young Men's Society, Nov. 10th, 1870. 7¼ x 5¾ pp. 48 and wrapper. (John Lindsay, King St.) (Dr. Crone).
- 1881.—Michael Prendergast, of King Square (Fermoy) is given as a Printer in Slater's Dictionary of Ireland for 1881.
- 1885.—In June of this year Lonergan & Co. had a Printing Establishment. [*Vide* next item.]
- 1886.—The Fermoy Monthly Illustrated Journal and Advertiser, Editor, J. R. O'Flanagan; Manager, J. F. Lonergan, F.C. Vol. 1. (Jas. Buckley, M.R.I.A.). Note—There is no imprint, etc. Partly printed in London.
- 1886.—Lonergan & Co. of Patrick Street are given as Printers in Fermoy in Guy's "Munster Directory" for 1886.

Syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, deserve the warmest thanks of everyone, in or out of Ireland, at all interested in her welfare, for undertaking the publication of such an excellent series of works as those before us, and we hope their enterprise will be well rewarded. Each, the united work of some half-dozen experts, is handsomely turned out, abundantly supplied with maps and diagrams, beautifully illustrated, and brimful of interesting information. The contributors are well selected. Prof. Macalister is responsible for the articles on Ancient Geography; Mr. R. L. Præger supplies those on Topography, Botany and Zoology; Prof. Swain, dealing with Geology, supplies some of the best chapters; Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong discourses admirably on Architecture and Antiquities; Dr. R. I. Best supplies some short biographies of illustrious natives which might well have been increased, and the general editor devotes his attention to the Administration, Education, Industries and Manufactures. We have read and enjoyed every word, and only discovered a few insignificant slips. In the "Ulster" volume at bottom of p. 41 "former" should be latter; at p. 168 "John" Cooke should be Henry, and on next page "W. B." should be W. H. Maxwell.

**THE REBELS: TRUE MAN AND TRAITOR: LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.** By M. McD. Bodkin. (Talbot Press. 5s. each). We welcome this new, handy and handsome edition of the early romances of Judge Bodkin. They delighted one generation when they first appeared as serial stories, and now they come in volume form to delight another. The author is well acquainted with the details of those trying years, 1798-1803, and, though the stickler for historical accuracy will find much to cavil at in these pages, yet the author can plead the example of Dumas, Scott, and others of the great brotherhood of romantic writers who never hesitate to make the striking events of history subservient to the needs of the novelist. Here are breathless adventures, soul-stirring episodes, thrilling incidents, and hair-breadth escapes sufficient to satisfy the most exigent of readers; the whole forming an admirable trilogy of an exciting period in Irish history, vividly narrated.

**THE GLAMOUR OF WATERFORD.** By Alan Downey. (Talbot Press. 2s. 6d.). We welcome this latest addition to the delightful "Glamour" series, which gives promise of enfolding all our historic cities within its comprehensive embrace. But of all those already dealt with, or of those to come, few possess greater interest for the reader than "Urbs Intacta." Mr. Alan Downey, already favourably known as a poet of promise and a writer of historical narrative surpassed by few of his type, is admirably fitted for his task as cicerone, for in this charming little sketch book he combines the two roles, viewing the events of history through a poet's eyes, and, with deft touch re-vivifying the almost forgotten figures of the past, friend and foe, scholar, soldier or sage, who played their parts amidst these

scenes in the long ago. We cordially wish it every success. It is a book that could only emanate from a writer steeped in the legend lore of his land and saturated with the glamour of his environment.

**MY COMMONPLACE BOOK.** By J. T. Hackett. (Fisher Unwin. 12s. 6d.). This "omnium gatherum" by our industrious fellow-countryman in "the anti-what-d'ye-call the place at the t'other side of the sun?" has already gone through an edition in Australia and no fewer than three in England inside sixteen months, sufficient testimony one would think to its merits and popularity. It is a delightful book to dip into at odd moments. The compiler displays a wonderfully wide reading and a discriminating taste. He casts his nets wide and brings up a rare haul from the ocean of literature calculated to satisfy every taste.

### PAMPHLETS: POETRY AND PROSE

"**OUT OF THE DEPTHS.**" By Agnes O'Farrelly. (Talbot Press. 1s.). This latest addition to the favourite series of the Talbot Booklets contains stirring poems occasioned by the stressful times through which the country has recently passed. Miss O'Farrelly, the well-known Gaelic scholar, sings with patriotic fervour the dirge of "Mac Suibne" and the fate of "The Custom House," or in impassioned accents voices again the hopes of the nation. Here are a couple of stanzas descriptive of scenes, thank God, passed away, we hope, for ever:—

" They send their engines up and down  
From martyred Cork to Castlebar;  
They madly rush from town to town  
In armoured tower and sheltered car.

Our burning homes are smoking high,  
And heavy hangs the gallows tree;  
But Freedom's flame can never die;  
The Soul unconquered still is free!"

**POEMS.** By Thomas MacDonagh, selected by his sister. (Talbot Press. 1s.). This modest little volume, beautifully printed, and embellished with a portrait of the author at the age of twenty, will make a wide appeal. It contains some of the author's finest verse, gathered by loving hands, and will serve to keep his name and fame alive, for, as he prophetically sings—

" His songs new souls shall thrill,  
The loud harp's dumb,  
And his deeds the echoes fill  
When the dawn is come."



An Leabhar-cara Saothlac

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QUERIES AND REPLIES,  
etc., etc, etc.

Leabharlanna Connrae Populaíse  
PRINTED FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS

BY  
DELMEGE TRIMBLE, ARMAGH.



# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER.

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No. 5.

## JOHN O'DALY.

Though Mr. Dix's frequent reference in his local printing papers to the Catalogues of John O'Daly have helped in a measure to keep the latter's name in remembrance in these pages, very few readers probably realise the extent, diversity and importance of the work promoted and achieved by one, whose least important role, that of a second-hand bookseller, has so far only been thus brought to their notice.

John O'Daly was of peasant stock, like Carleton, and somewhat like him too in his early career. But whilst lacking Carleton's genius as a writer of fiction, O'Daly was a much more versatile individual, a writer and publisher, as well as a vendor of books ; a good Irish scholar, a translator, an editor, and Secretary to the Irish Antiquarian Society ; and, in short, seems to have done in his day, so far as one man could, the work now performed by the Gaelic League and kindred Irish societies, of whom he was in some measure the precursor.

As he states in his biography of the Munster poet, William Moran, he was born within an hour's walk of Knock-see village (where Moran kept a hedge-school) which lies midway between Clonmel and Dungarvan. And he further tells us that a still more famous Munster poet, Timothy O'Sullivan, frequently sojourned in his father's house. One can well understand how these gifted, if humble men, must have influenced O'Daly in his young and impressionable days, and helped to mould his subsequent career.

What we next hear of him, however, will be a surprise to many. O'Donoghue tells us, in his "Life of Mangan," that O'Daly was not loved by certain of his countrymen on account of his having in his youth enrolled himself in the ranks of "the soupers" in Kilkenny. When the little boys in the streets upbraided him, he would say—"Aisy, boys ; amn't I going to lave them ?" John Keegan, another peasant poet, tells us :—"I first met O'Daly in Kilkenny in 1833, when he kept the school there for teaching Irish to the Wesleyans of that city. He, I am sorry to say, had renounced the Catholic creed, and was then a pious 'Biblical.' He subsequently came back and is now living in Dublin, Secretary to the Celtic Athenæum, and keeps a bookseller's shop in Anglesea Street. He is one of the best Irish scholars in Ireland. He is about fifty-five years of age, low-sized, merry countenance, fine black eyes, vulgar

in appearance and manners, and has the most magnificent Munster brogue that I ever had the luck to hear."

O'Daly's first publication was the "Reliques of Irish Jacobite Poetry" (Dublin, 1844), which appeared in two parts at a shilling each. They contain biographical sketches of the authors—all indeed that is known of some of them, interlinear translations, historical notes, together with metrical versions by Edward Walsh. In 1849 he published "The Poets and Poetry of Munster," a joint compilation by himself and Mangan, he supplying the literal translations and Mangan investing them with poetic drapery. A second series was published by him in 1860 with the metrical translations by "Erionnach," a pen-name then used by Dr. George Sigerson, still happily with us—the doyen of Irish writers. Meantime he had issued a "Self Instructor in Irish," which reached at least a second edition, and edited from the original MS. a chronological poem entitled "The Kings of the Race of Eibhear." By 1850 we find him fairly launched as a publisher, bringing out many works in Gaelic and Irish history, often in collaboration with that prince of scholars, John O'Donovan, such as "The Tribes of Ancient Ossory" and "The Tribes of Ireland," and, in 1853, Standish Hayes O'Grady's first book "Adventures of Donnchadh Ruadh MacConmara." In 1856 O'Daly published "The Prophecies of St. Columbkille," translated by Nicholas O'Kearney, and "The College Irish Grammar, by Rev. Ulick Bourke, and in the following year "The Celt," the organ of the Celtic Union, edited by Dr. Cane, of Kilkenny, which proved such a failure both as a weekly and a monthly magazine.

O'Daly, as we have seen, was Secretary to the Celtic Society, and when the Ossianic Society was founded on St. Patrick's Day, 1853, he acted as Hon. Secretary, editor and publisher, and the success it achieved was in great measure due to him. After the publication of its sixth annual volume, the society suddenly collapsed, for what reason I never could find out. His next appearance in print was as the translator of "The Apostacy of Myler Magrath," printed at the private press of John Davis White, of Cashel. As a publisher he issued a bi-lingual edition of Tadhg O'Sullivan's "Pious Miscellany" in 1868; "The Irish Language Miscellany" in 1876, and, according to Dr. Douglas Hyde, who found the proof sheets corrected by him, he printed an edition of Brian Merriman's "Curt na Midhian Nocte," with the fictitious date of 1800, but of this I have never seen a copy. His catalogues, preserved in our public libraries, are erudite and interesting.

John O'Daly died at a good old age on 27th May, 1878, and apparently no effort was made to secure any MSS. he left

behind, some of them Carolan's, and they are hopelessly lost. But this hasty sketch will show what manner of man he was, and the great work he did for the preservation of the ancient language of Ireland.

JAMES COLEMAN.

### PRINTING IN DUNGARVAN IN 19th CENTURY.

E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.I.A.

The output of printing in this Southern town is very small so far as I can ascertain. According to Cotton and Power, the first press was started by George Hill in 1840, though no specimen of his work has survived. Here is a list :

- 1852. February 28th to September 11th. "The Munster Citizen," Nos. 1 to 27, 8 pp., 4 cols. each. Saturdays. (J. Power, William Street, Dungarvan.) (British Museum, N.)
- 1860. Joseph Hansard began printing here.
- 1870. "The History, Topography and Antiquities, etc., etc., of the County and City of Waterford." By Joseph Hansard, illustrated. (Joseph Hansard, Main Street, 8vo., viii. + 472 pp.) (T.C.D., E. R. M. Dix, J. S. Crone.)
- 1872 to 1875. "The Dungarvan Gazette. Saturdays. (J. Hansard.) (Vide O'Cassaide's "Typographical Gazetteer of Ireland")
- 1872. "Co. Waterford Illustrated Almanack and Directory for 1873." Printed at Hansard's Stationery Establishment (only 8 leaves + 4 leaves + cover printed locally.) (National Library.)
- 1882. "The Dungarvan Journal." (Brennan & Co.)
- 1886. "The Co. Waterford Geography." Brennan and Co.) (Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A.)

### GOSSIP OF AN IRISH BOOK LOVER.

There was another private press at work in the County Westmeath in the "forties." This was set up by Godfrey Lvinge, M.R.I.A., of Cuilean, near Mullingar, one of a well-known family there, and a relative of J. C. Lyons, whose example may have inspired him. This Godfrey was fond of foreign travel, and had spent the years from 1831 till 1834 in the Levant and Near East, keeping an interesting journal, of which Mr. Murray availed himself in his "Handbook to the East." His friends advised independent publication, "tempted me to print," and whilst at a loose end in London in the summer

# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER.

VOL. XIV.

JUNE, 1924.

No. 6.

## THE EVOLUTION OF IRISH TYPE.

Mr. E. W. Lynam, B.A., of the British Museum, has reprinted from "The Library" for March, a valuable and exhaustive article, entitled "The Irish Character in Print, 1571—1923," a remarkable record of a little-known subject. In it he graphically traces the history of the various Irish founts of type since the days of Queen Elizabeth and gives some twenty-one illustrations, ranging from that used in O'Kearney's "Caiticiosma," of 1571, to the monotype used by Maunsel's in their Gaelic translations of "Alice in Wonderland," in 1922.

The first-known specimen from the Queen's Press, antedating O'Kearney, was a trial piece printed on both sides, of Philip O'Huiginn's, "Tuar Ferge," now in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. During the next eighty years several books, issued from the "Queen's" Press, but previous to 1680, it had disappeared. "By the Jesuits, gotten away, and are now at Doway for Irish prints, some of which I have seen," wrote Robert Boyle. This Mr. Lynam takes leave to doubt and considers these "Irish prints" to be the books printed in Gaelic by the exiled Irish Franciscans from 1611 to 1728, first at Antwerp and afterwards at Louvain. Their type was designed by the Irish scholars from Irish MSS., and was the model for Moxon's type, though a second Louvain type was used in three or four books between 1641 and 1662, Hugh Ward's "S. Rumboldi Acta," for instance.

About 1675 the Irish priests at Rome had a new Irish type, a decided improvement, cut for the press of the Sacred Congregation, from which issued several books of a religious character down to 1707, Molloy's "Lucerna Fidelium" being the best-known. This type was carried off by Napoleon and lodged in the Imprimerie Nationale, in Paris, to be used by Marcel in his "Alphabet Irlandais" (1804), its after fate being unknown.

In 1680 Robert Boyle "caused a new set of fair Irish characters" to be cast in London by Moxon, after (Mr. Lynam thinks) the designs of Andrew Sall, the ex-Jesuit from Douai, a good Irish scholar, and familiar with the work of the Louvain press. This was the only fount in actual use for 140 years, the last book printed from it being O'Reilly's "Irish Writers" in 1808, and its matrices are still in existence after 240 years. In Paris, in 1732-42 two books were printed in a new design of Irish type, large and straggling, evidently based

on MS. characters, the best-known specimen of which is Donlevy's "Catechism." This type disappears about 1766. A new type was used by George Bonham for printing Miss Brooke's "Reliques" (1785), but nothing is known of its origin and it vanished altogether also, after 1815.

The first twenty-five years of the 19th century saw no less than five new types of Irish character produced, in addition to the existing Rome, Moxor and Bonham type. John Barlow had a new fount cut in 1808, the best working type as yet produced, but disappointing from an artistic point of view. Wm. Haliday's translation of Keating's "Forus Feasa" is partly set up in it. James Christie, of Dublin, the only Irish printer who cut his own Irish type, printed "The Proverbs of Solomon" in 1815 from a new fount cut and cast by himself, and far superior to any of his predecessors or contemporaries. It was in use till 1844, when O'Daly's and Walshe's "Jacobite Reliques" were printed, but, curiously enough, has not been seen or heard of since.

About 1814 the British and Foreign Bible Society had type cut by Watts, specimens of it may be seen in their Irish Bible, and the second edition of Neilson's "Irish Grammar," printed at the Achill press in 1843, and it is still in use at Messrs. Clowes, London. For the same Society Dr. Edmund Fry cut a new type in 1818, from designs by Thaddeus O'Connellan, which became the standard type for fifty years. In 1825 Vincent Figgins cut a special type for Charles O'Connor's great work "Rerum Hibernicarum," printed at Buckingham, which was also used for James Hardiman's "Irish Minstrelsy." This type is now owned by Mr. R. H. Stevens. In 1841 and later on the publications of the Irish Archæological Society were printed in a type amongst the best ever designed. Unfortunately, nothing is known of its origin, but Mr. Lynam conjectures that it was designed by George Petrie and cut by Christie's firm in Dublin. It continued in use until the present, Joyce's "Irish Grammar," 1896, and Patrick Pearse's poems in the "Irish Review" of 1914 being well-known specimens. The matrices are still in the possession of the original owners, the Dublin University Press. A. Thom used a new type in various works between 1862 and 1887; and in 1863 another new type appeared in Dublin and was used for Archbishop O'Reilly's "Catechism," published by the Keating Society. It was adopted by the Gaelic Union (afterwards League) and used to 1900.

The renewed interest in the Language caused a great demand for Irish type, but, no foundry existing in Ireland, recourse was again had to Messrs. Figgins—now Stevens & Co., who cast a new type designed by Professor O'Brien and

modelled on the letter of 1863, which has been the standard Irish type since 1900. The same firm produced in 1904 a "Celtic" type for display purposes. In 1913 The O'Rahilly designed a handsome type cut by the Lanston Monotype Co., and used in "An Claidheamh Soluis" and other papers until 1922.

### PRINTING IN ENNISCORTHY.

BY E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.I.A.

It would appear from the following short list that printing began here in 1841, but probably it was started earlier. Unfortunately, the loss of the Census Returns precludes the obtaining of information, for, say, 1831 or 1841. In Pigot's "Directory for Ireland" (1824) there is no mention of any printer here. No doubt the Wexford printers executed any necessary local printing before that date. We get the names, however, of some six printers and four newspapers here during a period of about 60 years or more, and perhaps additional information may be elicited by this list.

- 1841. "The Present Banking System Exposed, and a True System Suggested." C. Hanly. (Vide Gladstone Librarian, N. L. Club Catalogue, p. 349.)
- 1846. ("William Page, Templeshannon & John Pilkington, Main Street.") Vide Slater's Directory.)
- 1846 (?). "Gorey Book Society." (Book receipt and forwarding docket.) (W. Page, printer.) S.Sh. (7¼ + 4 5/8ths in.) (E. R. McC. Dix.)
- 1851. "An Account shewing Quality, etc., of work done in the several Industrial Departments of Enniscorthy Workhouse during Half year March 25th, 1851.) (Printed at the General Printing Establishment.) (8vo., 12 pp.) R.I.A., /H.T. Box, 516/39.)
- 1856. "Enniscorthy News." Tuesdays, 1d. (Vide Sell's "World's Press," 1915.)
- 1859. "The Watchman" began this year as the "Times." (Geo. Griffith.) (Vide next item but one.)
- 1861 (March 2nd to 1902, March 22nd). "The Enniscorthy News and Co. of Wexford Advertiser." Nos. 265 to 2,398. Six columns to a page up to 4th June, 1870, and 7 columns to a page afterwards. (Weekly.) (Printed by John Pilkington, of The Castle, to 23rd September, 1865, and at 58 New Street afterwards; by James Owens, of 3 Castle Hill, from 5th October, 1867, and by

native town has got any of them. D. J. O'Donoghue in his "Poets of Ireland" says J. F. M. edited "Songs for Campaigners," 4to., Dublin, 1889, to which he contributed six ; that he was imprisoned for Fenianism in 1866, and from 1869 to 1876 was on the staff of "The Irishman." He wrote poems, essays and stories for that paper as well as for "The Shamrock," "Irish Fireside," and "Young Ireland," sometimes over the signature of "Slievenamon." Perhaps some of your readers could inform me if the titles I have mentioned are those of books or only series of articles in the periodicals mentioned. Poor Meagher is practically forgotten in his native town, scarcely one of the younger generation ever heard of him.

Carrick-on-Suir.

J. O'F.

JOHN O'DALY.—Apropos of Mr. James Coleman's interesting notice of John O'Daly in the May issue of the "Irish Book Lover," may I add that this Irish scholar, who was also a collector of Irish music, was born at Farnane, Co. Waterford, on February 5th, 1800. After his death, in 1878, I secured a small MS. volume of Irish airs which he had jotted down.

W. H. G. F.

ASSOCIATION BOOKS.—I recently purchased a very interesting and curious book, entitled "The O'Tooles, anciently Lords of Powerscourt, etc., etc., . . . By John O'Toole, Esq., Chief of his Name. 8vo., Dublin, N.D." It is curious because the preface runs to 134 pp. and the book itself only to 119, all told. The volume carries one of the several book-plates of the late L. A. Waldron, and has the following pencilled note in his handwriting—"This book was given to me by Fr. Jas. Healy, P.P., of Little Bray. It is written by the Rev. C. P. Meehan, C.C., of S. Michael and Johns. L. A. W." From the admirable biographies of Fr. Meehan that appeared in the "Freeman's Journal," at the time of his death, March, 1890, from the pens of Michael McDonagh and "One Who Knew Him," I learn that Father Healy was fellow-curate with Father Meehan, and that the book in question was founded on information received from "an uncultured member of the sept, who many years after died in St. Vincent's Hospital, where he had been removed through the kind offices of Father Meehan." The book was then so scarce that Father Meehan himself had no copy of it.

C.

JOHN SYNGE AND HIS PRIVATE PRESS (vol. ix., p. 7).—I find a further reference to this press as late as the "40's" of last century in "The Illustrated Hand-book to the

Freeman's Journal" was a colourable imitation of "The Public Register, or Freeman's Journal." This aroused the indignation of the proprietors of the old "Freeman," who, aided and abetted by "The Hibernian Journal," set themselves to expose the intrigues and blackmailing of the conductors of the new journal. A vigorous newspaper war ensued.

"The Public Monitor" was a tri-weekly journal of 4 pp., 3 columns to the page, and began, I think, on Thursday, August 20th, 1772. (The R.I.A. vol. begins at No. 4, August 27th, and runs on to December, 1773.) It was of exactly the same size as the "Freeman," and was printed in Middle Strand Street, near Capel Street. "Ireland's Mirror," in 1805, imputes the discredit of its editorship to Amyas Griffith, and hints that he wrote the Stephen's Green series. On both counts, I think, we may bring in a true bill.

### THE EARLIEST (?) IRISH "ORDO."

REV. PROFESSOR POWER, M.R.I.A.

One of the Dix pamphlets in the National Library the writer found so interesting that he makes bold to claim space for a short notice of it and its contents. The pamphlet in question is a liturgical directory, in Latin, for the year 1761, and is entitled "Directorium sive Ordo Divini Officii Recitandi Sacrique peragendi in usum Cleri Regni Hiberniae." Hitherto it has, I think, been held that the oldest Irish-printed "Ordo" is "The Irish Catholic Directory" for 1835. The booklet in the Dix collection, which was printed in Waterford by J. Calwell, was compiled by "P——s P——ll, Pres. Waterfordiensis." Under the semi-transparent cryptogram it is easy to identify the name of Rev. Peter Purcell, who was P.P. of St. John's, in the City of Waterford, from 1759 to 1767. It is not improbable that some sort of printed "Ordo" was published for some, at least, of the 73 years succeeding 1761, but, from the nature of their contents and the spirit of the times, copies were not likely to have been preserved. Copies of the "Ordo" for 1835 and succeeding years owe their survival, perhaps, to the fact that they have attached lists of clergy, such as would be useful for reference.

The interesting little book under notice is, unfortunately, imperfect—ending at November 2nd. The Calendar proper is preceded in the usual way by tables of Dominical Letters, etc., and by a list of the days (limited to about six) upon which Holy Orders might be conferred. His (presumably) autograph inscription across the title page shows that the copy belonged to one Rev. Maur. Kehoe, very likely—from his name—a Wexfordman.

In the "Ordo Recitandi" Irish saints, whose feast-days are ordered, have their diocese and period indicated, e.g.,



under October 29th, "Colmani, Duacensis in Hibernia, obiit, 680," and under January 16th, "Fursaci, Abbatis, Latineacensis in Gallia, obiit, 653." Of St. Patrick, under March 24th, for that year, we are told that he died in 492, "aetatis suae, 120 annos."

As a consequence of compilation and printing of the "Ordo" in Waterford, the diocesan patron gets some prominence. The vigil of St. Otteran was a fast day in Waterford and the district immediately adjacent (the old diocese of Waterford, of very circumscribed area). The patronal feast itself was of the highest rite. In a note, for which we are exceedingly grateful, we are told concerning Otteran himself that he was a Bishop, that he belonged to the eighth century, and that he died in Suabia (Suevia), whither, it is to be presumed, he had gone as a missionary. The remarkable thing is that the information contained in the note is new. Otteran's period, mission, and character finds record nowhere—in Martyrology, Saints' Life, or Annals. Evidently there existed in the mid-eighteenth century a diocesan tradition, possibly based on documents, that Otteran went as a missionary to the Continent and died there. Father Purcell's little note on Otteran cannot be ignored by future historians of the Early Irish Church.

#### THOMAS WITHEROW: A CENTENARY TRIBUTE.

The year now drawing to a close marks the centenary of the birth of Thomas Witherow, a modest and retiring Presbyterian minister, whose life and literary labours deserves a record, however slight, in these pages. The more so, as we fear it has been allowed to pass unnoted in his native province, where he spent his useful if uneventful life. Like many others, his fame as a theologian is greater in America than at home, but with that we have nothing to do; he will live, if at all, by his merits as an accomplished biographer and bibliographer, and a painstaking and impartial historian. Dr. T. Hamilton, of Belfast University, wrote the notice of him in "D.N.B."; his son, Rev. J. M. Witherow, contributed a graphic sketch of him to the "Irish Presbyterian" for May, 1903, founded on an unpublished autobiography, and Rev. W. F. Latimer enlarged upon this in the "Witness" for 24th July, 1908. Beyond these we can find little, and on them we found this short sketch.

Witherow, a farmer's son, was born at Ballycastle, near Limavady, Co. Derry, on 29th May, 1824. At ten years old he was sent to a school conducted by Rev. James Bryce, the grandfather of Viscount Bryce, where he gained the sound knowledge of the classics which he afterwards retained. He completed his education at the Academical Institution, Bel-

vol. II. for November, 1893, reverts to the old title "Moments, and its four pages are chiefly occupied with illustrations. Its imprint is changed to "The Elma Press, Elma, Ballsbridge, Dublin," and No. 8, for April, 1894, is the latest obtainable. The reading matter, save the mark! is of little interest, and it is only recorded here as the product of a hitherto unnoted private press.

## BIBLIO.

THE THREE CANDLESTICKS.—When a well-known Dublin printer adopted this sign a few years ago it excited some comment. But there is nothing new under the sun. I have "The following of Christ in four books by Thomas of Kempis and translated into English from the Latin. Dublin. Printed for T. Brown at The Three Candlesticks, in High Street. 1733." 12mo., 12 + 323 + 1 pp. It is interesting to observe on the last leaf amongst the books advertised for sale is an Irish Grammar.

Dublin.

PATRICK MacCRAITH.

HISTORIES OF WATERFORD.—The writers of the published histories of the County of Waterford have been :— Charles Smith (Dublin, 1746), Rev. R. H. Ryland (London, 1824), and Joseph Hansard (Dungarvan, 1870), while the "History of the City of Waterford" has been written by Edmund Downey (Waterford, 1914).

Ryland, in discussing the meaning of the Irish name (Portlairge) of Waterford, says :—

"In a very ancient history of Waterford, consisting of only a few pages in duodecimo, the city is said to have derived this name 'from a spring in the cellar of a house where Mr. Windever lived, in High Street, which was called Portlargi.' There is no attempt to explain, or account for, this very unsatisfactory etymology, which must therefore be left to the conjecture of the curious."

Possibly the work referred to by Ryland is identical with the "Historical Remarks on the City of Waterford from 853 to 1270, to which are added a list of the Mayors, bayliffs and Sherifes from 1377 to 1735." 12mo., 27 pp. etc.). Printed in Waterford (Circa, 1735). By G. Wilson, a copy of which is in the Dix Collection in the National Library, Dublin.

S. O'CASAIDE.

SAMUEL BURDY.—I find in "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1820, the following obituary notice of this writer, which corrects, and adds to, Sir Norman Moore's account of him in the "Dic. Nat. Biog.," vol. 7:—"March 7th, at Killelief, in the 66th year of his age, the Rev. Samuel Burdy, A.M. This gentleman is well known in the literary world as the biographer of 'Dr. Skelton' and as the author of a 'History of Ireland.' The former of these volumes has been thrice reprinted

AN LEABHAR-CAPA SAOULAC

# Irish Book :: Lover

A Quarterly Review of  
Irish Literature and Bibliography

JOHN S. CRONE, Editor

VOL. XV.

JANUARY, 1925.

No. 1

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DUBLIN: THE TALBOT PRESS LIMITED



“EARLY IRISH ORDO” (Vol. XIV., p. 142). Here I made the suggestion that some form of “Ordo Divini Officii Recitandi,” continued to be printed during the years between 1761 and 1835. Thanks to the kind thought of Rev. Dr. Gregory Cleary, O.F.M., who has called my attention to it, we now have direct evidence that such an “Ordo” was published for at least one year of the period. And if one, it was, in all probability, printed each of the intervening years. In the Library of Merchants’ Quay Convent is a copy, alas—like the 1761 copy—imperfect, of a secular “Ordo” for the year 1781. This, unfortunately, lacks title-page and name of printer. Inserted therein is a Papal indult of 1781, which reads strange to twentieth century eyes: it is addressed to the Warden of Galway, then a very living ecclesiastical personage, and grants to the Church of Galway under his jurisdiction (now the Diocese of Galway) a double rite for certain specified feasts—a privilege already enjoyed by Dublin and its suffragan dioceses. The privilege, quoted we find later on, in the same year extended to the whole province of Tuam. Besides the secular “Ordo” briefly described, there is, in the Merchants’ Quay Library, a very interesting series of 18th century (second half) Religious (Franciscan) Ordos—one, at least, of them published in Cork.

P. POWER.

University College, Cork.



“HISTORIES OF WATERFORD” (Vol. XIV., p. 142). Joseph Hansard was evidently a type of man very uncommon in Ireland, it being a rare occurrence to find in one of its small provincial towns one who was a printer and publisher, historian, editor, and Press contributor. His “History of Waterford” (8vo, 471 pp.), was brought out by him at Dungarvan in that county in 1870 by subscription—a well printed and illustrated volume. As stated by Mr. O’Casaide, Hansard established his printing business at Dungarvan about 1860, and in 1871 issued a weekly

newspaper, "The Dungarvan Gazette" (of which he was, doubtless, editor), which ended in 1875. He removed to Killarney in 1879, in whose High Street he set up as a printer and antiquarian bookseller, which business he carried on until he died in 1909, leaving a widow, a son and daughter, who still live in the same house.

Queenstown, Co. Cork.

JAMES COLEMAN.

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### PEEPS INTO PAMPHLETS.

**T**EMPEST'S Dundalk Annual" (Dundealgan Press, 1s.), grows in size, interest, and usefulness, year by year. The present issue, the 64th, is a wonderful shillingsworth, containing as it does over a couple of dozen excellent illustrations, interesting local articles, a calendar of events, and a copious directory of surrounding towns, from Newry to Drogheda. In "Popular Rhymes and Sayings of Ireland" (Tyrone Printing Company, Dungannon), Mr. J. J. Marshall brings together a remarkable collection of wise and witty sayings, popular rhymes, and epithets—complimentary and otherwise—from all parts of Erin, the result of wide reading and a long memory. If you want to know what is "a Cavan brick," or "a Kerry dragoon," "a Bantry recruit," or "a Killyman wrecker,"—what is "Tallagh hill talk," or "a Telltown wedding"—you will find them all and many others described for your enlightenment. The rhymes of the Wren Boys and Christmas mummers, recalling old customs, are here set forth, and children's singing games make one feel young again. "Contemporary Poetry" (43 Dame St., Dublin, 6d.), is a new venture appealing monthly to the young poets of to-day and all lovers of poetry. The Editor certainly has no illusions concerning the difficulty of his task; but this first number containing a baker's dozen of poems of varying merit promises well, and deserves success. In it, "Nature Poets," "The Ballade," and "The Village Shop," are most to our taste. It is beautifully printed, and well turned out. "Prehistoric Ulster Antiquities," by A. Deane (Belfast Municipal Museum, 3d.), is simply and clearly written by the learned curator of that excellent institution, and finely illustrated. It is just the thing to awaken interest in the great archæological wealth of which our country can boast, and forms an enticing introduction to its study. "Graigna-

THE  
IRISH BOOK LOVER

VOL. XVI.

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Leabhlanna Connrae Pobláige

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JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1928

## The Speche of an Irishe man in the yere 1542

If there be any man the which wyll lerne some Frysh  
Englysh and Frysh dothe folow here togyther.

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. syx. seuen. eyght.  
*Heuven. dow. tre. kaar. quiek. seth. showght. howght.*  
 nyne. ten. aleuyn. twelue. thirtene. fourtene.  
*nygh. deh heunek dowek tredeek kaardeek*  
 fyuetene. syxtene. seuentene. eyghtene. nynetene.  
*quiekdeek. sehdeek. showghtdeek. howghtdeek. nythdek.*  
 twenty. one & twenty. ii & twenty. thre & twenty.  
*feh. heuon feet. dowhfeet. trefeet.*  
 Thirty. forty. fyfty. sixty. a hondred.  
*dehfeet. eayfeet. dewhegesdayth. trefeet. keede.*

God spede you, syr ! *Anoha dewh sor !*

You be welcome to the towne. *De van wely.*

How do you fare ? *Kanys stato ?*

I do fare well, I thanke you. *Tam agoomawh gramahogooa.*

Syr, can you speke Iryshe ? *Sor, woll galow oket ?*

I can speke a lytle. *Tasyn agomee.*

Mayden, come hether, and gyve som meate !

*Kalyn, tarin chowh, toor dewh !*

Wyfe, haue you any good meate ?

*Benitee, wyl beemah hagoot ?*

Syr, I haue enoughe, *Sor, tha gwylter.*

Wyfe, gyue me bread ! *Benytee, toor haran !*

Man, gyue me wine ! *Farate, toor fyen !*

Mayden, gyue me chese ! *Kalyn, toor case !*

Wyfe, gyue me fleshe ! *Benyte, toor foerule !*

Gyue me some fyshe ! *Toor yeske !*

Much good do it you ! *Teena go sorogh !*

How far is it to Waterford ?

*Gath haad o shorwh go port laarg ?*

It is one and twenty myle. *Myle hewryht.*

What is it a clocke ? *Gaued bowlegh glog ?*

It is .vi. a clocke. *She wylly a glog.*

When shall we go to supper ? *Gahad rah moyd auer soper ?*

Giue me a rekenyng, wyfe. *Toor countes doyen, benitee.*

Ye shall pay .iii. pens. *Yeke ke to tre pyn Iny.*

Whan shal I go to slepe, wyfe ? *Gah hon rah moyd holowh ?*

By an by. *Nish feene.*

God night, sir ! *Ih may, sor !*

Fare wel, fare wel ! *Sor doyt, sor doit !*

Thus endeth the maner and speche of Irland.



The above instructions (without the heading) form the concluding part of "the thyrd Chapter [which] treateth of Irland" in *The fyrst boke of the Introduction of knowledge . . . . . Made by Andrew Borde, of Physycke Doctor.*

The earlier (about two-thirds) part of the chapter gives in English verse and prose some quaint observations on the manners and customs of the "wylde Irysh"—"and the Redshankes be among them."

Only two Irish cities—Dublin and Waterford—are mentioned by Borde, and possibly it was in the latter city that he obtained the Irish phrases which he gallantly attempted to record in print—probably for the first time.

Andrew Borde or Boorde (1470 ?-1549), traveller, physician and quondam Carthusian monk, was a native of Sussex (England) and dedicated his book to Princess (afterwards Queen) Mary of England on 3rd May, 1542. The book was printed by Copland in London in 1547 or 1548, and again in 1562 or 1563. It was reprinted in 1814, and again by the Early English Text Society in 1870 and in 1893.

SEAMUS O CASAIDE.



THE  
IRISH BOOK LOVER

VOL. XVII.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1929

## REV. DENIS TAAFFE, O.S.F.

**I**N the *Waterford Archaeological Journal* for 1910 I reproduced from the *Waterford Chronicle* of 22nd October, 1796, an advertisement of a Waterford tutor named O'Hely, who in addition to writing and arithmetic, also professed to teach "the Elements of the English and Irish Languages *grammatically*, four Days every Week."

The following advertisement, which was published in the *Dublin Evening Post* for 18th October, 1791, as well as being five years earlier, gives greater prominence to the national language :—

IRISH LANGUAGE—taught grammatically.

THE REV. MR. TAAFFE, translator of foreign languages to the Right Hon. and Hon. the Dublin Society, will undertake to instruct young Gentlemen and Ladies in the principles of their own language in a few months, on moderate terms; and at same time will teach Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, High and Low Dutch, if required; as also the Elements of Mathematicks and Physico-Mathicks, viz: Geography, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Charts, &c. Mechanicks, and likewise Logick, Metaphysick, Ethicks, and some other other branches of Science.

A line directed to the Rev. Mr. Taaffe, Committee-room, Hawkins-street, will be attended to.

An article in the same issue of the *Post* signed "Celticus" (possibly Taaffe himself) makes a strong appeal for the revival of the Irish language, and adds :

"We are happy to hear that a literary character and a native, steps forward as a teacher of our mother tongue, whose general acquaintance with the European languages, will render his instruction peculiarly interesting and valuable.

## W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD, K.S.G., MUS. D.

**T**HE late WILLIAM HENRY GRATTAN FLOOD, Doctor of Music, was not only an active member of the Bibliographical Society of Ireland, but was the author of several important works and an incessant contributor to musical, ecclesiastical, and antiquarian journals and to other periodicals and frequently to the newspaper press—notably on Irish Music and Song and on Irish Catholic Church History. Of late years he was Irish correspondent of the *Tablet* (London). He was the recipient of Papal honours from two of the Popes, having been appointed Knight of St. Gregory the Great in 1922. He was born at Lismore, Co. Waterford, in 1859, and claimed relationship with the two rival orators of the old Dublin Parliament. He died on the 5th August, 1928, in Enniscorthy, of whose Cathedral he had been organist since 1895.

The following is a list of his separate publications :—

- History of Enniscorthy. Enniscorthy, 1898, 8vo. 8 + 234 pp.  
2nd edition. Enniscorthy, 1920, 8vo. 10 + 188 pp.
- A History of Irish Music. Dublin, 1905, 8vo. 14 + 358 pp.  
2nd edition, 1906. 3rd edition, 1913. 4th edition, 1927.
- The Story of the Bagpipe. London, 1911, 8vo. 20 + 238 pp.  
Plates.
- Memoir of Vincent Wallace. Waterford, 1912, 8vo. 32 pp.  
Portrait, etc.
- A History of the Diocese of Ferns. Waterford, 1916, 4to.  
24 + 246 pp. Map, Portrait, Plates.
- The Armagh Hymnal (withdrawn from circulation).
- John Field of Dublin, Inventor of the Nocturne.  
Dublin, 1920, sm. 4to. 11 + 28 + 2.
- Introductory Sketch of Irish Musical History. London,  
(1922 ?), 8vo. 12 + 100 pp. Portraits, etc.
- History of Conna Castle (privately issued by its late owner,  
the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange).
- Early Tudor Composers. Oxford, 1925, 8vo. 122 pp.

I am indebted to Mr. James Coleman for most of the information above given.

E. R. McC. DIX.

26th February, 1711.

MATHEW GUNNE, Book Seller, being sworne at the Councill Board, deposeth that one Mr. Gibbons a Clergyman on Friday, in the evening last, brought to him a paper containing Resolutions of ye House of Lords of Great Britain, which he desired him to Print and he ordered them to be printed accordingly by Mr. Waters and that ye Paper printed and entitled ye *Evening Post* was printed by Cornelius Carter for Richard Pue.

J. DAWSON, *Dep. Cler.*  
*Concil. Privat.*

I think every extract from destroyed documents relating to Irish printers and publishers is worth recording and we gather from these Depositions some useful information well worth notice.

E. R. McC. Dix.



### WILLIAM CONGREVE (*I.B.L. XVIII, 12*)

THE fact that his father Wm. Congreve was Colonel in command of the garrison at Youghal and was also agent for the Earl of Cork, in which capacity he moved to Lismore (all this from *D.N.B.*), was sufficient reason for the education in Ireland of the son. William Congreve (Colonel) was the second son of Richard C. of Stretton in Staffordshire, which Richard was grandson (Burke's *Landed Gentry* 1925) of Thomas, living in 1614. In 1654 there was a John Congreve of Co. Cork (*Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1925*), direct ancestor of the present-day Congreves of Mount Congreve, Co. Waterford. They are described as "of Mount Congreve" by about 1755. In the earlier editions of the *L. G. of I.* the family is stated to claim descent from the Congreves of Staffordshire. It might conceivably be that the John C. who *fl.* 1654 was son of the Thomas who *fl.* 1614, in which case the dramatist's family was related not very distantly to the family which had settled in Munster before them; but this is only surmise.

T. C. D.

W. F. TRENCH.

## GEORGE GRACE OF THE CLONMEL HERALD.

BIBLIOGRAPHERS and searchers in the byways of Irish history are aware that George Grace was proprietor of the *Clonmel Herald*, but as no connected account of his life has yet appeared, no apology is needed for this short sketch.

My first account of him is a note in the *Clonmel Gazette* of 14/2/1788 that George Grace, of Raheen in the County Waterford, had been admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law. An advertisement in the same paper dated the following April 7th, indicates for us the location of Raheen. That advertisement states that the dwelling house, offices and about 13 acres of the lands of Raheen were to be let; that Raheen was within ten minutes' walk of Clonmel and was bounded by the River Suir for a considerable way. Applications were to be made to Mr. Grace at Raheen.

This would indicate that in taking up the profession of the law George Grace decided to leave Raheen. Waterford would appear to have been his next place of residence. In the *Clonmel Gazette* for March 19th, 1794, we read that 236 acres of land at Farm Hill, three miles from Clonmel on the short road to Dungarvan, were to be let and proposals were to be made to George Grace at Waterford. In the *Waterford Chronicle* of 17/3/1795 we read that a committee had been set up in Waterford to present an address of regret at his departure to Earl Fitzwilliam, and on that Committee we find the name of George Grace. Another Committee in Waterford at the same period expressed approval of the intended relief to their Roman Catholic brethren, and George Grace was also associated with this expression of opinion on a then very contentious subject. In fact, he appears to have been always in favour of religious tolerance.

Whether it was that the profession and practice of the law did not prove as remunerative as had been anticipated, or that he had a natural flair for journalism, or that his ambition lay in owning and editing a provincial newspaper, cannot now be determined.

Madden's *Irish Periodical Literature* (1867) has the following note:

"The Herald. Clonmel. Printed by George Grace, of that town, 1800. This journal, published twice weekly by George Grace and his sons, of Tory principles, had a large circulation. On the death of George Grace, it was published by W. Upton, in whose hands it existed till its end in 1836."

Madden did not apparently revise the proofs of his work very carefully, and the date 1800 appears to be a misprint for 1802, as George Grace states in a pamphlet published in 1813 that he then owned the paper for eleven years. No. 9 (Vol. I.) of the *Herald* is dated 30th June, 1802 (I.B.L., IV., 42-46). Burke's *History of Clonmel* states that the first number appeared on 27th May, 1802, and that the actual printing was done by William Duffy. George Grace was associated with the *Herald* as owner and editor till his death.

From Grace's pamphlet of 1813, which can be found in the R.I.A. Library (H.P. 1044), we learn that in 1803 he joined the crowded concourse

of suppliants for place, pelf or power, to Lord Hardwicke. His application is not found in the *Viceroy's Postbag*, but a search among the unpublished Hardwicke Correspondence in the British Museum might unearth it. In that application he referred to his long and unvaried services to the government anterior to 1803 and the special boon which he craved was that, in view of those services, the *Clonmel Herald* should be the medium for the dissemination of all government notices, proclamations etc., in the district in which that paper circulated. His prayer was heard and for some years he enjoyed this mark of royal or rather viceregal favour, and he tells us that it was a source of considerable revenue to him. Eventually this token of appreciation of his former services was withdrawn and on his protesting he obtained £100 as a final instalment of governmental favour.

Contemporaneous with the *Herald* was the *Clonmel Gazette* conducted by Edmond Power. When two journalists seek the support of the same public they occasionally forget the precept of loving one's neighbour as one's self. Journalists are not, however, singular in this respect. In his criticism of George Grace, Power tells us that during the '98 period Grace acted the part of "Tadhg a' dá thaobh," that he joined the yeomanry to indicate his sympathy with that viewpoint of which the yeomanry was one of the external manifestations, while he never joined the yeomanry in their raiding and flogging expeditions so as to escape the popular indignation which those who indulged in such work enjoyed.

In the pursuit of his journalistic avocation Power criticised John Bagwell; the latter took an action against Power claiming £5,000 damages and according to the report in the *Dublin Evening Post* for 18/8/1804 the case commenced at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning at Clonmel and did not end till after four o'clock on Sunday. Among the counsel engaged for Bagwell in this case we find George Grace which indicates that he did not forsake the law when he entered the ranks of journalism.

Incidentally it may be pointed out that this case would appear to have ended Power's connection with the *Gazette*, for some disagreement arose among his guarantors regarding the payment of the £400 damages which Bagwell obtained against him. legal proceedings ensued and in the *D.E.P.* for 19/8/1806 this question is referred to and Power is described as "former printer of the *Clonmel Gazette*."

Though he aided Bagwell professionally and in so doing assisted in getting rid of a critical journalistic opponent, yet George Grace would appear to have been an opponent of the Bagwell interest in Clonmel and to have consistently supported the party headed by the Mathew (Llandaff) family. In the 1807 election a committee of important Clonmel men, headed by Riall the banker, was formed to aid Bagwell in the contest. The proceedings and determination of that committee were ordered to be inserted in the *Clonmel Herald* and in the *D.E.P.*, but the name of George Grace is not found among the committee. In the pamphlet which he published in 1813 and which was printed by W. Duffy, and is really an open letter to the Lord Lieutenant, he strongly criticises the Bagwell party and avows his support of the Mathew party in the election which had taken place in the County

Tipperary a short time previously. Rev. W. P. Burke (*History of Clonmel*) tells us that the *Herald* was a Tory paper, but it appears to have always supported that party which was favourable to the granting of religious tolerance to Catholics. It must, however, be candidly confessed that the outlook of the leaders of the Catholic Church in Ireland, as far as the national entity of Ireland was concerned, differed in no wise from the outlook of the Tory Press of the period.

But while engaged in the practice of his profession and in the conduct of a newspaper, George Grace appears to have had other interests. In the beginning of last century a wave of enthusiasm for the development of Irish agriculture swept over Ireland; a large joint stock company for the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural implements was projected and agricultural or farming societies were established in practically every county in Ireland. These societies were not composed of, or organised by, the ordinary working farmers, but rather by the large landed proprietors aided by the local bankers who had invested a great deal of their money in land. In due course such a society was established in Co. Tipperary, and George Grace was present at the initial meeting, and was appointed Hon. Secretary to the Society. The report of that meeting appears in the *D.E.P.* for 6/11/1802, and applications for the office of paid Secretary to the Society, were to be sent to Mr. Grace at the *Herald* office. This suggests that George Grace may have been associated with the landed interest in Co. Tipperary, or he may have merely attended the meetings in his capacity as a journalist. He was, however, associated with this farming society for some time.

In 1815 he apparently found some difficulty in collecting such accounts as were due to the *Herald*, so he announced that he was prepared to receive wheat, oats, and butter from those who pleaded scarcity of the coins of the realm as their excuse for not discharging their liabilities. To induce his recalcitrant debtors to accept his proposal he offered prices for these commodities which were approximately 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. higher than current market rates. That he was thus able to establish a large trade in agricultural produce, or that he merely debited the sums he owed individual sellers against what they owed him I have not been able to determine, neither have I looked into the legal position so created. No doubt he was able to attend to that aspect of the business.

George Grace never appears to have realized the national entity called Ireland; he was always an avowed supporter of that outlook which aimed at the total elimination of all the external marks or characteristics of Irish nationality. In 1816 two men named Keating were prosecuted at Clonmel for the heinous offence of being absent from their house when a constable called there. George Grace was on the jury and he was one of those who pressed most strongly for the conviction of the prisoners, which would have meant at the time a sentence of penal servitude. One of his fellow-jurors was Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, the son of the notorious flogging sheriff, and he, too, was in favour of the full force of the law being exerted against the Keatings. A criticism of those convicting jurors appeared in—strange

to say—the *Clonmel Herald*, in which Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald was described as “the son of his father,” while George Grace was said to be “neither more or less than George—Grace.”

Maurice Lenihan in his *Reminiscences* states that George Grace owned some property at Ballymacarbery in Co. Waterford, and died there of some facial disease. The report of his death, which appeared in the *Clonmel Advertiser* for 24/1/1824 states that he died at his country residence, near Clonmel on 23/1/1824, at 12 o'clock. This would indicate that his death occurred at Raheen, though possibly Farm Hill, already referred to, may have been the scene of his demise. Farm Hill is not mentioned in Power's *Placenames of the Decies*, but its location is indicated in the 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map (1906-7 edition).

Father Burke tells us that the *Herald* was continued after his decease by his son Richard Grace, while the *Limerick Reporter* for 4/8/1868 reports the death, at Mary Street, Clonmel, of Miss Philippe Grace, eldest daughter of the late George Grace, B.L., at the age of 87. This would place her birth in 1781, but her father, in the pamphlet which he published in 1813, refers to the lady who had then been his wife for thirty years. This, then, cannot have been quite exact, unless he meant more than thirty years, or had been previously married. The exact years of his birth or marriage I have not ascertained. Perhaps some reader from the Clonmel district may be able to supply some further particulars of the life of this man who in his day filled a large space in the life of that town.

MAITIÚ DE BUITLÉIR.

\* \* \*

#### GEORGE PEPPER.

PEPPER, the eloquent, talented, and learned Pepper, published in Boston, in 1836, a history of Ireland, which he brought down only to the twelfth century. He intended to carry the history to his own times, and was preparing to go to Ireland to collect documents; but he *lived* not to complete his work. Pepper was a native of Ardree, near Drogheda, where, previous to his departure for this country, he was engaged in the flour business. He established, in New York, the *Irish Shield*, which on removing to Philadelphia he continued, in that city, to its fourth volume. It was a spirited weekly publication, which fully realized its title. He was editor of the *Boston Sentinel*, and the early series of the *Boston Pilot*. His work on Ireland is extremely eloquent: indeed, some persons think his style rather inflated; but this is a small fault. The immense quantity and the great variety of the facts, notes, and appropriate quotations from other authors, which he has put together in his eloquent book, must forever preserve his name amongst the most talented and patriotic of his countrymen. He died in Boston, of a violent cold and fever, caught from stripping off his coat to cover some unfriended countryman of his own. Poor Pepper, though endowed with splendid talents, was encountered, in this asylum of the oppressed, by





CEIST AŽUS PRAEŽRA :

THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

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**T**HE Library Association of Ireland under the presidency of Dr. Praeger has recently issued its first Report covering the period from October, 1928, to April, 1929.

The Association was formed "to provide a pivot round which all library interests should revolve, a centre at which professional problems could be discussed and competently solved, and a vantage ground from which a sound and suitable library policy would be advanced."

In the Report the Executive Board outlines the measures already adopted with a view to the ultimate achievement of the aims of the Association. The Association claims and merits the support of all associated with the administration and promotion of libraries in Ireland.

The growing recognition of the importance of libraries is evidenced by the creation in the National University of a diploma in Library Training, and by the attendance at the 1929 Summer Course in Library Training at University College, Dublin, of over thirty students, including six from England and two from Wales.

The following statement by Maurice Lenihan (*History of Limerick*, 1866) written during the Fenian excitement contains at least one obvious mistake:

"A temporary check was given to the happy state of things which was beginning to prevail in the city and throughout the county, by an attempt of the infatuated party of Thomas Addis Emmett, in 1803, to capture Limerick! Baggot, a teacher in Ballingarry, and a man of remarkable energy and resolution, was the instrument chosen for the accomplishment of this design; he was arrested, as were some of his associates, and he paid the forfeit, as did those who conspired with him on the occasion."

Fitzgerald and M'Gregor's *History of Limerick* (Vol. II., 1827) admits that the design on the part of the surrounding peasantry to capture Limerick City by surprise in the Spring of 1803 received considerable support, and that "the plan was devised by a person named Baggot, a mathematical teacher in Ballingarry, and it was conducted with such secrecy, that the general commanding in Limerick was ignorant of it till the evening of the day preceding that on which the attack was to be made." The insurgents assembled at their various rendezvous were advancing in columns of horse and foot, with arms of various descriptions, by all the roads converging on Limerick City, when they were apprised by scouts from their friends in the town that the plot was discovered and they decided to disperse, presumably with the hope of better success on a future occasion.

None of the writers quoted above mentions the schoolmaster's Christian name, but surely some Limerick reader could supply more precise information about him. In 1824 Michael Baggott, probably a relative, was teaching in a thatched cabin at Ballingarry about 126 pupils, all but three of whom were, like their schoolmaster, described as Roman Catholics. Michael Baggott's school appears to have ceased before 1835.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAIDE.

## PHILIP BARRON (I.B.L. IV., 77)

The fourth son (Richard, ob. 1812) of William Barron (b., 1717) of Durrow, Co. Waterford, and Mary Anne Kennedy, married Cath. Hay, and the first child of this marriage, Philip Barron, was born about 1802, probably at Durrow.

Dr. J. H. Singer, afterwards Protestant Bishop of Meath, appears to have been Philip Barron's tutor in Trinity College, Dublin, which he left without obtaining a degree. The entry in *Alumni Dublinienses* (1924) reads:

"BARRON PHILIP, Pen. (Dr. Collins, Waterford), Dec. 4, 1820, aged 18; R.C., s. of Richard, Generosus; b., Waterford."

Considering his position as a member of a leading Co. Waterford family, a prominent worker in the Catholic Association, a proprietor of the *Waterford Chronicle* (circa 1825), and a publisher of Irish language books (in 1835), it is strange that the exact date of Philip Barron's death has not yet been definitely ascertained though at least five writers have tried to solve the problem.

A distant relative of his—the late Rev. Stephen Barron, Ord. Cist.—

who wrote a genealogical account (*Waterford Archaeological Journal*, 1914-15) of the Barrons (a branch of the Fitzgeralds) and had access to some important family documents, was unable to give much information about his career after 1835, and said: "After the failure of his literary ventures and the expenses of building the College, Mr. Barron fell into poor circumstances and eventually went to London where he died, and we presume was buried in some of the Catholic cemeteries."

An anonymous writer ("Mafosta") in the *United Irishman* (Dublin), of 31st October, 7th November, and 5th December, 1903, said: "Disappointed, and realising the immensity of the forces arrayed against him, Barron fell sick shortly after the publication of the May number of *Ancient Ireland*. I cannot discover the date of his death, but I have found evidence to show that he was dead in 1837. . . . So it was Philip Barron's illness and death destroyed all hope of the project upon which he had set his mind succeeding—for the time, at least. . . . He had a wife who shared to some degree his views, but she did not interfere actively; she survived him for many years and died in Switzerland." The writer did not quote the evidence about Barron's death to which he referred, and according to Father Stephen Barron, Philip Barron died unmarried.

In the *United Irishman* of 14th October, 1905, Michael O'Mahony, a native of Bonmahon, described his successful search for the site of the Irish College established by Barron, but admitted his failure to ascertain what happened to Barron after 1835. Doubt has been expressed as to the accuracy of O'Mahony's account of the destruction of the College.

Art Ó Griobhtha in the (Dublin) *Evening Telegraph* of 19th April, 1913, refers to the fact that ten years previously two hard-working investigators (possibly the two contributors to the *United Irishman*, of which he had been editor) had been baffled by the mystery surrounding the fate of the College and that it had been solved by a friend of his. The friend was presumably O'Mahony, and Ó Griobhtha was apparently influenced by him in concluding that "Barron's own fate is unknown. The date or the circumstances of his death is yet to be ascertained."

Maitiú de Buitléir in the *Catholic Record of Waterford and Lismore* (1916-17) after a prolonged examination of all accessible sources of information admits that he has but little positive evidence of Barron's existence after 1835. He states that Philip Barron's signature witnessed by P. Newport Barron appeared on a legal document executed on 6th July, 1839.

Several years ago I read in *The Shamrock* (Dublin), of 26th October, 1867, an article on *Kate of Garnavilla*, by W. W. (Dungarvan, Oct., 1867), containing a reprint from Barron's *Harp of Erin* (1835) of the Irish version of the song, and mentioning that "the late Mr. Philip F. Barron . . . erected an Irish college at Annstown, in the County of Waterford, midway between Bonmahon and Tramore. On the failure of the College, Mr. Barron went to Paris, where he died about seven years since."

W. W. may unhesitatingly be identified with William Williams (ob. 1875, aet. 55), of Dungarvan, a noted Irish scholar and antiquary, whose statement as to Barron's fate cannot be lightly dismissed.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAIDE.

## SEATHRUN CEITINN.

In the R.I.A., Proceedings (1922), Professor Tomás Ó Raithile raised some questions as to the place of birth and the date of death of the "Irish Herodotus." He was, however, anticipated by Rev. Dr. Henebry (*Ivernian Journal*, 1913) in deducing from the inscription in the chapel of Tubrid (Co. Tipperary) that Keating was buried there not later than 1644.

The 1811 edition of Keating's History states that Geoffrey belonged to the Nicholstown branch of the Keating family and was born "about the year of our Lord, 1570, near a small village called Burgess, ten miles to the south-west of Clonmell." In this edition the "Life of the Author" was written by Patrick Lynch (1757-1818), a Clareman, who spent most of the period 1774-1808 in Cashel and Carrick-on-Suir. The Irish text of the history was translated by William Halliday, whose ancestors came, I think, from Carrick-on-Suir.

Lynch, who was specially interested in Irish biography, probably gathered his information about Keating from local and family traditions as well as from written and printed records. He appears to have received a copy of the Tubrid inscription (reproduced in the 1811 edition) in a letter from the Rev. John Hearn, P.P., of Tubrid, in 1801.

Canon Power in his *Parochial History of Waterford and Lismore* (1912) states that the house at Burgess (about a mile from Tubrid chapel) in which the historian and his mother lived is still in good preservation and in possession of the Cahill family. There was a Morrish Cahyll in Tubrid in 1666.

The Co. Tipperary Hearth Money Records for 1665-6 and for 1666-7 enumerated households of the Keating name to the number of over 30 and over 40 respectively. None were recorded for Burgess though they appeared for Nicholstowne and other places in the same barony (Iffa and Offa West). The Records for 1666-7 mentioned a Jeofrey Keating at Cashel (St. John's parish) and a namesake at Garrane (parish of Ballyshehane, etc.), both in Co. Tipperary.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAIDE.

\* \* \*

GEORGE GRACE (I.B.L., XVII., 39).

I have discovered in *The Leinster Journal* for 4th September, 1821, the obituary notice of Maria Grace, third daughter of George Grace, Esq., of Clonmell. Her decease occurred at Farm Hill, Co. Waterford, which would indicate Farm Hill as the country residence of George Grace in that year, and it is highly probable that his own death took place there on 23rd January, 1824. Farm Hill is very likely that property of George Grace, to which Lenihan refers in his *Reminiscences* as it lies in the direction of Ballymacarbery from Clonmell.

MAITIÚ DE BUITLÉIR.

## Reviews

RETROSPECTIONS OF DOROTHEA HERBERT, 1770-1789.  
Gerald Howe. 1929. 7s. 6d.

BEING IN SOME DOUBT, we adopt the safer attitude of accepting these *Retrospections* as genuine contemporary MSS. of the end of the eighteenth century. The scene of action extends from Muckross and Killarney to the Rotunda in Dublin, but mainly in Carrick-on-Suir and district. Save that it is a rare distinction for Carrick-on-Suir thus to figure in the literary world, we confess the action might equally well have happened in an English shire. There is a faithful portrayal of "county" society with its dull and artificial daytime behaviour followed by the coarseness of its night-time revels. The weary round is relieved by occasional drolleries, and we are almost stimulated to interest by allusions to the Volunteers, rebellions, Dublin drama or music, the "Hibernian Dialect," and many familiar names and places. We close the book with a feeling of disappointment—the might-have-been would have been so interesting. The book is elegantly presented, and a warmly-toned water-colour of Carrick-on-Suir is well reproduced in colour—a feature in itself of considerable interest.

S. Ó D.

SAILOR WITH BANJO: ENTERTAINMENT IN RHYME AND  
SONG. By HAMISH MACLAREN. Gollancz: 6s.

MR. MACLAREN'S PROSE has already found an appreciative public. This is his first volume of verse. Sailors will rejoice in it; dance "Toorelaye bullario," and sing it out loud. But though the jolly and wholly unregenerate chanties have pride of place, it soon becomes apparent that the author can perform on other instruments than the sailor's, for several poems in the book sound notes of deeper, tenderer music.

" . . . In the Spring, and in September,  
When the white-throat swallows pass,  
Mariners, looking up, remember  
The sweet waves of upland grass."

Or "The Harp in the Rigging":—

There is a harp set above us  
In the wind between our moving masts:  
The north wind  
Flies into it, silver-fingered,  
The west wind sweeps  
Over and over it sounding deep-toned bells:  
The stars  
Look down and brush it with their gold eye-lashes.  
Our harp is never silent.

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IRISH BOOK LOVER

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JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1930

## *The Waterford Spectator*

IN HIS *Guide to Old Waterford Newspapers* (published by the *Waterford News*) Séamus O Casaide writes:—

“It is stated that there was a paper entitled the *Waterford Spectator*, edited and published in the late seventies by David Canty, whose offices were at the Apple Market in Waterford. There certainly was a paper of that name whose first number appeared on May 10, 1873, and its eighteenth number on September 10 of the same year.”

This is, apparently, the only account of the *Waterford Spectator* which has as yet appeared, it is not remarkable for its copiousness, hence, some further details of that paper and its founder and editor will not be out of place, and will add to our knowledge of the Waterford press of that period.

The present writer was aware for many years that some copies of the paper were in existence; but his endeavours to obtain even a sight of these were fruitless until quite recently.

David Canty was a native of Waterford. As one comes into that city through the street called Johnstown, there is to be seen on the right a house which dominates all its neighbours, over the door is the name—Canty—and it was there that David Canty made his bow to this world. Not, indeed, in that house, but in its predecessor, which was a thatched licensed premises kept by his father Patrick Canty.

David served his apprenticeship to the printing trade on the *Waterford Mail*; that paper was then the property of the Henderson family, who had purchased it from the original founders—the Fleurys—in the early thirties of last century.

Having acquired a knowledge of his trade, David Canty emigrated to America, and it was strongly rumoured in Waterford that he escaped into Canada during the early years of the American Civil War. Another rumour was that he went to Paris from Canada, and worked at his trade in that city for a short period. There are a few still left in Waterford who knew David Canty personally, and for whom those rumours possess the reliability of the Gospel of St. John.

On his return to Waterford he was employed as foreman printer and reporter on the *Mail*—a combination not usually found in the newspaper world to-day. Later he transferred his services to the *Waterford Citizen*, then under the proprietorship of the late James Harnett McGrath, one of the most original of all those connected with the Waterford press at any period. Ultimately, David Canty founded the *Waterford Spectator*.

Séamus O Casaide is correct in stating that the *Spectator* first appeared on May 10, 1873; but it did not last very long. The present writer has not discovered the date of its demise; but three or four years would probably represent the extent of its duration as a newspaper. The office was the corner of John's Lane and the Apple Market—a house which was then

known as the Orphanage, having been used as the Trinitarian Orphan house some fifty years earlier. Further references to the various occupiers of this house in *The Parochial History of the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore*, p. 249.

There are four copies of the *Spectator* before the writer : they are Vol. I, Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 12 ; the date of No. 4 is May 31, 1873, and as they are all dated for Saturday morning this would leave the first issue dated May 10 in that year. The paper consisted of four pages, 24½ inches long by 18 inches wide, divided into six columns. The title was *The Waterford Spectator*, subtitle *And Weekly Reporter* ; price twopence, printed by the proprietor, D. Canty, at his general printing establishment, John Street, in the parish of St. John, in the city of Waterford.

The first page of all the copies seen by the writer was taken up with Shipping, Railway, legal and patent medicine advertisements. But there was one slight exception ; the top left hand corner of this page in all these issues was occupied by a two-inch single column advertisement from David Canty, intimating that every description of letterpress printing would be executed at his office in John Street, at the corner of John's Lane, at prices which challenged competition. It is rather remarkable that in the four copies only one advertisement of a local business house appears.

The paper was a mild supporter of the then nascent idea of Home Rule for Ireland, and three of the four copies carried a twelve-inch single column advertisement appertaining to that political outlook. The leading articles and some local notes were all written by Mr. Canty, who wielded a rather fluent and forcible pen. It followed the line of least resistance in Waterford. There was very little local news apart from the proceedings of the local "boards," a considerable amount of its reading matter was made up of extracts from various sources dealing with such subjects as "Women in Persia" or "Heraldic Mottoes" ; the paper was not a financial success, it was ultimately forced by economic reasons to cease, and thus, a now almost forgotten page was added to Waterford's bibliographical history.

David Canty took some part in the public life of Waterford ; he ambitioned civic honours, and became a member of the Waterford Corporation ; it is stated that he was a member of that body during the Mayoralty of Captain Toole (1888-1890) when the ancient custom of "throwing the dart" was carried out with full ceremony in Waterford Harbour ; he certainly represented the South Ward in that body as a Councillor in 1892. He was one of the pioneers in Waterford of the system of building houses with the aid of Building Societies. At his death he was the owner of some house property, which had been acquired through that means. After the failure of his paper he turned his attention to business of this nature, rebuilt and enlarged the licensed house which had been the property of his father and which ultimately became his, added a grocery and provision department and a flourishing business has since been carried on there. The name over the door is now the only indication to the citizens of Waterford that such a man ever existed.

MAITIÚ DE BUITLÉIR.



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## *Bibliography of the Late Mr. T. M. Healy*

- WHY THERE IS AN IRISH LAND QUESTION AND AN IRISH LEAGUE. 8vo. [vi] + 98 pp. + wrappers. Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son, Sacvkillie Street. 1881. 1s.
- LOYALTY PLUS MURDER: *Le Crie de Irlande*. No printer's name. 1881.
- A WORD FOR IRELAND. 8vo. xvi + 163 pp. Wrappers, 1s.; cloth, 2s. 6d. Ibid. M. H. Gill and Son, 50 O'Connell Street, Upper. 1886. Printed by R. D. Webb and Son.
- WHY IRELAND IS NOT FREE.: A Study of Twenty Years in Politics. sq. 8vo [viii] + 187 pp., double cols. Wrappers, 2s. Ibid. 90 Middle Middle Abbey Street, 1898. Printed at the *Nation* Office.
- STOLEN WATERS. A Page in the Conquest of Ulster. Royal 8vo. x + errata slip + 492 pp. Cloth [London]: Longmans Green, 1913. Glasgow: Printed at the University Press by Robert Maclehose & Co.
- THE GREAT FRAUD OF ULSTER. 8vo. xx + errata slip + 192 pp. Cloth. Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son, 1917. Printed by *Irish Independent* Newspapers, Ltd.
- THE PLANTERS' PROGRESS. A Lecture; to which is appended THE VICTIMS OF 1615. 8vo. 71 pp. Stiff wrappers, 2s. Ib., M. H. Gill and Son, 1921. Printed by *Irish Independent* Newspapers, Ltd. (O'Flaherty states that the first was published in 1919.)
- LETTERS AND LEADERS OF MY TIME. 2 Vols. Royal 8vo. (London): Thornton Butterworth.

### HEALYANA

- THE PRIZE FIGHTERS OF PRINCES STREET. 8vo. 64 pp. ... wrapper, n.d. (1893). Reprinted from Dublin *Evening Herald*.
- MESSRS. JOHN DILLON AND WILLIAM O'BRIEN AS SEEN BY THEIR COLLEAGUE, MR. T. M. HEALY. 8 pp., n.d. (1893). Printed for The Irish Unionist Alliance.
- THE LIFFEY AT EBB TIDE: Mr. William O'Brien's Opinion of Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P.; and Mr. T. M. Healy's Opinion of Mr. William O'Brien. 8vo. 40 pp + wrapper. Compiled by United Irish League. Dublin, 1910. Dollard Printing House.
- DUBLIN STRIKES, 1913. Facts regarding Labour Disputes in Speech of Mr. T. M. Healy at Court of Enquiry held at Dublin Castle on 1st October, 1913. 8vo. 32 pp. Printed by Helys, Limited, Acme Press.
- THE LIFE OF TIM HEALY. By Liam O'Flaherty. Royal 8vo. 320 pp. Cloth. London: Jonathan Cape, 1927.
- MR. T. M. H. By T. W. Russell, M.P., in *Ulster Guardian*, 1906.
- MR. "TIM" HEALY. By A. G. Gardiner in *Daily News*, 19th December, 1925. J. S. C.

## CASTLE MARTYR.

A BOOK (12mo) formerly belonging to Lady Humble (of Cloncoskraine?) and now in the possession of Father Seán Ó Conchubhair, F.R.S.A.I., has the following title:

*Castle Martyr : Or A Tale Of Old Ireland. "Facts even in Fiction."*  
*The Incognita. Two Volumes. Vol. II. London : Hugh Cunningham,*  
*3 St. James' Square. 1839.*

The title leaf (*verso*—London: Thomas Curson Hansard, Paternoster Row) is followed by pages [i]—366 (containing chapters xxi—xxxvi), and by a fly-leaf on which the publisher announced that two other works by the same author were in preparation for publication: *The Ormonde Annals* (a novel in 3 vols.) and *Reginald The Bachelor* (in 3 vols).

The anonymous author of *Castle Martyr* gives details of some of the prominent families, and of the 'ninety-eight movement in East Cork and West Waterford, with a romantic account of an alleged visit by Lord Edward Fitzgerald to the Youghal district; but the author's statements of the views of the people and of the motives of the insurgent leaders are coloured by a vehement opposition to "Jesuitry and Roman priestcraft."

At Castle Lyons a tobacco factory employed a considerable number of men, who had all been sworn in as United Irishmen, and the circumstances surrounding the execution at the Clock Gate in Youghal of some of these men led the author to say:—

"We are warmly attached to the principles upon which the existing Government then acted; but we can neither be blind nor silent as to oppressions which by the law of Might were exercised over a bigotted, but an honest, faithful, suffering people."

The author supplies interesting descriptions of Youghal, Killeagh and neighbouring districts, and phrases in the language of the people, e.g., "Tig grian a n-diaidh na fearthana," are of frequent occurrence throughout the book. S. Ó C.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

AT A GENERAL MEETING (the Bradshaw Centenary Meeting) held at Academy House, Dawson Street (by kind permission of the Royal Irish Academy) on Monday, 23rd February, 1931, Dr. Crone read a paper on "Henry Bradshaw: His Life and Work." A cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Crone was moved by Dr. Best, Librarian of the National Library of Ireland, and carried by acclamation. In responding to the vote of thanks Dr. Crone stated that he believed this was the only meeting specially convened to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Henry Bradshaw. There is now no trace to be found of the manuscript catalogue of the College Library which Bradshaw compiled while at St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham.

At a General Meeting held at Academy House on Monday, 30th March, 1931, Mr. E. R. McC. Dix read a note on "Pepyat v. King, and the Office of King's Stationer in Ireland." Mr. M. J. MacManus read notes on an Irish Eighteenth-century Adventurer (Capt. Dudley Bradstreet).

Miss G. M. Elmes read notes on printing in Ireland which she made during her researches among the Dix collection in the National Library of Ireland.

## *Newspapers of Ireland in 1819*

PIGOTT'S DIRECTORY, published in 1820, included the following list (presumably compiled in the previous year) of newspapers, for which Johnson & Co., of No. 1 Eden Quay, Dublin, invited advertisements.

For convenience of reference I have numbered the periodicals consecutively.

### DUBLIN PAPERS :

#### DAILY :

1. *Freeman's Journal.*
2. *Saunders' News-Letter.*
3. *Carrick's Morning Post.*
4. *Correspondent.*

#### MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY :

5. *Hibernian Journal.*

#### MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY :

6. *Dublin Journal* (Faulkner's).

#### TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY :

7. *Dublin Gazette* (by Authority).
8. *Dublin Evening Post.*
9. *Patriot.*

#### SATURDAY :

10. *Irish Farmer's Journal.*
11. *Weekly Freeman's Journal.*
12. *Dublin Weekly Register.*
13. *Dublin Observer.*
14. *Hue and Cry.*

#### ONCE A QUARTER :

15. *Racing Calendar.*

## PROVINCIAL PAPERS :

16. *Athlone Herald*. Friday.
17. *Belfast News-Letter*. Tuesday and Friday.
18. *Belfast Commercial Chronicle*. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
19. *Belfast Mercantile* (Taggart). Thursday.
20. *Belfast Irishman*. Friday.
21. *Carlow Morning Post*. Monday and Thursday.
22. *Cavan Herald*. Tuesday and Friday.
23. *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
24. *Cork Advertiser*. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
25. *Cork Morning Intelligencer*. Tuesday, Thursday and Sat.
26. *Cork Southern Reporter*. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
27. *Cork Freeholder*. Every eight days.
28. *Connaught Journal* (Galway). Monday and Thursday.
29. *Clare Journal* (Ennis). Monday and Thursday.
30. *Clonmel Herald*. Wednesday and Saturday.
31. *Clonmel Advertiser*. Wednesday and Saturday.
32. *Drogheda Journal*. Monday and Saturday.
33. *Ennis Chronicle*. Wednesday and Saturday.
34. *Enniskillen Chronicle*. Thursday.
35. *Galway Weekly Register*. Saturday.
36. *Galway Chronicle*. Wednesday and Saturday.
37. *Kerry Western Herald* (Tralee). Monday and Thursday.
38. *Kerry Evening Post* (Tralee). Monday and Thursday.
39. *Kilkenny Moderator*. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
40. *Limerick Journal*. Wednesday and Saturday.
41. *Limerick Chronicle*. Wednesday and Saturday.
42. *Limerick Advertiser*. Tuesday and Friday.
43. *Limerick Evening Post*. Monday and Thursday.
44. *Leinster Journal* (Kilkenny). Wednesday and Saturday.
45. *Londonderry Journal*. Tuesday and Friday.
46. *Mayo Constitution* (Castlebar). Monday and Thursday.
47. *Newry Telegraph*. Tuesday and Saturday.
48. *Sligo Journal*. Wednesday and Saturday.
49. *Strabane Morning Post*. Tuesday.
50. *Tuam Gazette*. Wednesday and Saturday.
51. *Ulster Chronicle* (Dungannon). Thursday.
52. *Waterford Chronicle*. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
53. *Waterford Mirror*. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
54. *Waterford Evening Packet*. Saturday.
55. *Waterford Export List*. Monthly.
56. *Westmeath Journal* (Mullingar). Thursday.
57. *Wexford Herald*. Monday and Thursday.

## ΣΥΕΛΛΑ Ο ΚΑΤΑΙΗ ΝΑ ΣΥΕΟ

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Library Association was held at Cheltenham from the 31st August to 4th September 1931, and was attended by a good many Irish Librarians. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mitchell, Secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, was inducted President for the ensuing year. The Meetings for the reading and discussion of papers were held in the Town Hall, in which building the acoustic properties were so poor that, despite amplifiers, it was impossible for anyone beyond the first six rows to hear consecutive sentences. This marred the entire Conference. Delegates with whom one conversed in the ante-rooms admitted it was useless to remain in the Conference Hall. To add to this, from the President downwards no speaker seemed to possess a style of oratory which would overcome these adverse conditions. One longed for someone to displace those speakers who "might shine at a wake, but at nothing more festive!"

The evening session of the first day of the Conference was occupied by an address on Hospital Libraries, by Dean Inge. The chief point urged by him, and endorsed by Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, who followed, was that every Hospital should have its own Library and possess highly-trained librarians "who love not only books, but humanity."

"For instance," he remarked, "the trained librarian would never recommend to a tubercular patient one book by a member of the Bronte family, since six of the children portrayed in that book died of consumption. Rather would he recommend the lives of Voltaire, Emerson and Ruskin, who all lived to an advanced age in spite of disease."

Dean Inge remarked that certain authors should be prescribed in cases of persistent insomnia.

"I have reason to believe," he added, "that my own works are especially valuable in these cases, because I have often found my wife sleeping peacefully with one of my books upside down on her knee!"

Sir Bruce Porter also remarked upon the varied taste of readers in Hospitals.

“In one Military Hospital,” he said, “there was at one time a great demand among patients for Prayer Books and Testaments, printed upon thin India paper. This was a puzzle until someone discovered that the inspiration was not a religious revival but a shortage of cigarette papers!”

This evening session proved bright and entertaining.

Another enjoyable evening session was provided by Canon Hannay (George A. Birmingham, the famous novelist), who spoke on “The Duties of Public Librarians in connection with Recreational Reading.” The address embraced many flashes of wit such as might be expected from Canon Hannay. All reading worthy of the name was recreational. There were indeed certain books for the purpose of passing examinations, but that was not reading. It was the digging-out of chunks of knowledge, to be disgorged afterwards, totally undigested, for the benefit of pundits called Examiners. Canon Hannay repeated that the only kind of reading worthy of the name was reading for pleasure ; reading for love of it ; reading what you want to because you want to. So that to understand their duties properly, Librarians must ask themselves why people read ; whether as a kind of dope, or to satisfy curiosity, or because they love beautiful words. The greatest duty of the Librarian was to lead people to the beautiful things found both in poetry and prose ; but he could not do this unless he had been there himself. A dictum of Canon Hannay’s which struck one as somewhat remarkable, and certainly debatable, was that in his opinion all knowledge of history was best acquired from novels.

JOHN S. CRONE.

LONDON.

## *Lafcadio Hearn*

LAFCADIO HEARN was born in the Ionian island of Leucodia (Santa Maura) then a British possession, on 27th June, 1850, and he was named after his birthplace. His father was Charles Bush Hearn, a Munster man, and Surgeon-Major in the British Army ; his mother being a Greek girl, named Rosa Cerigote. At the age of six years his father and family returned to Ireland ; but his mother ran away. His father married again, and left Lafcadio to be brought up by an aunt. He attended Catholic schools, and tells us he suffered great hardships, and being very short-sighted, he met with an accident which deprived him of the sight of one eye. A school-fellow says he went to London in search of employment, and after extreme poverty there, made his way to U.S.A. in 1869, and found employment in Cincinnati as a typesetter and proof reader. By 1874 he had become a reporter on the staff of the *Inquirer*, published in that city, and it is stated as an example of his power of work that one number of the paper contained fourteen columns from his pen. He then went on the staff of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and afterwards edited a Sunday paper named *Ye Giglampz*.

In 1877 he migrated to New Orleans, and found journalistic work on the *Daily Item*, and by 1881 was contributing translations from Gautier, Maupassant and Pierre Lóti to the *Times Democrat*, the leading paper there. In this also appeared his first romance *Chita*, inspired by a visit to Grand Isle in the Gulf of Mexico, which led to a commission from Messrs. Harper to visit the Windward Islands and British Guiana, the result being his first noteworthy book *Two Years in the French West Indies* (1890). Its success led the Harpers to send him to Japan to write articles on that country for their *Magazine*, and he left New York on 8th May, 1890. When he reached his destination he contributed the articles



afterwards re-published in two volumes : *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan* (1894), and became a teacher of English in Tokyo. In less than nine months he married a native wife, by whom he had two sons, and “enjoyed a home life of great sweetness and tranquility.” He became a Japanese subject in 1896 under the name of “Y. Koizumi,” and was appointed Lecturer on English Literature in the Imperial University, Tokyo.

The romantic life of Hearn, which ended in 1904, has attracted scholars and students of two continents, and many accounts of him have been published—one as recently as September, 1931, and his English lectures are at present issuing from the Hokuseido Press, Tokyo, in several volumes. There is a column review of these in *The Times Literary Supplement* of 10th September, 1931, and the following extract from the *Cambridge History of English Literature* (vol. xiv) is the best critique known to me :—

“Hearn’s power to receive and faithfully to reproduce impressions, was his special gift ; and his position in literature must depend upon this gift as it was exercised in relation to Japan. Probably no one can instruct the man of the West about what Japan was before the completion of the process of modernisation so well as Hearn ; but that he does so on the strength of mere impression is shown by the fact that, though he married a Japanese wife, he could neither speak to her or to his children in their own language ; nor, after a residence of fourteen years, so much as read a Japanese newspaper. What is valuable in his work, is not his reasoned opinions, but the feeling produced in his soul by what he saw and heard. Hence, the best of the Japanese books is the *Glimpses*, because in it he was forced to rely almost wholly on impression. In his later volumes he reacts on the impressions and injures them.” [As a writer of tales] “he could rise to a high level, as he proved by his masterpiece—the story of *Karma*.”

## REFERENCES :

*Life and Letters of L. H.*, by E. Bisland, 2 vols., 1906 ; *Concerning L.H.*, by G. M. Gould, 1908 ; *L.H.*, by Eduard Thomas (Constable) ; *Japanese Letters of L.H.*, by E. Bisland, 1911 ; *L.F. : An Appreciation*, by C. E. Ball (1926) ; *Blue Ghost : A Study of L.H.*, by Jean Temple (Cape), 1931.

J. S. C.

### *Irlande à Jamais*

DURING A HOLIDAY last Summer while lounging under the plane trees of the *Quai Voltaire* and browsing among the contents of its book-boxes, I picked up a little volume of whose existence I had not been aware, and a short account of which may interest some of your readers. It is entitled *Irlande à Jamais !* (Ode aux Martyrs de 1916) and its twenty-two pages are a glorification in verse of the Irish Insurrection. The author is the French poet, Camille le Mercier d'Erm, a fervent supporter of Breton nationalism, on which he has written much in prose and verse. The little volume was written in the same year as the event it celebrates but does not seem to have seen the light till 1919 (I suspect that, by reason of some of its sentiments, the French Censor had something to say to this postponement). It was published in the town of Niort away in La Vendée in South-Western France, and is priced at one franc (the *bouquiniste* of the *Quai Voltaire* wheedled me out of five francs for it!). The dedicatory page runs :—

“ IN MEMORIA AETERNA ERUNT JUSTI.”



AUX MARTYRS DE L'IRLANDE  
TOMBÉS OU EMPRISONNÉS POUR SA JUSTE CAUSE  
EN AVRIL-MAI 1916,  
ET A LA MÉMOIRE DE TOUS CEUX  
QUI SOUFFRIRENT  
ET SUCCUMBERENT AVANT EUX.

MAD PUPPETSTOWN. By M. J. Farrell. Collins & Co. 7s. 6d.

*Mad Puppetstown*, a novel by the daughter of Moira O'Neill, author of *Songs of the Glens of Antrim*, comes to us with the recommendation of the Book Society. A Somerville-Ross story in miniature, with less body in its *scena*, and much sketchiness in its character-drawing, its appeal to English readers can nevertheless be understood. The big house in Ireland has gone the way of the "last sad squires" of England. It had never for us an interest, nor could it awaken sympathy despite its part in our life. To the phlegmatic English temperament it presented a charming reaction to its own—stone-walls, double-banks, wildness of limb and hoof, and the harum-scarum common Irishry happy in its task of making idiomatic somersaults of English speech while they docked horse-tails, stopped earths and polished snaffles. For us then perhaps the tale lacks interest, or a momentum of excitement. And the author I think would have it so, since her handling of a situation arising out of the "troubled times" is the only piece of comedy which *Mad Puppetstown* unconsciously provides us with. We would suggest that when Irish novelists refuse to restrict their perspective to suit English eyes the novel will tend to fulfil its purpose of rousing our interest and putting spurs to the flank of our imagination.

P. C. T.

COLLECTED POEMS OF STEPHEN GWYNN. Edinburgh:  
W. Blackwood & Son. 6s. net.

SOME WORDS and phrases I never forget. I stood beside Pearse that day at Rossa's grave when he spoke of "the miracles of God that ripen in the hearts of the young men of one generation the seeds sown by the young men of a previous generation," and this phrase came back to me to-day with the *Collected Poems* of Stephen Gwynn. For to the young men of my time "The Song of Defeat" was one of the greatest of poems, telling as it did one by one the names of those "who strove and suffered for Eire."

How we thrilled at—

. . . the roll of the great  
And famous leaders of armies,  
The shining lamps of the Gael,  
Who wrestled awhile with fate,  
And broke the battle on foemen.

Brian was there and Red Hugh, O'Neill and O'Donnell, Eoghan Roe at Benburb and Black Hugh at Clonmel, and Sarsfield striving with Dutch William. Those of a later day—Lord Edward, Tone and Emmet, O'Brien, Mitchel, and Meagher . . . And the glow of the ending:

For their names are treasured apart,  
And their memories green and sweet,  
On every hillside and every mart  
In every cabin, in every street,  
Of a land, where to fail is more than to triumph,  
And victory less than defeat.

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in Wodehouse is foreign to Stuart. Candidly, I do not know to what goal Mr. Stuart is working; nor am I interested in methods however novel to direct the novel to obscure purposes in literature. A poet's mental reverberations happily can be restricted by the severe laws of verse, but let loose unbridled in the prodigious field of the novel they are apt to produce strange results. At times the author stops his poetic brain and crushes into tabloid an incident of commonplace experience: the buying of a second-hand motor car, the inspection of the earth-drains of a farm, the interior of a bookmaker's office. But if the narration of these incidents is supposed to reflect the trivialities of life against the dark world of cause and effect they fail miserably. To us *The Coloured Dome* presents the little ludicrous tragedy of a poet brought back at intervals from brooding over the attraction of women and the mystical element in religion by the matter-of-fact tone of a motor car Klaxon.

P. C. T.

### PÁDRAIG PHIAIRIS CÚNDÚN.

PADRAIG CÚNDÚN, son of Piaras Cúndún and his wife Máire, was born at Seanachoill near Ballymacoda, Co. Cork, about the year 1777, and emigrated to America with his wife and family about 1826. He settled on a farm at the Deerfield Hills near Utica in the State of New York and died on 13th March, 1857.

Some of Pádraig's Irish poems, including the well-known *Tórramh an Bharaille*, and some of the Irish letters which he wrote home to his old neighbours were published by Pádraig Stúndún in the *Irishman* about 1880, and I think sixteen lines of his *Failte* to the Duke of Devonshire on the latter's visit to Youghal were published in the *Waterford Mirror* as early as 1823 as the composition of a native of Ballymacoda parish.

Some thirty-four of Pádraig Cúndún's compositions—poetry and prose—have now (1932) been edited with skill and enthusiasm by Risteárd Ó Foghludha, who in his biography of the poet displays an intimate knowledge of his native East Cork. Bound in cloth and published at the low price of 1s. 6d. by Oifig Díolta Foillseacháin Rialtais, the book is a fitting memorial to an Irish poet, whose devotion to the Irish language survived thirty years of exile.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAIDE.

### WANTED

ONE COPY each of *The Philosophy of Ireland*, D. P. Moran. *Irish Footprints Over Europe*, E. Sheehy. *Howard*, Dr. Gamble. *Sarsfield*, Dr. Gamble. *Northern Tales*, Dr. Gamble. *Charlton*, Dr. Gamble. Report to Editor, I.B.L.

*Religious Songs of Connacht*. Parts 1, 2, 4, 6. 2/- each offered.

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a special piece of work done, dismiss all thought of the Irish producer, and get somebody with a resounding name across the seas to do it. It is, as Mr. O Lochlainn pointed out, hardly the way to encourage the Irish craftsman or designer. It is also, we should add, hardly the way to encourage other buyers of high-class printing to turn their eyes to Irish sources of supply. And it is a cynical comment, made in high places, on the advice so loudly offered to lesser mortals to 'Buy Irish Goods.'"

M.L.

## Notes and Queries

PHILIP BARRON (*I.B.L.* xvii, 107)

IN THE *Christian Examiner* for September, 1837, H. M[onck] M[ason], in an article on the use of the Irish language as a medium of scriptural instruction says :

"The Romanists have not been quite so dull as not to know the force of the Irish tongue, or so sluggish as not to have employed it, they have therefore printed books, prayers, and even tracts in that language; but they have either fallen into the mistake of using the Roman letter (for instance in *Think-well-on-it*, and their prayer books); or have printed expensive books (as *Thomas a-Kempis*;) and none among them but Mr. Barron has known how to wield the weapon properly. His efforts have however failed, his dangerous measures overruled, and so we have again gotten possession of the field."

S. Ó C.

## SPANISH STATE PAPERS RELATING TO IRELAND (*I.B.L.*, xx. 100)

*In re* above the following may be of interest :

(a) An adequate Catalogue (Calendar) of State Papers of Irish importance in Spanish Archives is a very important lacuna in our sources.

(b) There is a partial Catalogue of Simancas Archives papers in print : "Documents from Simancas . . . Elizabeth 1558-1568. Trans. from Spanish by Spencer Hall. London. 1865."

(c) Don Tomás Gonzalez mentioned in the MS. Catalogue was the original compiler of both sets of documents which are contained in a printed volume of Spanish Historical Records.

The Palace, Killarney.

D. A. REIDY.

## QUERY.

CAN ANY READER throw light on the authorship of "The Life of Right Rev. Dr. Doyle. By the author of the 'Priesthood Vindicated.' Dublin : Stereotyped by T. and J. Caldwell, Capel Street. 1835?"

E.C.

BARD OF CLANRYE. Poems by Henry Hamilton Blackham.  
Dublin: Talbot Press. 1s. nett.

HENRY HAMILTON BLACKHAM was a Newry man who at the age of twenty-three emigrated to Australia. This little offering of verse, simple and sincere in feeling, are thoughts in exile. It may be said, perhaps, that the exile shares the loneliest thoughts in the whole world of remembrance. Our exile takes full measure of our sympathy when in swift narrative he recalls the loved places of his boyhood as if fearful that memory might fail to remember any one of them. "Her sights and sounds, dreams happy as her day," is the epitome of all heartache and regret:

By bramble brake and mountain rill  
The modest primrose lingered still;  
The lusmore hangs its purple bells  
Above the harebell, in the dells;  
And like the blush of girlhood glows  
The petal of the wilding rose:  
The foot may crush, the hand may rend  
The winter blast may scathe or bend;  
But never shall the exile mourn  
Your absence at his long return!

May these songs fulfil their mission and bear the Bard of Clanrye homeward to his folk and his countryside!

P. C. T.

POMES PENYEACH. By James Joyce. London: Faber and Faber.  
1s. nett.

SOME MAY find genius in this baker's dozen, but if it is there I failed to find it. Poetry is apparently not James Joyce's trade, and his Pegasus is no more than a long-eared jennett. What is one to make of this:

The shy reeds whisper to the night  
A name—her name—  
And all my soul is a delight  
A swoon of shame.

That was written at "Zurich, 1916," we are informed. Would somebody give us an aspirin, please?

P. C. T.

THE ORESTEIA OF AISCHYLOS. Translated into English verse  
by the Earl of Longford and Christine Longford. Dublin: Hodges,  
Figgis & Co.; and Blackwell, Oxford. 5s. net.

AMONG THE most notable enterprises of the Dublin Gate Theatre stands the production, early in the present year, of the play put on under the title of *Agamemnon*, which in fact was not the Agamemnon, but, even more important and more difficult to produce, the trilogy whereof it forms a part. The book before us supplied the stage version.

It is a familiar thought that in the schools and universities the study of Greek has suffered grave decline. But it always was the privilege of a



TIMOTHY HEALY: MEMORIES AND ANECDOTES. By Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Dublin: Talbot Press, Ltd. 3s. 6d.

HERE'S a BOOKLET by a contemporary who, in political life, was seldom in agreement with his subject. Of that strange character who after a stormy life in politics spent the mellow and kindly years of old age as Governor-General of Ireland, and died forgiven by almost all whom his bitter tongue had wounded, Sir Plunket Barton has little new to tell us. Here and there reference is made to many other notable figures in Irish life, and all such books of reminiscence, however slight, have a certain value for the future historian. This one in addition is quite readable. and many of the anecdotes are really humorous.

J. K.

GLANCING BACK. By William O'Malley. London: Wright and Brown.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS [1874-1909]. By Henry Spenser Wilkinson. London: Constable.

HERE ARE two volumes of experiences and reminiscences. I am reminded of that delightful picture of the poor medieval "Scholar begging about the doors and lost in humorous contemplation on all the varieties of staleness which can still be bread." As books be bread Oh what a sour and uninviting crust is this *Glancing Back*, and tendered by our own countryman! Fifty years spent away from his homeland might excuse some distortion of vision, but hearken to him. After voiding his sickly rheum in Ireland's eye—this:

"I know well that what I have written . . . will give offence to some of my best friends in the priesthood, while it will also be offensive to many lay friends; but I would appeal to their charity by pointing out that I may be the victim of some hereditary law that I have been unable to resist."

Faugh!—give me a man—aye a blackguard—to read—not this *poseur* who would be Judas and penitent Peter in the one breath. Parliamentary representative for Connemara for twenty-three years, and dismissed by his constituents in 1918, their patience exhausted ["treachery and ingratitude," he calls it—forsooth!] the author has apparently not even yet recovered from the shock to his vanity or cured himself of the habit of talking rubbish!

Let us turn to Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. His *Thirty-five Years* is also somewhat of ancient baking; but, leavened by pleasant diction and spiced with measure of honesty we go on munching with some degree of relish. The author at an early age abandons his practice at the English Bar to become—for the sake of his country, student of war—and for a precarious livelihood, journalist. Of such is the kingdom of might. For those interested in Britain's affairs—military and naval—there is much to engage. Of Ireland the subject matter is confined to the Agrarian Situation in 1886, and handled with sympathy and understanding is of more than passing interest in view of conditions to-day.

J. K.

THE  
IRISH BOOK LOVER

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## *Some "Finds" in Co. Waterford Farmhouses*

"THEY WHO SEEK FIND." I had seen from time to time in farmhouses in Rathgormack and Clonee parishes, Co. Waterford (John Fleming's native district) thumb-worn copies of Tadhg Gaodhalach's "Miscellany" collected and edited by Patrick Denn of Cappelquin, and of other onetime popular religious works of the zealous and pious Cappelquin hedge school-master and parish clerk.

I set out a few years ago to rescue these treasures of Déise Gaelic religious literature from the fate that I felt sure would befall them at the hands of the rising generation of "educated" folk, in the Déise that gave to Ireland Padraig Denn, John Fleming, William Williams, Dan Maher, Rev. Dr. Richard Henebry, Rev. Dr. Michael O'Hickey, Most Rev. Dr. Michael Sheehan, Diarmuid Stokes, Padraig O'Kiely and others who gave the best of their years working for the preservation and spread of the Irish language. Here are some of my "finds," all happily, I am pleased to say, now in my possession, after having run the risk of the fate that has overtaken scores of copies of the same works all over county Waterford since the teaching of Christian Doctrine through Irish was abandoned half a century ago in favour of the "new programmes" in English:

1. *Lucerna Fidelium*. (Molloy Rome 1676. Complete with green paper cover. 391 pp. and viii. pp. Appendix).
2. *An Teagasg Criosduidhe Do Reir Ceasda agus Freagra*. (Donlevy's Irish Catechism, first edition. Paris: 1742).
3. *Ceithre Soleirseadha de'n Eagnuidheacht Chriostuidhe*. Translated into Irish by Seumas O Scoireadh. (Portlairge: Eoin Bull, 1820).
4. *Comhairleach An Pheacuig, agus Aitheanta De Minighte Scriobhta le Padraig Denn a Cheapachuinn*. (Cork: Daniel Mulcahy, 1859).
5. *Pious Miscellany of Timothy O'Sullivan* (commonly called Tadhg Gaodhalach). Ed. by Patrick Denn, Cappelquin. Fifteenth edition. n.d. Roman type.
6. *Leavar Beag na Rosaries Mar aon leis na Liodain agus Le Torvoirt Suas an Anama ag dul d'eug*. etc. *Scriovhe le Padraig Din, a Cheapachuinn*. (Seayan A'Caoy [Hackett], Cluain Meala, 1818).
7. *Machtuig Go Maith Air*, etc. (Dr. Challoner's *Think Well On It*). *Aistriyhe go Gaoyailge le Padraig Din, a Cheapachuinn*. (Seayan A'Caoy, Cluain Meala, 1819).
8. *The Irish Language Miscellany*, etc. Collected and edited by John O Daly. (Dublin: Gill and Son. n.d.).
9. *Father D. O'Sullivan's Irish Translation of "The Imitation of Christ"* (1822).
10. *Gairdin An Anma. Pol Ó Longain*. (Tadhg O Ceallachain, Corca, 1844).
11. *Companach An Chriosdaigh*, etc., le Ionatan Furlong, Sagart Catoilice. (Dublin: Tegg & Co., Lower Abbey Street, 1844. 220 pp. cloth).

12. The Irish Catechism. Edited by William Williams and others for The Keating Society, Dungarvan. (Printed by Faulkner, Dublin, 1863).

13. A complete set of Philip Barron's "Ancient Ireland" [very rare]. This precious collection was given to me by the late Mr. Joseph Ernest Grubb Seskin, Carrick-on-Suir, who had two sets—one presented to his father by Philip Barron, and another presented to his uncle. (Mr. Grubb died in 1827, aged 86 years).

My reason for giving these details of my "finds" is a hope that I may set others in quest of similar books in those districts where Irish was the home language and the language of the Church and religious instruction forty or fifty years ago.

Carrick-on-Suir.

SEAN O FLOINN.

### *The Bennett Family of Forkhill, Co. Armagh*

MUCH HAS BEEN written about Arthur Bennett and his work (see J. H. Lloyd's introduction to *Seachrán Chairn tSiadhail* and H. Morris's notes in *Céad de Cheóltaibh Uladh*) but the information given below does not seem to have been published heretofore.

On a detached leaf of Gahan's *Supplement to the Manual of Catholic Piety* (Dublin, 1808) loosely inserted in a MS. transcribed by Arthur Bennett there is the inscription: "John Bennett's Book, Forkhill, townland of Ballykeel, m[on]th January the 12th 1809." This John was Arthur Bennett's father. The MS. referred to is now in the possession of the Rev. L. Donnellan, C.C., Crossmaglen, Co. Armagh.

On a slip of paper pasted inside the back cover of another MS. (No. 10) in Father Donnellan's collection the following entries appear:

"Jvo [=John] Bennett Born November the 6th 1760. Married October the 13th 1785. Patt Bennett Died September the 25th [sic] 1776. Michael Born 1786. Mary Born 1790. Arthur Born 1793. Eals [leg. Alice] Born 1795. Patt Born 1799. Catherine Born 1802. John Born 1804."

Arthur Bennett, born in 1793, was the industrious transcriber of many Irish MSS. His period of greatest activity was the decade 1850-1860. About a dozen of his MSS. are known to exist, but a number of others have been lost. A member of the Bennett family informed the Rev. L. Donnellan (*v. County Louth Archaeological Journal*, ii, p. 67; and *I.B.L.* xvii, p. 125) some years ago that "he had known as much as a large sackful of Art's MSS. to be sent away to England."

In a note in MS.7 of the Donnellan Collection Arthur tells us that he was "the fourth lineal descendant" of Micheál Ó Hir, the reputed author of part of that curious poem 'Seachrán Chairn tSiadhail.'

It is not generally known that one of Arthur's brothers, viz., Michael, was also a scribe. A small unbound MS. in the Donnellan Collection was wholly or partly written by him. He signs himself "Michael Bennett, Fork[h]ill, May the 12 (?) 1810." This appears to be the only MS. of Michael's which has been preserved.

Trinity College, Dublin.

ÉAMONN Ó TUATHAIL.

## Notes and Queries

DR. F. S. BOURKE, 25 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin, author of *The Rebellion of 1803: an Essay in Irish Bibliography*, requests those who have copies of *Hibernia Dominicana* to communicate with him, as he is engaged on a bibliography and census of this. He is also endeavouring to do a bibliography of 1798, and would appreciate help.

### LORD MOYNE'S GIFT OF IRISH BOOKS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM

IT MAY be of interest to recall the fact that this collection of Irish Books was bought for £800 by Mr. Henry S. Guinness of Eversham, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, as stated in *An Leabharlann* in March, 1907, it having been the library of Mr. Matthew Dorcy. I had a catalogue of these books, and from my recollection of it they were mostly of nineteenth century date. I met Mr. Dorcy once on a R.S.A.I. excursion. I learnt from him that he was a native of Mallow, Co. Cork. He was employed in the *Irish Times* Office in Dublin, but was not a journalist, and his collection of books seems to have been a hobby with him, or else a commercial speculation. He was probably of Huguenot descent, and during my brief acquaintance with him I found him a most pleasant mannered man who seemed to enjoy life thoroughly.

J. C.

### JOHN F. MEAGHER OF CARRICK-ON-SUIR

RE MY NOTE in *I.B.L.* xxi, p. 10 on John F. Meagher, Carrick-on-Suir, my friend William O'Brien, 77 Botanic Road, Dublin (a native of Carrick-on-Suir) has sent me some interesting informative items *re* Meagher's published and unpublished writings. In *The Irishman*, 17th July, 1869, the following announcement occurs:

"On this day is published—A Wreath of Prison Flowers. Woven In the Cells of Kilmainham and Mountjoy, by John Francis Meagher ('Slievenamon'); in weekly numbers 1*d.* each; monthly parts 6*d.* net each. Beautifully bound 2*s.* 6*d.* Orders received at *The Nation* and *Weekly News* Office.

Will appear on 1st September, 1869, No. 2, Poems On The Period. A great collection of The Gems of Irish Minstrelsy. Edited by John F. Meagher ("Slievenamon") 200 pp. bound in boards 1*s.*

No. 3 National Penny Readings For the Boys and Girls of Ireland.

To be published on 1st January, 1870: No. 4 The Emerald: Beautifully illustrated Monthly 4*d.* The only Irish National Monthly. Editor—Henry Lee Hoey. Manager—John F. Meagher. All communications to be addressed to John F. Meagher, Corresponding Secretary, 26 Great Britain Street, Dublin."

Carrick-on-Suir.

SEAN O FLOINN.

## Notes and Queries

### A LOST MS. HISTORY OF CO. WATERFORD

FROM AT LEAST 1750 there existed in Dungarvan a family of Catholic merchants named Galwey. James Galwey, J.P., was a member of that family; he lived at Colligan Lodge, Dungarvan., and died there on November 23rd, 1880, at the age of, approximately, 80 years. He was one of the smaller Catholic gentry of the County Waterford, was a director of the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway; but his name was more prominently associated with greyhounds and coursing. In the National Gallery, Dublin, is a picture consisting of portraits of those associated with that form of sport, and James Galwey is included among the number. To those who are familiar with the exploits of greyhounds his name is indelibly associated with that famous dog, "Master Magrath." That his interests were not solely concentrated on dogs and railways, the following advertisement will show; it appeared in the *Waterford Mail* of January 4, 1878; but I am not aware that the MS. to which it refers has ever been discovered.

#### £100 REWARD

"I hereby offer the above reward to any person who will procure for me a missing Manuscript Book entitled a "History of the Principal Families of the County of Waterford"—compiled by my Grandfather, Edward Galwey, who died in the year 1782. In size it resembled an ordinary office ledger, and was covered with green parchment. This book was lent by my Father to the late Sir William Homan in the year 1826, and was produced in the court at Waterford during the hearing of a record having reference to the Mountain of Sleivgrine, and several times referred to by the leading Counsel in the case. It was intended for publication, but my grandfather died before its completion. The book was then forgotten for some years, and my father applied to Sir William Homan. He could give no further account than that he handed it to Lord Stuart's (then Mr. Villiers-Stuart), Solicitor, Mr. George Greene. Subsequently, Mr. Greene was applied to with the same result.

Having made various inquiries during several years for the recovery of this book without success, I have, as a last resort, tried this advertisement.

COLLIGAN LODGE, *December*, 1877.

JAMES GALWEY."

Just a word about those referred to in this advertisement. Sir William Homan was married to an aunt of Mr. Villiers-Stuart; had been for a number of years Secretary to the Paving Board of Dublin, and shortly after the marriage of his brother-in-law to the daughter of the Earl of Grandison, he became Agent of the Waterford estates of Lord Stuart. He was actively associated with Mr. Villiers-Stuart in the 1826 election in Waterford. Nothing has been done to elucidate the family history or genealogy of the Galweys of Dungarvan, and beyond the fact that they were merchants there very little is known of them.

In 1826 George Greene was a Solicitor having a Dublin office in Nassau Street, and also practising at Littlebridge, Cappoquin. It is probable that the latter was merely an office of convenience in virtue of his having the greater share (if not the whole) of the legal business of Henry Villiers Stuart of Dromana, Co. Waterford.

But between them all they lost that MS. History of Co. Waterford. Is it too much to expect that we will be more fortunate than was James Galway in the search for its recovery? MAITIÚ DE BUITLÉIR.

### IRISH PROFESSORS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

(*I.B.L.* xxi, 137.)

WHEN WRITING my previous note on this subject I omitted the name of Philip Fitzgibbon (*I.B.L.* xvi, 125)—forgetting for the moment the following advertisement, which I reproduced in the *Kilkenny People*, dated 26th January, 1924, from *Finn's Leinster Journal* (Kilkenny) for 8th to 11th November, 1786:

“Philip Fitzgibbon, Kilkenny, Classic Teacher, and Professor of Book-keeping and Mathematics, those sixteen years past (with the approbation of his employers, in his private and public capacity) has opened school in John Street. He teaches English Grammar and Geography, the Use of the Globe and Maps, both plain and spherical, and to find the Bearing and Distance of Places by Multiplication and Division of tabular Numbers, of his own Formation, in one Page.

N.B.—He also teaches the Irish Language grammatically, with its Derivatives and Compounds.” S. Ó C.

### AN SUTAC 'SA MÁTAR

CAN ANY READER give information regarding the above poem? CONAIRE. Of this poem I have three printed versions in Irish type:

(a) Written from memory by Edmond Foley (a relative of Riseárd Ó Foghludha) of Knockmonlea, Killeagh, Co. Cork, then about 80 years of age, and contributed by him to *Irisleabhar na Gaedhilge* for 1st September, 1895 (Vol. VI, pp. 91-95).

(b) A version edited by Pádraig Ó Siocthradha in *An Lóchrann* for Samhain, 1909.

(c) A reprint (*Tráighli*, 1910?) in pamphlet form of (b).

In 1895 Liam Colbárd appears to have had a version in MS., but possibly that was the MS. which Liam mentioned to me recently as having been lent by him to a friend several years ago, and—*nídh nach iongnadh*—never returned.

I have at least one version in MS. It was written by Pádraig Ó Cearmada of Comeragh, Co. Waterford, and begins:

“*Uaill cuḡaimn cúpla i t-tuis na n-oróce*”

and, like the *Irisleabhar* version, uses the word “*Siota*” instead of “*Sutach*.” The text in the *Irisleabhar* opens with the words “*Do ghabh chugham*” and otherwise varies considerably from Ó Cearmada's copy.

*The Law as to Printing in Ireland before  
the Act of Union*

[Read before the Bibliographical Society of Ireland on 26th February, 1934.]

I THINK it is admitted by everyone that there were no Acts of Parliament in Ireland prior to the Union dealing with the subject of "Copyright," although in some instances it was held that the English Statutes could, and did, apply to Ireland until the operation of the "Renunciation" Act. Let me quote what Swift wrote on the point in the fourth "Drapier" Letter :

"It is true, indeed, that within the memory of man the Parliaments of England have sometimes assumed the powers of binding this kingdom by laws enacted there ; wherein they were at first openly opposed (as far as truth, reason, and justice are capable of opposing) by the famous Mr. Molineux, an English gentleman born here, as well as by several of the greatest patriots and best whigs in England ; but the love and torrent of power prevailed."

The "Molyneux" reference here is to *The Case of Ireland Stated* by that author. As far as the question of Copyright Law was concerned there does not appear, however, to be any instance of an attempt to enforce the English Copyright laws here in the eighteenth century.

The extract from a letter of Oliver Goldsmith which I give as a Postscript to this short paper is, in itself, interesting and pertinent to the subject.

Mr. Augustine Birrell published, some years ago, seven lectures which he gave on the subject of English Copyright. He states that the first English Copyright Act was the viii of Anne, chap. 18 (1710). Certainly all during that century (the eighteenth) complaints were made in England from time to time of works being pirated in Ireland. So only in 1801, after the Union was passed, for the first time the Copyright Law, as it originated and was applied in England, became applicable to Ireland. It is true that we find instances during the eighteenth century in Dublin of printers being punished for publication of certain pamphlets or books ; but I believe in all such cases the purpose was political, not literary, that is to defend the Government Political Party at the time in power and not at all to protect literary works or their writers or authors. The publication so proceeded against was alleged to reflect upon the Government of the day.

There is, however, one thing that we must take into account, and that is that in Dublin, when printing was introduced here by the English Government, the office of King's Printer was created, and in the Patents issued to the respective and successive printers in that office such printer was given exclusive rights of printing certain works. The earliest instance of this on record is the authority of that nature given in the reign of James I when John Francton filled the position of King's Printer.

This will be a good opportunity to give some further information as to the



privileges given to the King's Printer, in Ireland, and this I take from a *printed notice* by F. Kyngston and T. Downes, the representatives of the Company of Stationers, who acquired the rights of John Franckton as King's Printer in Ireland in or about the year 1618.

Now Franckton was appointed to such office in or about the year 1604 in the reign of James I. In the notice, to which I have just referred, there is recited a Proclamation dated the 13th August, 1618, requiring Felix Kyngston and Thomas Downes to seize, for the use of the Government, such books, volumes, etc., as should become forfeit by virtue of the Letter Patents of the Office of Printer General of Ireland made to John Franckton and by him assigned to Kyngston and Downes, the representatives of the Company of Stationers of London. That this authority to seize had reference to books coming into the country seems plain, but it goes on then to state that from and after the 1st October, [then] next, they were to seize all such other books, volumes, statutes, proclamations, almanacs or other pamphlets as should be printed or sold *without Government Licence* within the Kingdom of Ireland, and it admonished every person to forbear to imprint or sell same after that date without special licence. The date of this notice [which was a printed form] is given as the——day of——1618.

Two years later there was a printed proclamation, still extant, by the Lord Deputy and Council dated 15th July, 1620, signed by twelve members of the Council and printed by the Company of Stationers, here described as the Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. In this document the Letters Patent, under the great seal, to John Franckton, are recited expressly by which the Grant of the Office of Printer General was given to John Franckton. The following are the exact words describing what Franckton could print:

“together with full sole and whole power and authority to Imprint all and all maner of Bookes, Statutes, Grammers, Almanackes, Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Injunctions, Bibles and Bookes of the New Testament, and all other bookes whatsoever, aswell in the English tongue as the Irish, or in any other language whatsoever, with all commodities and aduantages, emoluments and priuiledges to the said Office belonging or appertayning: And thereby also of his Princely authoritie did prohibite, forbid, and inhibite all and singular other his highnesse subiects of what nation soeuer, and all others other than the said Iohn his assignes and deputies, to imprint, bynde, setforth, offer to sale, or sell, or cause to be imprinted, bound, set forth, offered to sale, or to be sold within this Kingdome of Ireland, any bookes, volumes, Statutes, Proclamations, Almanackes, or other bookes printed or to be printed without his or their special licence, upon paine of forfeyture of tenne shillings Irish for euery such booke, volume, or other thing. And upon paine of forfeyture, confiscation and losing of such bookes, volumes, and things whatsoever to his and their proper use and uses, as in and by the said Letters Patents more at large appeareth.”

The Proclamation then continues that His Majesty had conferred and confirmed unto F. Kyngston and T. Downes, Stationers of London, Assignees

and Patentees for the Company of Stationers of that City in order that this Kingdom [Ireland] might be supplied with all manner of lawful books and at more easy rates. It then goes on to give power to seize books imported without authority and threatening punishment. A photograph of this interesting proclamation is to be found in the National Library. I need not cull more from this proclamation, as it is sufficient for my purpose to show how the Government here kept printing in their own hands, but not for the sake of benefitting authors or writers, but simply in the interests, as they conceived, of the welfare of the State. F. Kyngston does not appear to have remained long in Dublin, as Thomas Downes alone printed another notice in which he refers, amongst other things, to that proclamation of 1620, and the document continues in the form of a Power of Attorney, the name of the attorney being left blank, to carry out the proclamation by seizing unlawful books.

The King's or State Printers during the latter part of the seventeenth century were (1) William Bladen, appointed in the reign of Charles I, and continued during the Cromweilian time; (2) his successor John Croke, appointed in July, 1660, at the Restoration; Benjamin Tooke appointed in 1669, and later still Andrew Crook alone in or about 1693. In a Paper contributed by me to the Bibliographical Society in October, 1920, I gave some particulars of the Croke family, and the paper appears in Vol. ii. of our *Transactions*, pp. 16-17. There I have gone into more details about the earlier succession to the Office of King's Printer.

Let me repeat it in a condensed form: John Croke, junior (the son) was joined with his uncle Benjamin Tooke as such Printer and John Croke, junior, made over to his brother Andrew half of his share of the office. John Croke, junior, died in 1683. His mother continued the business, and Andrew Croke appears to have started a rival business, and joined in partnership with Samuel Helsham. They did the work of Government printing until James II came to Ireland, when his printer was James Malone. Ultimately, on the establishment of William III, Andrew Croke alone, who appears to have separated from Helsham later, was the sole King's Printer and so continued until early in the eighteenth century; his successor being George Grierson who was granted in 1727 the reversion of Croke's Patent and on the latter's death about 1732 received the office. Grierson's imprint as King's Printer is first found in 1733. These were all in the seventeenth century (save Grierson), and when we come to the eighteenth century we find on the appointment of George Grierson as King's Printer, in 1727, a monopoly was given to him of printing certain works, amongst others was that of printing the Bible. Apropos of this, the late Patrick Trayner, a well-known bookseller in Dublin, told me once a story: Someone in Dublin among the printers printed an edition of the Bible—or part of it. The King's Printer, whether Croke or Grierson I do not recall, brought an action against him based on the Patent giving exclusive right to print the Bible to the King's Printer. But the Judge, according to Trayner's story, before whom the action was brought, held that the Bible was a special book and its printing could not be restricted to any one person. As far as I know,

there was no edition of the Bible printed in Dublin save that printed by Grierson, except a New Testament which I believe to have been printed in Dublin that was issued by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Nary in 1718 and again in 1719 [copies in National Library] and an edition of the English translation of the Vulgate published by Rd. Fitzsimons in Dublin in 1763 and 1764 [4 vols. all in National Library] with a list of the Dublin and other subscribers appearing at the end of vol. ii, and also of works published by Fitzsimons. I judge this edition of the Bible to be Dublin-printed, though one cannot be positive that it was.

E. R. McC. DIX.

#### POSTSCRIPT

EXTRACT from letter of Goldsmith to Mrs. Lawder, ("Country and Kindred of O. Goldsmith," by M. F. Cox, in *National Literary Society of Ireland Journal*, p. 98).

"But I must come to business, for business, as one of my maxims tells me, must be minded or lost. I am going to publish in London a book entitled 'The Present State of Taste and Literature in Europe.' The booksellers in Ireland republish every performance there without making the author any consideration. I would, in this respect, disappoint their avarice, and have all the profits of my labour to myself. I must therefore request Mr. Lawder to circulate among his friends and acquaintances a hundred of my proposals, which I have given the bookseller, Mr. Bradley in Dame Street. directions to send. If, in pursuance of such circulation, he should receive any subscriptions; I entreat, when collected, they may be sent to Mr. Bradley as aforesaid, who will give a receipt, and be accountable for the work, or a return of the subscription. If this request (which, if it be complied with, will in some measure be an encouragement to a man of learning) should be disagreeable or troublesome, I would not press it, for I would be the last man on earth to have my labours go a-begging; but if I know Mr. Lawder (and sure I ought to know him), he will accept the employment with pleasure. All I can say is—if he writes a book, I will get him two hundred subscribers, and those of the best wits in Europe.

"Whether this request is complied with or not, I shall not be uneasy; but there is one petition I must make to him and to you, which I solicit with the warmest ardour, and in which I cannot bear a refusal. I mean, dear madam, that I may be allowed to subscribe myself,

"Your affectionate and obliged kinsman,

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

"Now see how I blot and blunder when I am asking a favour!"

JOHN CASEY, MATHEMATICIAN (*I.B.L.* xvii, 8).

AT THE FIRST public Annual Meeting of the Gaelic Union in the Oak Room of the Mansion House, Dublin, on 27th December, 1883, Dr. Casey said he learned Irish in his boyhood, before he spoke English; and he learned English, Greek, and Latin through the Irish.

S. Ó C.

*Waterford Bardic Sessions*

AN 1832 PROPOSAL.

*[Read before the Bibliographical Society of Ireland on 24th April, 1934.]*

IN THE Counties of Cork and Limerick the practice survived into the latter part of the eighteenth century of holding occasional meetings at convenient centres at which the local Irish poets contended in friendly rivalry with prepared or extempore compositions. In an attenuated form the *Iomarbhaidh* or Bardic Contention probably survived in various Irish-speaking districts well on in the last century. Séamus (“*an dochtúir*”) Mac Giolla Choilleadh and Art *mór* Ó Murchadha were the competitors at a meeting in Dundalk in 1827.\* The Bardic Sessions have been revived with considerable success in the present century.

James Hardiman was a generous patron of Irish literature in the early decades of the nineteenth century and, in view of his great services to Irish scholarship, it is to be regretted that no adequate biography—in Irish or English—of this worthy Connachtman has been published. Such a work might fittingly be undertaken by a professor or student of the University College in Galway, with which city and its College Hardiman was closely associated. Hardiman’s two fine volumes of *Irish Minstrelsy* were published in 1831, and in the succeeding year the following letter was posted to him at No. 23 Middle Gardiner Street, Dublin, and is now preserved in a Royal Irish Academy MS. (12N20):

“GARDENMORRIS, *May 25th*, 1832.

“DEAR SIR,

“I am just making Regulations for pursuing a plan suggested to me by that splendid exertion of patriotism, your *Irish Minstrelsy*. I am about forming a Society of Irish Bards, who shall hold regular quarterly meetings in imitation of the celebrated Seán Clárach and his contemporary Bards. I have consulted several good Irish scholars both in this county and in the country of Tipperary, and all have agreed as to the utility of establishing such a Society, and expressed their willingness to do their utmost for the

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\* During the discussion which followed the reading of this paper the Rev. T. O’Ryan, P.P., gave a delightful account of somewhat similar competitions at which he was present as a boy among the Irish speakers of West Waterford.

Aodh de Blacam (*Irish Press*, 20th July, 1934) has republished from a rare book of 1865 an interesting account of a bardic contest at Killybegs promoted by a priest (possibly the author of the book) at Killybegs between two local Irish poets—identified by Aodh de Blacam with the help of Enri Ó Muirgheasa’s *Dhá chéad de Cheoltaibh Uladh*, 1934) as Séamus Ó Doraidhin (1780–1850) of Kilcar and Eoghan *og* Mhac Niallghuis of Ardara.

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A vote of thanks was passed to Father Brown, and he was asked to prepare a selection of his notes for publication.

The President read a paper on "The King's Stationer and the Dublin Stationers." He traced the position of the Dublin stationers to the King's Stationer in Ireland from the establishment of that office in 1692 to its abolition in 1831. He claimed that in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries all stationers, including booksellers, were expected to be practical bookbinders, unless they were printers, and that printers in Dublin (except the King's Printer) did not begin to take up the business of bookselling until near the end of the seventeenth century. Until they did so, they were not "stationers."

A vote of thanks was given to the President and his paper was recommended for publication.

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### BOYLE'S *SCEPTICAL CHYMIST*—AN ADVERTISEMENT

In *A Bibliography of The Honourable Robert Boyle*, published in the *Proceedings of the Oxford Bibliographical Society*, vol. iii (pp. 1-171), Mr. J. F. Fulton refers on page 35 to an *Advertisement* which he found in one copy of the second edition of the *Sceptical Chymist* published in 1680. He says "The Advertisement is probably unique and we are not familiar with any similar notice in a seventeenth-century English book." In the Addenda to this Bibliography, which he published in Part III of the same volume of *Proceedings* (pp. 339-368) Mr. Fulton records three further copies of the work in which this advertisement appears. These copies are in (1) the Edinburgh University Library; (2) the Patent Office, and (3) the collection of Prof. M. Nierenstein of Bristol. In copies (1) and (2) of the above list the wording of the advertisement differs from that originally figured by Mr. Fulton in several particulars. In my copy of the book, and in one of the copies in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (Wn65) the advertisement is present and follows the tenth leaf, coming immediately before page 1, Sig. B. In both these copies the advertisement follows the second form.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reader is desired to take notice, that as, the Date of the Licence witnesses, this Booke, should have been Printed long agoe, and there has been a mistake in the bottome of the Title Page, where the Year 1680 has been put in stead of the Year 1679, in which it was really Printed off, though not publickly expos'd to Sale till the beginning of this Month of January. 1679-80.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reader is desired to take notice, that as, the Date of the License witnesses, this Booke, should have been Printed long agoe, and there has been a mistake in the bottome of the Title Page, where the Year 1680, has been put instead of the Year 1679. in which it was really Printed off, though not publickly expos'd to Sale till the beginning of this Month of January. 1679-78.

T. PERCY C. KIRKPATRICK

and kind publishers published them. One expected that *Beginnings* would drip sweat as one turned its pages. It is bone dry. In fact it fills one with awful apprehension that, now that the ease and casualness of the thing have been disclosed, everybody in the world *will* write a book. M. L.

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS. By J. H. Pollock. Dublin: The Talbot Press, Ltd. 2s. 6d. 112 pp. Cr. 8vo.

DR. POLLOCK was not to be envied his task. To fit into 100 pages of a small book a life of W. B. Yeats, embracing the main trend and achievement in verse of one who is acknowledged the greatest living poet in the English language; and to offer criticism not merely of his verse but of his ventures in national drama, politics, and critical prose—the task was herculean.

Poets who live too long confound their critics. Dr. Yeats has lived long enough (and we join with all his friends in the celebration of his seventieth year in wishing him many more years) to anticipate his critics in many volumes of personal criticism. So perfectly (perhaps too perfectly) has he done his work that in Ireland critics are confined to upraiding him for his recoil from nationalism, and for his philosophical diversions on strange pilgrimages. Dr. Pollock sees Achilles' heel here, too, but he is a gentle adversary. He is not ashamed to ride with popular judgment; but he has, what seems to us far more important, a wealth of keen personal criticism to offer.

If Dr. Pollock has substituted dogmatic generalisation by judicious diagnosis, he is not to be reproved. His book will revive in those lovers of Yeats' verses who have a knowledge of the man and his times, all sorts of questionings. Dr. Pollock's *Life* is like a wheaten wafer: delicate, wholesome, and sweet to the critical tooth. To this admirable series of noted Irish lives, sponsored by the Talbot Press, it adds a valuable contribution.

P. C. T.

JADE HOUSE. By Alan Downey. Dublin: C. J. Fallon, Ltd. 7s. 6d. 338 pp. Cr. 8vo.

READERS—and they are many—eager for a romantic novel of exciting incidents well narrated will have a hearty welcome for Alan Downey's work. The author appears to have made a slip of the pen in coupling the name of Dido with Ulysses. Some of the scenery described is reminiscent of County Waterford, and the hero of the book is given an opportunity of indicating the lines on which a powerful country, abandoning the role of conqueror, could conclude a real treaty—not merely on paper—with a weaker neighbour. SÉAMUS.

PRINTED COTTON. By Christine Longford. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. 278 pp. Cr. 8vo.

TITLES, it would appear, have nowadays an esoteric life of their own. Why, for instance, *Printed Cotton*? As far as the uninstructed are concerned it might as well have been called *Double Knitting* or *Baked Beans*. And this is dull for the uninstructed who, after all, must make up a large part of Lady Longford's public. If, however, they are honest with themselves,

## SZEAL CÁTAL ÆRUGA

IRISH PROCLAMATIONS (I.B.L. xxiii, 108)

SEO CEANN DE NA FÓGRAÍ A LUADÁD SAN UIMIR DEIRIÓ DEN I.B.L. TÁ SÉ ANOIS IN U.C.D.

MÓR-TOGAÐ CO. PORTLÁIRGE, 1918.

Scéul CÁTAL ÆRUGA.

A ŠAEDALA PORTLÁIRGE, A ÐAOINE COSANTA CLÚ 7 TEANGAN NA H-ÉIREANN, ORRAIDSE 7 AR ÐAOIMÐ TÐÚR LEITÉIO IS EAD ATÁ ÁR SEASAM ANOIS. SIBSE SO BÞUIL AN ŠAODLUINN AŠAIB, AN ŠAODLUINN BINN CEOLMAR A LABAIR ÐIAGLÁN NAOMTA, TUIGEANN SIB CAD IS FÍORSPIORAD NA NŠAEDAL ANN. SIBSE A COINGIB ŠREIM ÐAINSEAN ÐOSCAOILTE AR AN ÐTEANGAIN UASAIL SIN LE SNA CIANTAIB, TÁ A FÍOS AŠAIB CAD IS ÐUALŠAS ŠAEDAL ANN. ÐE BARR A BÞUIL ÐEANTA AŠAIBSE 7 AŠ ÐUR SINNSIR ROMAIB IS EAD ATÁ SEANSPIORAD NA NŠAEDAL BEÐ FÓŠ. MURA MBEAD SIBSE, NA FÍOR-ŠAEDIL, NÍ BÞUIŠMÍS A ÐEIMNIUGAD ÐON SAOŠAL ŠUR CINE FÉ LEIT SINN. CINE AR LEITLIŠ LINN FÉIN IS EAD SINN-NE, 7 IS LINN-NE AN TÍR SEO ÉIRE, AÉT FORAOIR! TÁ NA ŠAILL PRÉAMUIŠTE ANN, 7 TÁ AN LÁM UACÉAR ACA ORAINN. TÁIMÍÐ LE FADA ÐIARAIÐ AN ŠREIM ATÁ ACA ORAINN A BOŠAD, AÉT TÁ CEIPTE ORAINN, 7 SO ÐEIMIN NÍ HAON IONGNAD SAN, MAR IS AR ÉAINNT A ÐIOMAR AŠ BRAT. LE LINN AN TÉ IS SINE BEO AŠAINN TÁ ÐAOINE Á ŠCUR ANONN SO SEAN-ŠASANA CUN SAOIRSE NA H-ÉIREANN A TREABAÐ AMAC I ÐTIS NA FEISE TALL. CAD TÁ ÐÁ BARR AŠAINN? FAIC. BÞUIL SAOIRSE NA H-ÉIREANN AŠAINN? NÍL; AÉT 'NA IONAD SAN, NÍL CIREAD IS SLIŠE MAIREACTAINT LE FÁŠAIL AŠ ÁR BÞURMÓR IN ÁR NÐÚTAIŠ FÉIN; NA ÐAOINE SO BÞUIL SLIŠE MAIREACTAINT ACA, TÁIO CREACTA AŠ ÐÍOL CÁNAC; 7 ÐO RÉIR ÐEALLRAIM IS AŠ ÐUL IN-OLCAS A BEIÐ SÉ FEASÐA. AÉT CAD ÐEIR NA ÐAOINE SEO FÉIN, AN ÐREAM A ÐIONN AŠ ÐUL ANONN SO FEIS ŠASANA? AÐMUIŠIO FÉIN NÁ ÞUIL LE FÁŠAIL ACA TALL AÉT MASLAD 7 TARCUISNE. SIN É AÐEIR SIAÐ FÉIN. AŠUS 'ÐÉ CUIS SO ÐTÉIÐEANN SIAÐ ANN MAR SIN? TOISE ŠUR MAIT LEIS AN ÐREAM SO ÐUL ANN; TÁ SÉ ÐE NÓŠ ACA ÐUL ANN LE FADA ANOIS 7 NÍ MAIT LEO ÉIRIŠE AS AN NÓŠ SAN, CÉ ŠUR LEIR ÐO ŠAC ÉINNE NÁ ÞUIL AON MAIT Á ÐÉANAM ACA TALL. RUÐ EILE ÐE—NÍ TEASTUIŠEAN Ó'N ÐREAM



so Éire beir deigilte ó Sasana in ao' cor. Tá san ráiöte aca.

Anois a cáirde, nac mictö düinn a cur öfiacaiö ar an dream so eiriöe as an nós san? Nac mictö do Muinntir na h-Éireann feiöm a baint as úirlis éigin eile cun Éire do saoraö ó bruid na n-eacṫrannac? Cad a öeanpaö feirmeoir le seancéacṫa ná fuiöeacṫ sé an talam' do treabaö leis? Ná fuiöeacṫ sé ceann oireamnac? Cad a öeanpaö iasgaire so mbeaö droc lionta gan maic aige? Ná öeanpaö sé taighe i gcöir lionta foöanta so mör-mör dá mbeois le páöail in aisce? Seo, maiseaö. An dream so ar a öpuilimse, an dream so öpuil "Sinn féin" mar rosc cata aca, ta aöainn beart a cuirpiö Éire ar a leas. Agus má öugann Muinntir na h-Éireann cabair düinn is döiö linn so öpuigmiö Éire do saoraö ina teannta san. In ionaö dul anonn so sean-Sasana, fanpaimiöne annso in Éirinn. Agus öeanpaimiö annso in Éirinn an obair a öeineann öac cine ciallmair eile 'sa baile 'na ötir féin. Ní iarrpaimiö ar an öpear tall ar nöno a öeanam; öeanpaimiö féin é. Ní iarrpaimiö ar Sasana saoirse a öronnaö orainn. Táimö tuirseac de'n obair sin. Tá saoirse le páöail as Muinntir na h-Éireann anois má tá sé de misneac ionnta a ráö os comair an tsaööail so öteastuigean sé uata. 'Sé tá taöaite as an gcögaö so ná so öpuil sé curta römpa as cinöeacaiö an dömain socruöaö éigin a öeanam ionus ná beirö öabaö le cogáö feasta. Agus má élaoidéann siad le-na öpuil ráiöte aca öronnpar saoirse ar öac aicme atá fé öruid má's dual döiö beir saor. Dá öriö sin, don cine so öpuil saoirse as teastáil uata, anois an t-am cun labarta. A öaöeala öortláiöge, ar maic libse Éire a cur ar a bonnaiö airis? Ar maic lib Éire beir fé riaraö öaöeal gan don cur isteaö as öallaiö orrainn? Caitöear na ceisteanna san ööreaöaire an 14aö lá de mí na Noölas as an ööga. Öögpaö sibse öuine an lá san mar feisire i gcöir öo. öortláiöge. Tá beirt aöainn ann, ö caitpiö sib öür röga a öeanam eadrainn. Maioir leis an öpear eile, cloispiö sib a mbeirö le ráö aige; nilim ar aigne labairt tar a ceann. Ní öearpaö acṫ an méiö seo: öur öuine den sean dream é, ö ní beas san. Táimö cráiöte aca le päda de bliadantaö. Ní saoirse iomlán i gcöir na h-Éireann atá os na döainiö seo in ao' cor. Dá öpuigöis san a öpuil uata beimis snamaite le Sasana

go bráit. Dubairt an tEasbog Ua Duibín, Easbog Luimnig (ar d'ois Dé go raib a anam uasal) dubairt sé ná fuigeadó Muinntir na hÉireann dul cun cinn i gceart go dtí go gcuiríod siad d'fíadaib ar an sean dream so a mbótar do tabairt orra. Tá orraibse anois a ráib an mbeidó tuine den sean dream úd a'gáib mar feisire; nó ar b'fearr lib tuine a d'earfaid ós árd go b'fuil saoirse a'g teastáil ó gaebealaib, 7 ná glacfaid siad le n-a málairt. Seallaim-se d'ib má t'ugann sib congnam domsa go gcuirfeadsa é sin in iúil don saogal, gan scát, gan eagla. Bíodó búr ro'ga a'gáib anois.

Mise,

CAÍTAL BRU'GA.

[AR NA ÉUR I GCLÓ AG O LOCLAINN, O MURCADA 7 O BEOLÁIN TEO. 111 7 112 SRÁID UAC. NA DRISEÓIGE, A' CLIA' 7 AR NA FOILLSIÚ AG MÍCEÁL Ó MHAOLDOMNAIS, DÚN SARBÁIN .i. fear ionad cáitail Bru'ga].

## BEIRT GAE'BEAL FUAIR BÁS TAR SÁILE

(I.B.L. XXII, 144).

Táinig sgéala uaignea'ca tar tuinn é'ugam le déiseannaige ó mo tuine muinntearóda, Tomás de Róiste, i Philadelphia. Tá beirt de mo cáitail Gae'beala'ca iméighe ar slige na pírinne. Solus na b'plaitéas d'á n-anamnaib.

FUAIR AN TADÁIR DÓMNAIL ó MURCADA bás in Osbuioéal Aigneis Naomtaí Philadelphia ar an 9ad lá de bealtaine, 1935, agus tá sé curta i Reilig na Croise Naomtaí taob' amuig de'n áitair. Timceall 77 bliadna o'coim do rugaó é i bparóiste Cill Mhic Tairg i gconndae Sligis agus níor éirig sé riam a teanga d'utáis. Ar fead leat-céad bliadán do bí sé d'á saotru'gaó t'ail. Da éart do'n Iolscoil i gCorcaig agus do'n Iolscoil i nGaillim beit buioeac de. Do bí sé toilteanna'c leis, airgead maic do tabairt ar lámisgri'bh'ib Séáin uí M'á'gáimna cun iad do bronnaó ar leabarlann in Éirinn, a'c fuaire an Iolscoil i HARBARO IAD.

FUAIR TAO'G Ó CIOSÁIN bás i mBoston (SRÁID MENDELSSOHN, 37) ar an 17ad lá de mí deire fo'gáir 1934. Corcaigeac do b'eadó é ó DÚN AN ÉNUIC MÓIR i bparóiste DÚN SUAIRNE. Do bí féit na pílioeac'ta in a d'earb'ráitair Dóimnail (1874-1930), agus d'foillsigeas dá éirt d'á d'éantús sa "Camán" (Aibreán 15, 1933 agus bealtaine 12, 1934). Da breá'g an Gae'oilgeóir é Tao'g, agus gabaimse orm go b'fuil Gae'bealg a'g a d'aintreabac (ó Cill 1a), agus a'g a beirt maic, Tao'g agus Séán.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAITHE.

R. Roberts, then running for Congress, who was born in Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, in 1839, and at one time President of the Fenian Brotherhood. Thomas A. Ledwith, born in New York in 1840 was Democratic candidate for Mayor in New York about this time. His father came from County Longford. There are sketches, also, of the Hon. Thomas E. Walsh, John O'Leary, General James Shields, W. F. Roantree and the Hon. Samuel B. Garvin, a Judge of the Superior Court, who was born in 1816. These sketches ceased towards the end.

There were few obituaries and little news. Among the latter items was an announcement of the publication in New Orleans of a periodical called the *Hibernia*, in the issue of 2nd December, 1871. The first Annual Pic-Nic of the Clan-na-Gael Association was announced to take place on 24th August, 1870.

J. D. HACKETT.

## Reviews

MILLICENT'S CORNER. By George A. Birmingham. London : Methuen. 7s. 6d. 283 pp. Cr. 8vo.

FULL HOUSE. By M. J. Farrell. London : Collins. 7s. 6d. 316 pp. Cr. 8vo.

SOMEHOW, since George Birmingham took to finding his material outside of his native country, he seems to have lost much of that quiet humour and breezy style which characterised his earlier works. In *Millicent's Corner*, he has written a story in which a loveable retired military officer appears to have become involved in proceedings of a criminal character. This officer is really the hero of the tale, and the young lady who gives it its title figures only at the beginning. The book is of the light entertaining kind, and holds the interest even if one is occasionally disposed to feel that everything could have been avoided if . . . But then there would be no story.

Miss Farrell is a great observer of character and, in *Full House*, she gives a number of well-drawn portraits the while telling a well-knit story of Irish country life. She has a light touch and her dialogue flows easily and naturally. Throughout one senses that the author has a humorous outlook, and likes to indulge her characters in every foible. She knows those of whom she writes.

H.

STORIES OF PADRAIG PEARSE. Dramatised by Rev. M. H. Gaffney, O.P. Dublin : Talbot Press. 5s. 228 pp. Cr. 8vo.

IF THERE is any fault to be found with this volume it is that it is all too short of contents. One could read on and on and ever find delight in the simplicity and thought underlying each of these little plays. Of those obviously written for a Children's Theatre, perhaps the loveliest is "Eoineen of the Birds," but, from the point of view of the stage, the final scene is a little abrupt. It could be improved by lowering the curtain to denote the passing of time.

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in two volumes. Though this announcement was made I have not seen a copy of the work. There is, however, some evidence that it did appear. A writer in the *Irish Builder*, page 226, for 1st August, 1877, refers to the *Military Memoirs* of Dr. St. John, Waterford. This would indicate that the volumes appeared and that the writer in the *Irish Builder* was familiar with them. Is there any further information available regarding those Memoirs?

(3) He wrote and produced an opera. The libretto was his own composition and the music was supplied by arranging a number of Irish airs, one after the other. The Norman invasion formed the motif and the opera was called *The Siege of Waterford*. It was produced in Waterford in March, 1792, and again in May of the same year. In October, 1792, an advertisement appeared in the Waterford newspapers intimating that the opera, complete with music, prologue and historical preface would be published shortly by subscription. According to the advertisement the complete opera would be printed in Waterford. One naturally wonders if that opera ever appeared and, if so, where can a complete copy—or even a portion—be found?

MAITIÚ DE BUILEÁIR.

## SURVEY OF IRISH LIBRARIES

[HERE FOLLOWS a very short note on the recent survey of Irish Libraries. Those who know her will read between the lines and understand that Miss Keogh has undertaken the work with that great earnestness which characterises all she does, and her report will be a very important document. She has visited all the library systems reviewed and has gained first-hand information concerning them—ED.]

We understand that the Report on the Survey of Irish Library Resources which is being compiled by Miss Christina Keogh, A.L.A., Librarian of the Irish Central Library for Students, Dublin, is now practically complete and will be available shortly. The Survey was initiated by the Library Association of Ireland some years ago; but experience in the preliminary stages proved that the compilation of an authoritative report was an undertaking that required means and methods of procedure not available to the Association. Last year with the assistance of the Carnegie Trust and other favouring circumstances it was found possible to renew the efforts to compile the Survey. Miss Keogh who has undertaken the task will bring to it the qualifications of a wide experience in Irish library matters and an extensive knowledge of library methods and practice.

It is expected that the Report will contain a brief outline of the progress of the library movement in Ireland, and a view of the work of the library systems at present in operation. It will also contain statistical tables with complete information regarding stocks of books, incomes, staffs, etc., of the public library service in An Saorstát.

As the Report will be the first of its kind issued in connection with Irish libraries its publication will be of definite importance.

*Bibliographical Society of Ireland*A RARE WATERFORD-PRINTED BOOK (1647) AND  
ITS PRINTER, PETER DE PIENNE

[Read before the Bibliographical Society of Ireland 29th April, 1935.]

THE LITTLE BOOK which forms my first exhibit this evening is, it will be agreed, one that displays many points of interest. In the first place, it would appear to be the only copy known; secondly, it is the first translation into English of any portion of Father John Colgan's famous work, the *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae*; thirdly, it is one of the earliest pieces of Waterford printing extant; and fourthly, it links together the names of three great Irish cities at a very historic moment.

The title-page reads as follows:

The lives of the / Glorious / Saint David / Bishop of Menevia, / Patron of Wales and master of / many Irish Saints. / And also / of Saint Kieran / The First-Borne / Saint of Ireland, first Bishop and / principall Patron of the / Diocesse of Ossorie. / Collected out of Father Colganes first Volume of the / Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae; and Englished by / a devoted servant of the aforesaid / Saints, for the publicque good. / [rule] / Nimis honorati sunt Amici tui Deus, nimis Confortatus est / Principatus eorum, Psal. 138. v. 16. / [rule] / [printer's ornament] / [rule] / Printed at Waterford by Peter de Pienne, and are to be / sold in Kilkenny at the corner shop, 1647.

The book is a duodecimo, the signatures running from A to F in fours and consists of forty-eight pages. On the verso of the title, under the date March 15, 1646, are the Imprimatur of David Roth, Bishop of Ossory and a statement by William Swayne, parish priest of Gouran, Kilkenny, that having read the book by order of the Bishop he had found nothing in it contrary to faith or morals. On page [3] is printed the dedication: "To the right Reverend Father in God, David Lord Bishop of Ossory," to whom the writer, describing himself as "being a sheepe of your own flock" pays a glowing tribute. The dedication ends: "So kissing your Lordship's hands, I take leave, earnestly craving your indulgences of me in your best thoughts, and take my name dissolved into anagram, importing *He's Rewarded*"

On page [4] there follows an address "To the Courteous Reader," in which the writer states that on the favour shown to this small book will depend whether he should undertake a 'greater taske.' i.e. the translation of the other Lives from Colgan's work. This address finishes: "So craving your friendly acceptance of this my labour, and your courteous amendments of the faults both of my translation and the Printer's worke, *ne praelium cum prelo habeas*, the translator conceives that thereby he shall be as in anagram, so in reall meaning, your affectionate friend to serve you, *He's Rewarded*."

On page [6] is a short congratulatory poem of eight lines addressed to the translator and signed "P. Laurentius de Nassa philostorgus" with the same poem, "Englished by E.S." underneath. The text of the Lives of Saints

David and Kieran follows, and on the last page there is a remarkably fine woodcut, incorporating the sacred symbol.

It will be seen that the translator, whilst preserving his anonymity, throws out a clue in two places which no doubt was sufficient to reveal his identity to his contemporaries. In the congratulatory poem on page [6] he is addressed as "Edward," and at the end both of the dedication and the address to the reader he himself has given his full name in anagrammatic form, *He's Rewarded*. If we remove the Christian name "Edward," we are left with five letters SHERE. I do not suggest that this is the actual name, for though we have a clear hint that the initial is "S," the other four letters can be placed in any order. Perhaps R. EDWARD SHEE would be a better interpretation of the anagram, "Shee" being such a common family name in Kilkenny.

Now we come to the very important question of the imprint: "Printed at Waterford by Peter de Pienne, and are to be sold in Kilkenny at the corner shop, 1647." There is, I suggest, a wealth of significance in those few words, if one had the leisure to unravel their hidden meaning and a little additional information to work upon. In the first place, it is obvious that, although a Waterford production, the book owed its inspiration to Kilkenny. It is the work of a Kilkenny man, or at least of a "sheepe" of the Bishop of Ossory's flock; it is dedicated to the Kilkenny bishop, and one of the lives it contains is that of St. Kieran the first Bishop of Ossory. Furthermore, the censorship—as is disclosed on the Imprimatur page—was done by a priest of the Kilkenny diocese, Father William Swayne of Gauran. But as Mr. Dix pointed out in a paper read at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy in 1915, "the proper way to deal with the seventeenth-century printing of these two towns would be to treat them as one."

The reason for this is that printing in both places was the direct outcome of the establishment of the Confederation of Kilkenny. We know that the Confederate Council, finding the need of publicity, procured a printing-press from the Continent and set it up in Waterford in the year 1643, having engaged Thomas Bourke as printer.

Now between 1643 and 1646 there are extant nineteen pamphlets which bear the Waterford imprint. In every case, they carry the name of Thomas Bourke, and with one exception (a short dramatic piece performed by the Jesuit novices at Kilkenny in 1644) they are all directly connected with the activities of the Confederate Catholics. Then, in Mr. Dix's list, comes a remarkable break of five years; he records nothing printed in Waterford from 1646 to 1651. But in those five years a lot of things had happened: the Confederates had quarrelled, Owen Roe had died, the Nuncio had returned to Rome, Cromwell had landed and both Waterford and Kilkenny were in the hands of the Roundheads. So when the year 1651 is reached Thomas Bourke, the Confederate printer, has disappeared, and in his place we find Peter de Pienne installed, turning out such anti-Royalist pieces as *Monarchy: No Creature of God's Making*.

Now let us see what there is to be discovered about de Pienne. Beyond the fact that he was almost certainly a Frenchman, which is evident from

his name, there is no personal information to be gleaned. So we are reduced to examining the books he printed and seeing whether anything is to be surmised from their dates and places of printing.

I have mentioned, taking my dates from Mr. Dix's list, what was regarded as a complete break of five years—1646–1651—in the annals of printing in Waterford. But the little book which is the subject of our investigation helps to bridge the gap, for its date is 1647. Had de Pienne, then, in this year replaced Thomas Bourke as Confederate printer in Waterford, or what exactly was his connection with the Confederates in Kilkenny? This is a question the answer to which I must defer until somebody has made a more detailed study of what was happening in those two cities in the years 1646–47. One thing, at least, is clear. De Pienne was not, like his predecessor Bourke, printing pamphlets dealing with the policy or programme of the Confederates. The little book which he printed in Waterford in 1647 is a book that might have been printed anywhere at any period; it was, in fact, a peace-time book, having no relation to the warring passion of the moment, a translation from John Colgan's monumental work, published two years earlier at Louvain. We next hear of de Pienne two years later and then, rather surprisingly, we find him in Cork, printing a local edition of that famous and much-published book, the *Eikon Basilike* of Charles I. This is the only Cork item of the period to bear his imprint. Now Cork surrendered to the Cromwellians in November, 1649, so this Royalist work must have been printed there earlier that year. For two years after this we lose all trace of him, and then we find him back in Waterford in 1651, this time printing Cromwellian tracts. After 1655 there is no further trace of him.

Such, in brief, is the history, so far as is known at present, of the printing career of Peter de Pienne. The actual list of the books and pamphlets he printed is as follows:

1. *The Lives of SS. David and Kieran*, translated from John Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae*, Waterford, 1647.
2. *The Eikon Basilike*, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings, Cork, 1649.
3. *Monarchy: No Creature of God's Making*, etc., Waterford, 1651.
4. An enlarged edition of the same book, Waterford, 1652.
5. *An Act for the Settling of Ireland*, Waterford, 1652.
6. *Parthenissa: A Romance*. By Roger Boyle, first Earl of Ossory. Tomes 1–4, Waterford, 1654–1655. (The rest of this work, tomes 5 and 6, was printed in London).

With that, I must leave Peter de Pienne, and hope that further research in the archives of the three cities so curiously linked together at a historic moment by his printing career may eventually throw some further light upon the subject.

M. J. MACMANUS.

[NOTE.—*The Lives of SS. David and Kieran* (Waterford, 1647) has been acquired by the National Library since the above paper was read.]



## Obituary

### MR. WILLIAM MURPHY

THE DEATH OF Mr. William Murphy, Stradbroom, Blackrock, Dublin, on 7th April, 1936, who had been for many years engaged in the collection of materials relating to Charles J. Kickham, poet and story-writer, and John Locke the Irish-American poet is a distinct loss to Irish literary biography. Mr. Murphy who was a native of Kilkenny devoted much time and care from his boyhood to research work on Kickham and brought to light many of his poems and tales which appeared anonymously or under assumed initials in Irish journals of the sixties and seventies. Three if not four books on Kickham have been published. Mr. Murphy's which was the last gives a short account of the poet and novelist with a choice selection of his poems and was brought out by Duffy, Dublin, in 1906. In 1920 he published through Martin Lester, Kickham's *Tales of Tipperary* at 2s. 6d.—a reprint of which was soon called for and brought out by The Talbot Press. It is known to the writer that Mr. Murphy had decided to bring out a complete volume of all Kickham's short stories and poems, in which project he was encouraged by letters from the poet's relatives and from admirers of the poet in America and at home. But his literary work was retarded owing to his poor health as well as by his occupation as conductor in the service of the D.U. Tramway Co., and he was fated to pass away before he could carry out this object of his admiration and affection. Mr. Patrick Murphy, 9 Daneswell Road, Glasnevin, Dublin, nephew of Mr. William Murphy, has taken charge of his uncle's books and papers.

JOHN P. MACDONAGH.

### MR. MICHAEL O MAHONY

THE DEATH OF Mr. Michael O Mahony, a notable figure in Catholic and journalistic circles in Liverpool, occurred on Saturday, in the Mill Road Hospital, after a brief illness. Mr. O Mahony, who was aged eighty-one, was born in Bonmahon, County Waterford, left Ireland when seventeen and came to Liverpool, where in 1881 he wrote the historical romance, *The Maid of Greenchurch*, dealing with the Irish anti-tithe war of 1834.

Sinn Féin found in him a strong supporter. After the setting up of the Free State he identified himself with the Irish Political Party in Liverpool, and was elected an Irish Catholic Party representative on the City Council in 1902. During six years in this capacity he did great work for Catholic education in Liverpool. For some years Mr. O Mahony was chairman of Liverpool Catholic School Managers' Association. He became very popular as lecturer and his last book, *Irish Humour*, enjoyed a wide circulation. He was a lovable personality, and though he spent most of his life in Liverpool, his heart ever remained in Ireland. The body was removed to St. Sebastian's church, Fairfield on 21st September, and after solemn Requiem Mass, offered by Father Wareing, the interment will take place in the family grave at Ford Cemetery on 22nd September.—*Irish Press*, 21st Sept., 1936.

of our country, always tended to soothe and direct the feelings of the humbler orders of society to the ways of peace." Which reminds me that our professed historians have given no adequate account of the insurrectionary movement in West Cork and Limerick about 1821-22.

About Eoghan Caomhánach—I read a paper on the subject some years ago before the Bibliographical Society, but withheld it from publication, as at the time I had not completed my inquiries into his career.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAIDE

PRINTING IN CLONMEL, 1801-1825 (*I.B.L.* iv, 42-46; 72; xvii, 39-42; xxii, 14 and 39)

THE *Clonmel Herald*, Vol. I, Numb. 1, Wednesday, June 2, 1802. Clonmel Printed by George Grace; and Published and Sold at Mrs. Rumbold's, Corner of Johnson's-Street, where Advertisements, Essays, and Articles of Intelligence will be received. [Apparently published on Weds. and Sats.]

Power's *Clonmel Gazette* and *Munster Mercury*, Vol. I, No. 59. From Wednesday, June 16, to Saturday, June 19, 1802, Price 4dh. Clonmel—Printed by Edm. Power.

Power's *Clonmel Gazette* for May 28—[ ] June, 1803, contains an advt. of T. Gorman, Printer and Bookseller, Main-Street, Clonmel.

The above notes on three Clonmel newspapers were sent by me to Earnán Ó Diosca early in June, 1913, subsequent to the publication of his list of Clonmel Printing (1801-1825) in *I.B.L.* for October, 1912. The notes refer possibly to copies of newspapers—subsequently destroyed—in the Cork Carnegie Library.

According to a MS. note by Earnán Ó Diosca Edmond Power entered into a Crown Bond on 14th November, 1801, to pay stamp duty on the *Clonmel Gazette* of which he was proprietor. On 15th May, 1802, George Grace entered into a similar Crown Bond as publisher of the *Clonmel Herald*.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAIDE.

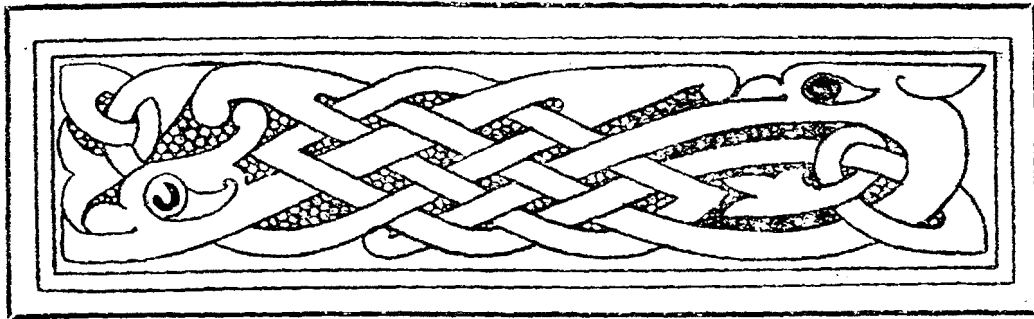
#### POOR RICHARD IN IRISH?

IN HIS EDITION, Brooklyn, N.Y. 1890, of the *Sayings of Poor Richard* [The Prefaces, Proverbs and Poems of Benjamin Franklin originally printed in *Poor Richard's Almanacs* for 1733 to 1758] the editor, Paul Leicester Ford, referring to the Preface of the last issue edited by Franklin [1758] in which the proverbs and sayings previously published were "assembled and form'd into a connected discourse" says:

"Seventy editions of it have been printed in English, fifty-six in French, eleven in German and nine in Italian. It has been translated into Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Welsh, Polish, Gaelic, Russian, Bohemian, Dutch, Catalan, Chinese, Modern Greek and Phonetic writing."

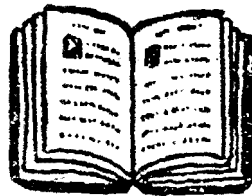
Can any reader of the *I.B.L.* give information regarding the date, place of issue, translator, or present location of copies either of the Welsh or the Gaelic version? Some of the English versions bear the title *Father Abraham's Speech* and others *The Way to Wealth*.

AIRCHINNEACH.



# the IRISH BOOK LOVER

CEIST AGUS FREAGRA



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Printed and published by Colm Ó Lochlainn, in Fleet Street, Dublin,  
at the Sign of the Three Candles; to be sold by the Booksellers for One Shilling.

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## *John Fleming, Irish Scribe and Scholar*

AFTER THE MANNER of such things the present generation has forgotten the origin and the pioneers of the Irish language revival. This is the writer's justification for a belated attempt to rescue the memory of John Fleming, chief—though not most prominent—of the pioneers. "Forgotten" is not, perhaps, the most happy word in this context; a generation does not forget what it has never known. As the writer is almost the only one now living who was associated with the origin referred to, he may be pardoned a little prolixity of narrative.

First, it may be necessary to remind the reader, who does not know, or does not realise, the fact and what it implies, that, up to the seventies of the last century, it was possible for a youth to leave school with what was considered a fair education and yet not to know that there was an Irish language which could be written and which possessed a literature. Few National School pupils and comparatively few newspaper readers had ever seen a letter of the Irish alphabet and fewer still could sound such a letter if they saw it. Probably not fifty people in all Ireland could read intelligently a page of Keating, and not twenty could read the Book of Leinster. There were, of course, Irish speakers in plenty; but they were, over 99 per cent., illiterate. In school and college, in press and on platform, in high place and low, pleas for the national language were met with amused toleration at best and with mild ridicule just as often.

To no one individual is more credit due for service to the language in its hour of greatest need than to John Fleming who, a poor drudge of a schoolmaster most of his life and a hack of a scribe the rest of it, yet found time to give gratuitous, and most valuable, assistance to the movement when there were but few to do it honour, and ere the entry of Dr. Hyde had brought it prestige. I feel, indeed I may fairly claim, that Fleming was the main source from which the language revival sprang. Poor Fleming, in his apostolate, was handicapped in many ways; he was shy and retiring by nature, he felt awkwardly self-conscious in public places, he lacked platform assurance and he spoke with an impediment. Having spent sixty-odd years in the remote depths of the country he came to Dublin in his old age hampered by a sort of inferiority complex.

John Fleming was born at Ballyneil, parish of Mothel, Co. Waterford, in 1814. His father at that time held some position on the estate of Mr. Piers Barron, and it was from a cottage in the courtyard of the Barron mansion that the future scholar first saw the light. The very year of John Fleming's birth a cadet of the Ballyneil house, Edward Barron who, later, became Bishop of Liberia, entered Old Hall College, Hertfordshire, as a boarder. Mothel lies in the heart of Power's Country and the parish was noted in the nineteenth century for its fine classic Irish and its native culture. It was a common saying that an Irish preacher who won the approval of a Mothel audience needed no higher diploma. It was no doubt to the influence of Tadhg Gaodhlaich plus Donnchadh Ruadh that Mothel owed

its taste. As evidence of Tadhg Gaodhblach's popularity in Co. Waterford I may mention that edition after edition of his poems was printed to meet the popular demand; there were some twenty editions up to 1846. Fleming was not ever actually a pupil of Donnchadh's; but his earliest preceptor, Andy Lynch, had studied under Donnchadh and had been personally acquainted with golden-voiced Tadhg. When he was old enough for school John Fleming was sent away to Kill, eight miles from Ballyneil, to live there with relatives, while he attended the local school. This Kill school, by the way, appears to have had some academic distinction; it figures in the very first batch of schools taken over by the National Board of Education in the year of the latter's creation. Young Fleming proved himself so apt a pupil and his progress was so rapid that, in a few years, he was able to set up as teacher on his own account and in his native locality, *seil.* at Curraduff in the parish of Carrickbeg. Here school was held in a farmer's kitchen (Baldwin's) and the pupils were the farmer's children and such others as presented themselves; classes were held mostly in the evening, when the farm work of the day had finished. On introduction of the National System of Education into Rathgormac, in 1849, Fleming applied for, and obtained, the local teachership, and this office he held for thirty-two years, till his retirement in 1881.

John Fleming was twice married—first, to Catherine Smallman of Stradbally and secondly, to Catherine Nunan of Fermoy. By his first marriage he had one son, and by the second, one son and three daughters. The youngest daughter still survives; but in very poor circumstances.

From the time of his second marriage till his resignation as teacher he lived in Clonea and walked every day, fair weather or foul, to his school at Rathgormac—some four Irish miles distant, i.e., eight miles in all, daily. He acted moreover as Parish Clerk at Rathgormac, which means that he walked the eight Irish miles on Sundays, as well. Notwithstanding the physical strain Fleming found time for much reading and study; his acquaintance with English literature was deep and wide, and he had read extensively in Irish and Latin. He wrote as easily and racily in English as in Irish. He may be said to have spent his life in books; he read continuously—on the long road to school in the morning, on the return journey in the evening. For all his reading, he was unworldly, ingenuous and single and simple in soul, and he thought all men were upright like himself. His piety was genuine and solid, and his whole life the life of a truly Christian man. He was always an Irish Language enthusiast; he taught Irish in school to all who would learn; but, alas, his disciples were few; the children were not anxious to learn nor the parents willing that they should be taught.

Moreover, by the Commissioners' rule Irish, if it were taught in the school, had to be relegated to an extra-school hour. His efforts (presumably there were such) to promote Irish in his own home were even less successful. His wife (also a teacher) who ruled in the latter domain, took care that her children, the daughters at any rate, learned no Irish. Fleming, at this period, contributed Irish lessons to weekly newspapers when, and wherever, he



JOHN FLEMING 1814-1896

*Editor of "Irisleabhar na Gaedhilge," 1884-1891*

could get an opening, and he carried on an extensive correspondence with Irish scholars and enthusiasts at whose service his knowledge and experience were unreservedly placed. Sad to say, the assistance so freely given was not always acknowledged.

In 1860, or thereabouts, John Fleming became associated with William Williams of Dungarvan, and Rev. Patrick Meany, then curate of Mothel, in formation of the Keating Society, for publication of religious works in Irish. They brought out a Catechism in 1863 which was adopted by most of the Munster bishops. They, likewise, got ready for the press an edition of Keating's *Eochair Sgiath an Aifrinn*, which, however, for lack of funds, was not printed; the identical manuscript in, I think, Father Meany's hand and with Fleming's and Williams's corrections, is in the present writer's possession.

John Fleming—at the time in bad health and, apparently, with but a short time to live—retired from the service of the Education Board in 1881. His son, John, succeeded him as teacher in Rathgormac. John, Junior, was a very promising young man; he took his Degree, absolutely without tuition, from the Royal University at its first Degree Examination; but, alas, he was not spared to realise the promise of his youth; he died in Dublin after a long and painful illness.

As a consequence of his ill-health John Fleming, on his retirement, compounded with the Education Commissioners for a lump sum instead of an annual pension. This was an unfortunate transaction as he lived for some fifteen years longer and the small lump sum was soon exhausted. The poor old man considered himself fortunate in getting some employment in the Royal Irish Academy at a salary of £80 per annum, and on this he kept himself for practically the rest of his life. The three daughters obtained some little teaching posts which were just sufficient for their own maintenance. Fleming's task in the Academy was to assist Dr. Atkinson in the preparation of an Irish Dictionary and in editing *The Three Shafts of Death*, etc. The Dictionary has not been published, and what has become of Fleming's laborious collections the writer does not know. The scribe's services having been paid for in money were regarded as requiring no further acknowledgment.

From his Academy days dates John Fleming's formal and more active connection with the Language revival movement, first in the Society for Preservation of the Irish Language and later in the latter's offshoot, the Gaelic Union. The former body was founded, about 1880, by a small band of enthusiasts among whom the more prominent were David Comyn, Rev. John Nolan, O.D.C., and Richard J. O'Duffy; but all these, with Fleming, seceded later to found the new society. The reason for secession was the unprogressive and too academic attitude of the parent society composed largely of idealists and dilettanti. Yet the Society had done some good work in its early years: it had published a series of lesson books the sale of which brought a nice annual income. Practically bereft of all its scholarship, by the secession, the Society was sorely crippled. It managed, however, to maintain a corporate existence for many years longer, chiefly

through the efforts of its Secretary who was paid a fixed salary for his services.

The secession party, augmented by some promising recruits from the Gaeldacht and elsewhere, formed itself into a new body—the Gaelic Union, of which the Gaelic League is a later extension. In its early years the Union devoted much attention to propaganda by deputation. It sent deputations to Education Boards and to Departments of State, to Members of Parliament, Ecclesiastical Authorities and such like. Poor Fleming used to describe a deputation, of which he was a member, to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin; the reception was frigid, not to say chilling, and receptions by popular politicians were just as cold—if less frankly so. It was not so much that there was antagonism as that the enthusiasts' proposals at the time looked quixotic and their authors were men practically unknown. Fleming it was who generally compiled the memoranda and data upon which the deputationists relied; his hand can, in fact, be traced everywhere in the activities of the Union from 1881 to 1892. He never missed the weekly meeting of the Council, over which he often presided. With the foundation of the *Gaelic Journal* in 1882 his work increased; he wrote articles and other communications—sometimes three for a single issue and, on resignation of David Comyn in 1884, he took over the editorship. All this time the aged and ailing man had to work for his daily bread, and it was only in his leisure time that he could write for the *Journal* which, of course, he did gratuitously. In those days all work for the language—writing, lecturing or organising—was done without payment.

During the year 1883 Fleming became entangled in a discussion with Rev. Bartholomew MacCarthy, D.D., of Cloyne, relative to some points of palaeography and Irish scholarship. Unfortunately the controversy was not conducted strictly according to scholarly and Christian ideals. Dr. McCarthy became truculent; he was, moreover, disingenuous if not something more, and it must be said John Fleming retorted in free slogging style. From points of scholarship the contest descended to something akin to personalities and poor Dr. McCarthy got a dreadful drubbing and clearly the worse of the encounter.

For a retiring, pious and very amiable man—all of which John Fleming was—he could be very pugnacious where interests of the language were at stake; in the pages of the *Gaelic Journal* he lashed all around him at all whom he deemed enemies of the movement—especially at Education authorities and at the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. The present writer remembers well that he wrote—all the way from the Australian bush—a private protest to the old man against his too vigorous methods.

John Fleming was now a very old man—older even than his years, for he had been long a sufferer from chronic bronchitis. Necessity, however, compelled him to work in the Academy till his 78th year. When he could go on no further a philanthropic Protestant clergyman, Rev. Maxwell Close, made him a small annual allowance which enabled him to subsist for three years longer. He died at 33 South Frederick Street, 28th January, 1896,



and was buried in Glasnevin. On hearing of his old friend's death the late Abbot Maurus O Phelan, Ord.Cist., penned the following tribute to the venerable scholar's memory :

1 nOIL-cúimne ar Séadán Fíal pléimíon,  
 Oíde múinte ar mhór a éirim  
 Uisdear cruinn sa teanga Saedilge  
 'Dá r' tús a mian, a sean 'sa sáotar,  
 1 ngráó i cur i bfeidm dá mb' feidir  
 Is i dá slao ó muintir Éidir.

Áit a bhearta—Cluain Fíad Paoraó,  
 In ar tús curd mhór dá laetib,  
 Is tuillead fós ag ác na cleite  
 1 meas na suad in árd Sgol Éireann,  
 Ag cnuasac adhair do leabrais Saedilge,  
 'Sus annsúo, mo brón, 'sead o' éas sé,  
 Trócaire ar a anam, a tigearna déin-se.

P. POWER.

### *Thomas O'Connor of the Ordnance Survey*

In the last number of *THE IRISH BOOK LOVER* your correspondent "Conmaicne" asks about O'Keeffe and O'Connor, O'Donovan's assistants on the Ordnance Survey.

Of O'Keeffe I know nothing. He was probably a Munsterman, and was the first assistant O'Donovan got. When the latter entered Co. Monaghan, early in May 1835, he frequently wrote to Larcom to get O'Keeffe to do certain things for him. Evidently O'Keeffe had remained behind in Dublin. O'D. worked his way through the county from north to south, and reached Carrickmacross, the only town in the Barony of Farney, on 13th May, 1835. He watched the Farney men and women at the market in "Carrick," as it is locally known, and wrote to Larcom—"I would venture to say they are as Irish now as in the days of Ever MacCooley." This was the chief of the MacMahons of Farney in the days of Elizabeth.

On 21st May, 1835 he wrote again to Larcom :

"I have worked incessantly for twelve hours every day, but could not get through the county sooner, the names are so very numerous. If you wish to let me have an assistant, I have at last met a most useful person, Mr. Thomas O'Connor, a native of the Farney, and one of the best Latin, Greek and Irish scholars I have met this long time. He is about 23 years of age, single, and at liberty to do whatever he pleases, and, as he is principally engaged in teaching Latin, Greek and Irish, he would be immediately useful to us, and, I think, in a great measure necessary, as I fear the names would take up all my time, and prevent me from doing anything else. I asked him if he would wish to get employment in the

1828, with the motto: *Nolumus Leges Angliæ Mutari*. It was issued in fifty-seven consecutive numbers, weekly (with frequent supplements), its last number being dated December the 26th, 1829. It had faced O'Connell's election for Clare.

In the mass of material on Orangeism these items (*penes me*) are important.

### *Clonmel Printing, 1826-1900*

THIS IS THE first of the lists of local printing which I hope to publish in *I.B.L.* from the MS. material bequeathed to me by Earnán Ó Diosca. Most of the lists were compiled many years ago and have not been revised. It may be well therefore to mention that many of the items are now in the National Library, to which some years ago Earnán Ó Diosca presented his fine collection of books printed in Ireland.

The collection of Cork and other Irish papers (from which I supplied many notes to my friend) in the Cork Carnegie Library was burnt in 1920, and most of the contents of the Public Record Office perished in 1922. The Chief Secretary's (Dublin Castle) Library and the Irish Office (London) Library were given over to the Dáil Library. Many of the book collectors referred to in the lists have, like Earnán himself, since passed away—*Solus na bhflaitheas d'á n-anamnaibh!*  
SÉAMUS Ó CASAIDE.

1826.

A selection of Psalms and Hymns including a few Originals. The Revd. Robt. Ferris. (C. Higgins, Dublin St.). 18mo. x+226 pp. + 2 leaves. (Index, etc.) [Dix]

January, 1826.

Report of Genl. Half-Yearly Meeting of Clonmel Annuity Coy., etc. (Printed at office of *The Advertiser*). Folio. 2 leaves. printed on 1st page only. [Dix]

July, 1826.

Like. (Printed at the *Clonmel Advertiser* Office). Fol. etc. [Dix]

18th to 26th August, 1826.

Like of Clonmel 2nd Annuity Co. Robt. Davis, Secy. (J. Hackett). Fol. 2 ll., etc. [Dix]

26th March, 1826.

The *Clonmel Advertiser*. No. 1527. Saturday. (William Carson). 4 pp. of 4 columns each. [Mr. Hynes, Castle Lib.]

23rd Dec., 1826, to 22nd July, 1881. The *Tipperary Free Press*. No. 1, etc. [British Museum / N.]

February, 1827.

Report of General Meeting of Clonmel 2nd Annuity. (J. Hackett). Fol. s. leaf printed on one side only. [Dix.]

1827.

Letters arising out of a Correspondence between the Rev. John Mackey, P.P., of Clerihan, and the Rev. H. Woodward, Rector of Fethard, which appeared in the

Clonmel Newspapers. (C. Higgins, Dublin St.). 8vo. 38 pp.

[Lough Fea; Natl. Univ.; R.I.A. H.P.—Vol. 1391-8, and Vol. 1394-14,—2 copies.]

1827.

Letters arising out of a Correspondence between the Rev. John Mackey, P.P., of Clerihan, and the Rev. H. Woodward, Rector of Fethard. "2nd issue." (C. Higgins). 8vo. 62 pp.

[R.I.A./H.P. Vol. 1388-12; T.C.D./Gall. O. 8. 30.]

NOTE.—This is the same as the previous item, with pp. 33-62 added.

1827.

The *Tipperary Free Press*.

[*Vide* previous item.]

January, 1828.

Report of the Genl. Half-Yearly Meeting of Clonmel Annuity Co. Wm. Atway, Sec. (Printed at *Clonmel Advertiser* Office). Fol. 3 sh. Printed on one side only. [Dix.]

July, 1828.

Like. (Carson, *Advertiser* Office). Fol. 2 ll. (one page only printed on). [Dix.]

February to December, 1828.

The *Tipperary Free Press*. Vol. ii. Nos. 124 to 212. 4 pp. of 5 columns each. Twice weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays. (J. Hackett, Main St.) [Nat. Lib.—imperfect.]

January, 1828, to March, 1841. The *Clonmel Herald*. [B.M./N.]

2nd Jan., 1828, to 7th April, 1838. The *Clonmel Advertiser*. No. 1714, etc. [B.M./N.]

12th January, 1828.

The *Clonmel Advertiser*. Vol. xvi. No. 1717. Saturday. Price 5d. British. (W. Carson, Bagwell St., opposite the Great Globe Inn.) 4 pp. of 5 columns each [Healy.]

January, 1829.

Report of Genl. Half-Yearly Meeting of Clonmel Annuity Co. (Carson) Wm. Otway, Secy. Fol. 2 ll. printed on first page only. [Dix.]

July, 1829.

Like. (Carson). Fol. 2 ll., etc. [Dix.]

1829 (?)

(C. Higgins, "and Bookseller, Stationer and Bookbinder," Dublin St.)

[*Vide* label affixed in a book dated 1829.]

January, 1830.

Report of Genl. Half-Yearly Meeting of Clonmel Annuity. Wm. Otway, Secy. (Carson) Fol. 2 ll. (only 1 p. printed). [Dix.]

July, 1830.

Like. Wm. Otway, Secy. (Wm. Carson, Bagwell St.) Fol. 2 ll., etc.

1830 (?)

Public Market Scales. Extract from the Act 25th Geo. II, ch. 15, 56. (C. Higgins). S. Sheet. A small broadside. [Dix.]

1830 (?)

Cashel Market Tolls. (C. Higgins). S. Sh. Broadside. [Dix.]

February, 1831.

Report of Genl. Meeting of Clonmel 2nd Annuity Co. Robt. Davis, Secy. (E. O'Neill). Fol. S. Sh., printed on one side only. [Dix.]

February, 1832.  
Report of Genl. Meeting of Clonmel  
2nd Annuity Co. R. Davis, Sec.  
(E. O'Neill). Fol. 2ll., printed on  
one side only. [Dix.]

August, 1832.  
Like. (E. O'Neill). Fol. 2ll., etc.  
[Dix.]

January, 1833.  
Report of Genl. Half-yearly Meeting  
of the Clonmel Annuity Co. Wm.  
Otway, Secy. (J. Kempston, *Ad-  
vertiser* Office). Fol. 2ll., printed  
on 1st p. only. [Dix.]

February, 1833.  
Like of Clonmel 2nd Annuity Co.  
R. Davis, Secy. (E. O'Neill). Fol.  
2ll., etc. [Dix.]

July, 1833.  
Like of Clonmel Annuity Co. Wm.  
Atway, Sec. (J. Kempston). Fol.  
2ll., etc. [Dix.]

August, 1833.  
Like of "2nd" Annuity Co. (E.  
O'Neill). Fol. 2ll., etc. [Dix.]

1833.  
Observations on the present state of  
Pharmacy in Ireland, etc. Denis  
Phelan, M.R.C.S., Lon. (J. Hackett,  
Main St.). 8vo. 160 pp.  
[R.I.A. / H.P. Vol. 1565 / 2.]

1834.  
A Full and Impartial Report of the  
Municipal Inquiry made by Commrs.  
Hanna and King in the Corporation  
of Clonmel. (John Hackett?). 8vo.  
36 pp.  
[R.I.A. / H.P.—Vol. 1593 / 8.]

January, 1834.  
Report of Genl. Half-yearly Meeting  
of Clonmel Annuity Co. Wm.

Atway, Secy. (J. Kempston). Fol.  
2ll., printed on 1st p. only. [Dix.]

4th Dec., 1835, to 30th May, 1859.  
*The Tipperary Constitution*. No. 1,  
etc. [B.M. / N.]

9th March and 6th May, 1835.  
*The Clonmel Advertiser*. 2 Nos.  
[James White, Clonmel.]

27th June, 1835.  
*The Clonmel Advertiser*.  
[N.L.—Scraps.]

1836.  
Phrenological View of the Epistles  
of James, the Substance of a Lecture  
given in the Schoolhouse of Clonmel  
for the benefit of the Irish Society.  
(Joseph Kempston, *Advertiser* Office)  
S. Sh. Five columns—printed on  
one side only.  
[R.I.A. H.P.—Vol. 1655/7.]

1837.  
Transubstantiation unscriptural;  
proved in a letter to the Roman  
Catholic Inhabitants. Robert  
Houston. (Printed at the *Advertiser*  
Office). 8vo. 16 pp.  
[R.I.A. : H.P.—Vol 1686—3.]

1837.  
The Lord's Supper, as administered  
in the Church of England, proved to  
be Scriptural, in letters to a Friend.  
The Rev. Robert Bell, A.M. (No  
printer). 8vo. 36 pp. [Dix.]

1837  
First Annual Report of the County  
of Tipperary Protestant Orphan  
Society, Established in December,  
1835. Clonmel: Printed for the  
Society, 1837. 8vo. 20 pp.  
[Seamus Ó Casaide.]

1837.

The Messiah's Deity Considered. A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Edinburgh, on the Importance of a Belief in Christ's Deity : Together with four Letters (being Strictures on the above), in Vindication of Bible Christianity. Rev. James Orr, Presbyterian Minister. (Edward O'Neill, Dublin Street). 8vo. 84 pp. [R.I.A. : H.P. Vol. 1687/4 & H.T. Box 475 / 27 ; Dix.]

1838.

Second Annual Report Of The County Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society. Clonmel : Printed for The Society, 1838. 8vo. 28 pp. [S. Ó C.]

1839.

South Riding of the County of Tipperary : An Abstract of discharged, etc., Presentments, etc. Reprinted under the direction of J. Kingsley. (J. Hackett). 8vo. 72 pp [B.M. ; N.L.]

1839.

Third Annual Report Of the County Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society. Clonmel : Printed For The Society By E. Fitz-Henry, Bookseller And Fancy Stationer, 4 Main-Street. 1839. 8vo. 32 pp. + Folding Appendix. (List of Orphans, etc.). [S. Ó C.]

1839.

(Edward Fitz-Henry, 4 Main St.) ; (John Hackett, 101 Main St.) ; James & John O'Flanagan, 9 Johnson St.) ; (Edward O'Neill, Dublin St.) ; & (James Shanley, Well's Lane.) [Vide *New Commercial Directory*, Kilkenny, 1839.]

1839.

The *Clonmel Herald*. Twice weekly. Saturdays & Wednesdays. (W. B. Upton).

The *Tipperary Constitution*. Twice weekly. Tuesdays & Fridays. (Henry Townsend, Bagwell St.).

The *Tipperary Free Press*. Twice weekly. Wednesdays & Saturdays. (John Hackett, Main Street).

[Vide *New Commercial Directory*, Kilkenny.]

1840.

Fourth Annual Report Of The County Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society. Clonmel : Printed for the Society, By Edward O'Neill, Bookbinder, Bookseller and Stationer, 11 Dublin-Street. 1840. 8vo. 38 pp. + Folding appendix.

[S. Ó C.]

7th January, 1840.

The *Tipperary Constitution & Munster & Leinster Advertiser*. Tuesday Evening. Vol v., No. 426. (Printed, etc., at 40 Bagwell St., on Tuesdays & Fridays (Evening) by the Proprietor.) 4 pp. of 5 columns to a page. [Healy.]

1841.

Subjects of Interest to Brethren in the Lord. (Edmond Woods, 2 Main St.). 8vo. 64 pp.

[R.I.A. / H.P. Vol. 1799/17.]

MDCCCXLI.

Fifth Annual Report of The County Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society, . . . Clonmel ; Printed for The Society by Edmond Woods.

MDCCCXLI. 8vo. 40 pp. + folding appendix. [S. Ó C.]

## MDCCCXLII.

Sixth Annual Report, etc., Printed For The Society By Edmond Woods At His General Printing-Office, No. 2, Main-Street. 8vo. 40 pp. + folding appendix.

[S. Ó C.]

## MDCCCXLIII.

Seventh Annual Report, etc. Printed For The Society By Edmond Woods AT His General Printing-Office, No. 2 Main Street. 8vo. 40 pp. + folding appendix.

[S. Ó C.]

1843.

Cashel and Emly Diocesan Church Education Society. Statements of Receipts, etc. (Edward O'Neill, Dublin St.). 12mo. 14 pp. + paper cover.

[R.I.A. / T.—Box. 491/5.]

8th July to 16th Sept., 1843. *The Clonmel Advertiser and Literary Journal*. Nos. 1-10. [B.M. / N.]

1843 (?)

*Butler's Third Stage General Catechism*. (J. H. O'Neill, Printer, Bookseller & Stationer.)

[Authority=S. Ó C.]

1843.

Abstracts of the Accounts of the Clonmel Union for the Half-year ended 25th March, 1843; With the Auditor's Report, etc. (Edmond Woods, 2 Main St.) 8vo. 12 pp.

[R.I.A. / T. Box 493/4; Dix.]

## MDCCCXLIV.

Eighth Annual Report of the County Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society . . . Clonmel: Printed For The Society By Edmond Woods At

## THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

His General Printing-Office, No. 2 Main-Street. 8vo. 40 pp. + folding appendix.

[S. Ó C.]

1844.

The Ordination of the Rev. Wm. Chestnut, at Tralee, by The Cork Presbytery, on the Sixth of May, 1844. (Edmond Woods, 2 Main St.) 12mo. 28 pp.

[Magee College, Derry / 1.D.2.]

1845.

Report of the Committee of the Clonmel Mechanics' Institute, to the Annual General Meeting, etc. (Edmond Woods, 2 Main St.) 8vo. Title leaf + 54 pp.

[R.I.A., H.P.—Vol 1939/4; N.L.—Pamphlets in boxes.]

## MDCCCXLV.

Ninth Annual Report of the Protestant Orphan Society . . . Clonmel: Printed For The Society by Edmond Woods at His General Printing-Office, No. 2 Main-Street. 8vo. 48 pp. + folding appendix.

[S. Ó C.]

1846.

Depositor's Pass-Book with the Cashel Savings Bank; also the Rules of the Institution. (Edmond Woods, 2 Main St.) 12mo. 18 pp. + 2 leaves (account paper).

[Dix.]

[1846].

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of the Diocesan Church Education Society at Cashel, etc., for the year ending 31st December, 1845. (E. Woods.) A Broadside.

[Dix.]

1846.

Tenth Annual Report of the Protestant Orphan Society . . . Clonmel: Printed For The Society By Edmond Woods, At His General Printing Office, 2 Main Street. 8vo. 54+2 pp. (blank)+folding appendix. [S. Ó C.]

1846.

*Tipperary Constitution*. Twice weekly (Henry Townsend). [Vide Slater's Directory.]

1846.

*Tipperary Free Press*. Twice weekly. (John Hackett.) [Vide Slater's Directory.]

1846.

(John Hackett, 101 Main St.); (Edward O'Neill, 11 Dublin St.); (Henry Townsend, 14 Gordon St.); and (Edmond Woods, 2 Main St.) [Vide Slater's Directory.]

1847.

The Revd. D. Foley and the Bible Society. (Edmond Woods, 2 Main St.) 8vo. (7x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). 26 pp. [Magee College, Derry / F.E.53.]

1847.

Remarks on the Condition of the District Lunatic Hospitals of Ireland. Jas. Flynn, M.D. [Irish Office Pamphlets, Vol. 134, No. 11.]

1847.

Eleventh Annual Report, etc., of the Protestant Orphan Society . . . Clonmel: Printed For The Society By Edmond Woods, At His General Printing Office, 2 Main Street. 8vo. 50 pp+folding appendix. [S. Ó C.]

1848.

Twelfth Annual Report, etc. of the Protestant Orphan Society, . . . Clonmel: Printed For The Society By Edmond Woods, At his General Printing Office, 2 Main Street. 8vo. 48 pp+folding appendix.. [S. Ó C.]

1848.

Nationality: Reprinted from the *Clonmel Chronicle* of Tuesday, 1st August, 1848. (Edmond Woods, 40 Bagwell St.) 8vo. 14 pp.+1 leaf.

[R.I.A. / T.—Box 505/19.]

21st July, 1848, to 1900.

The *Clonmel Chronicle*. Twice weekly. No. 1, etc.

[B.M. / N.—imperfect; also vide Layton's H.N. List.]

1849.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Protestant Orphan Society . . . Clonmel: Printed for the Society by Edmond Woods, At the *Clonmel Chronicle*, and General Printing Office, 40 Bagwell Street. 8vo. 48 pp.+folding appendix.

[S. Ó C.]

1850.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Protestant Orphan Society. . . . Clonmel: Printed For The Society by Edmond Woods, At the *Clonmel Chronicle*, and General Printing Office, 40 Bagwell Street. 8vo. 48 pp.+folding appendix. [S. Ó C.]

1850.

Letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Rev. T. Kettlewell.

[Irish Office Pamphlets, Vol. 137, No. 9.]

1850.  
Report of Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum, 1850. [Do., No. 13.]
1851.  
Fifteenth Annual Report, etc., of the Protestant Orphan Society. . . . Clonmel: Printed For The Society By Edmond Woods, At the *Clonmel Chronicle*, and General Printing Office, 40 Bagwell-Street. 8vo. 44 pp. [S. Ó C.]
1852.  
Sixteenth Annual Report of the County Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society. . . . Clonmel: Printed For The Society By Edmond Woods, At the *Clonmel Chronicle*, and General Printing Office, 40 Bagwell-Street. 8vo. 48 pp. [S. Ó C.]
1853.  
Seventeenth Annual Report of The County Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society. . . . Clonmel: Printed For The Society By Edmond Woods, *Chronicle*, and County Printing Office, Bagwell-Street, 8vo. 48 pp. [S. Ó C.]
- [1853 ?]  
Protestant Orphan Society. Dialogue Between Two Friends. 12mo. 8 pp. (Bound in with 17th Report of Society.) (Probably Clonmel printed). [S. Ó C.]
1853.  
The Rev. Dr. O'Connell on the Apostacy of the Church of England. The Apostacy of the Church of Rome A Sermon, etc. The Rev. John Drury, A.B. (Edmond Woods, Bagwell St.) 12mo. 32 pp. [R.I.A. / T.—Box 523/1.]
1853.  
Where and What is Roman Infallibility: A Sermon, etc. The Rev. John Drury, A.B. (Edmond Woods.) 12 mo. 24 pp. [R.I.A. / T.—Box 524/15.]
1854.  
18th Annual Report Of The County Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society. (Edmond Woods). 8vo. 56 pp. [Dix.]
1855.  
19th Do. (Edmond Woods). 8vo. 56 pp. [Dix.]
1855.  
Annual Report of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum, etc. (Edmond Woods, Bagwell Street). 16mo. 32 pp. [R.I.A. / H.P.—Vol. 2170/9.]
1856.  
Rizpah. Two Poems on 2nd Samuel 21st Chap., 1-14 Verses. (Edmond Woods, Bagwell St.) 8vo. 14 pp. +leaf (blank) +stiff cover. [Dix.]
1856.  
20th Annual Report of the Co. Tipperary Protestant Orphan Socy. (Edmond Woods). 8vo. 54 pp. [Dix.]
1857.  
21st Do. (Edmond Woods). 8vo. 56 pp. [Dix.]
1858.  
22nd Do. (Edmond Woods) 8vo. 54 pp. +1 leaf (blank) [Dix.]
- 17th April, 1858, to 18th May, 1859  
The *Tipperary Examiner*. No. 1, etc. [B.M. / N.]



1859.  
The Celebrated Letters of the Very  
Rev. Dr. Burke, P.P., etc. (Edmond  
Woods). 8vo. 16 pp.  
[R.I.A. / H.P. Vol. 2204/8.]

1859.  
23rd Annual Report of the Co.  
Tipperary Protestant Orphan Socy.  
(Edmond Woods). 8vo. 52 pp.  
[Dix.]

1860.  
24th Do. (E. Woods). 8vo. 56 pp.  
[Dix.]

1861.  
25th Annual Report Of The Co.  
Tipperary Protestant Orphan Socy.  
(Edmond Woods). 8vo. 56 pp.  
(last blank). [Dix.]

1862.  
26th Do. (E. Woods). 8vo. 56  
pp. + 1 leaf. [Dix.]

24th June, 1862.  
The *Clonmel Chronicle, Tipperary  
Express & Advertiser*. Vol. xiii.  
No. 1439. Tuesday Morning.  
Twice weekly. (Edmond Woods).  
4 pp. of 5 or 6 columns each.  
[Dix.]

1862.  
The *Telegraphic Circular*. Thrice  
weekly. Monday, Tuesday, and  
Friday Evenings. (E. Woods.)  
[Vide Imprint to above item.]

1862.  
A Refutation from Scripture of some  
views held by the Plymouth Brethren  
(Printed at the *Chronicle* Office,  
Bagwell St.) 8vo. Over 10 pp.  
(imperfect). [Dix.]

1863.  
Cashel of the Kings : being a History  
of the City of Cashel, etc. Part i.

John Davis White. (Printed at the  
*Chronicle* Office, Bagwell St.) 4to.  
vi + 32 pp.  
[Lough Fea ; King's Inns Lib.  
M.M.3 / S. Ó Casaide.)  
NOTE.—Part ii was printed in  
Cashel.

1863.  
27th Annual Report of the Co.  
Tipperary Protestant Orphan Socy.  
(E. Woods). 8vo. 58 pp.  
[Dix.]

1864.  
28th Annual Report of the Co.  
Tipperary Protestant Orphan Socy.  
(E. Woods). 8vo. 56 pp. (last  
blank). [Dix.]

1865.  
29th Do. (E. Woods). 8vo. 56 pp.  
[Dix.]

15th July, 1865, to 7th July, 1866.  
The *Tipperary People*. No. 1, etc.  
[B.M. / N.]

1866.  
30th Annual Report of the Co.  
Tipperary Protestant Orphan Socy.  
(E. Woods). 8vo. 56 pp. (last  
blank). [Dix.]

1867.  
31st Do. (E. Woods). 8vo. 56  
pp. (last blank). [Dix.]

1868.  
32nd Do. (do.) 8vo. 54 pp.  
(last blank). [Dix.]

1874.  
Military Industrial Training Schools.  
William J. Hamilton. *Chronicle*  
Steam Printing Works. 8vo. 16 pp.  
[Chief Sec. Lib., Dublin Castle.]

1875.

Witchcraft Story of the Fourteenth Century. An Account of the Apparition of Jas. Power of Curraghmore, Earl of Tyrone to Lady Beresford. 2 pieces in 1 Vol. 4to Wrappers.

[Taken from Sale Catalogue.]

1880 (?)

Notes and Pedigrees relating to the Family of Poher, Poer, or Power. Edwd. de Poher, de la Peor, 17th Lord Power and Curraghmore. (The *Chronicle* Steam Printing Works). 4to. Title leaf + 18 leaves. [Henry Gray, East Acton.]

11th Nov., 1882, to Dec., 1892.

The *Co. Tipperary Independent and Tipperary Free Press*. [B.M. / N.]

NOTE.—Set very imperfect.

1883.

In Memoriam: Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O.P. (Verses). Mrs. Manning. (Printed at the *Chronicle* Printing Works). 8vo. 16 pp.

[B.M. / 11649.ee.44/6.]

1886.

The *Nationalist*. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

[Vide Layton's H.N. List.]

11th May, 1889, to 1st Feb., 1890. The *Tipperary Nationalist*. No. 344, etc.

[B.M. / N.—wants two numbers.]

22nd February, 1890, to 1900.

The *Nationalist*. No. 1, etc.

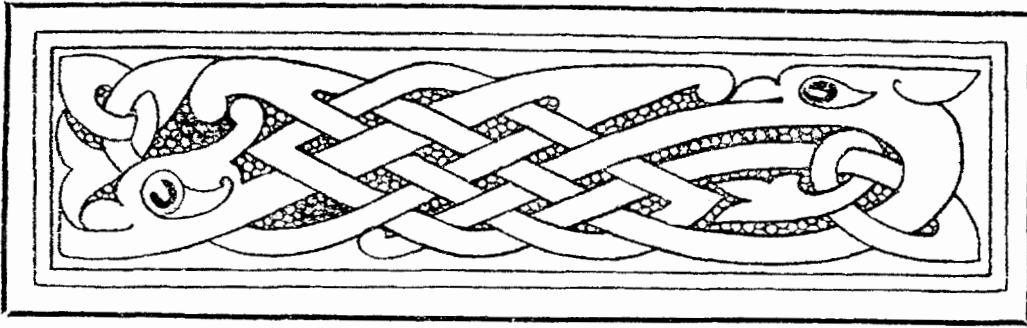
[B.M. / N.—wants two numbers.]

E. R. McC. DIX.

## *Non-Juring Priests in 1714*

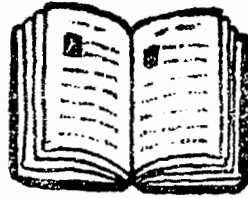
MS. 23G8 R.I.A. is in the hands of Tadhg O Neachtain and John Mac Solly, both very well-known scribes. In the year 1709 an Act was passed compelling registered priests to take an oath of Abjuration, declaring the Pretender an outlaw, with no right to the throne. There were about 1,080 registered clergy in Ireland at the time, and of the lot, thirty-three, according to Dr. Nary, submitted to this abasement. About ten of these belonged to the county of Westmeath. Pp. 120-2 of this manuscript have an English doggerel in 24 stanzas on the incident. There is also a copy in T.C.D. MS. H.iv.15, in the hand of Stephen Rice (*Catalogue* 181). There is also a poem in Irish on the subject. The English poem has been published in Rev. W. P. Burke's great work on *Irish Priests in the Penal Times*, 464-7. In the *R.I.A. Catalogue*, p. 2481, and also in Gwynn 181, stroke out, in the first place "James Dalton," and write "James Dillon" instead. The latter, in a Dialogue with the others, is the orthodox non-juror. The piece, which was obviously composed by a priest, severely satirises the swearing men, who are made to defend themselves with very poor arguments.

The orthodox priest, Father James Dillon, was at the date, and long before and afterwards, Parish Priest of Ardnurcher and Kilbride, the present Horseleap and Clara. The High Sheriff of the county of Westmeath reported on June 17, 1714: "In the barony of Moycashell there hath



# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

## CEIST AGUS FREAGRA



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1940

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Libraries of Three Young Irelanders—

SÉAMUS Ó CASAIDE

Some Place Names in 23D17—

PÓL BREATHNACH

Notes and Queries

Reviews of books in Irish, books by Irish  
authors and books relating to Ireland

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Printed and published by Colm Ó Lochlainn, in Fleet Street, Dublin, at  
the Sign of the Three Candles; to be sold by the booksellers for One Shilling

---

(g) We learn from a contemporary poem (*Studies*, June, 1921) addressed to Brian that his mother's name was Margaret. Cuchonnacht's mother was Margaret, daughter of the great Seaan O'Neill.

Brian Maguire was son of the Cuchonnacht who died in 1589. He had a grant of land under the Plantation of Ulster. He lived at Tullyweel in the parish of Enniskillen. He died, we learn from an inquisition, on April 24, 1655, and was succeeded by his grandson Cuchonnacht mór, who afterwards fell on the field of Aughrim.

4. Emonn Maguire the chieftain reigned from 1471 to 1484. His son Gillapattrick died in the latter year.

8. Knockninny was evidently the residence of Captain Brian Maguire for whom Cviz (MacFirbhisigh's *Genealogies*) was written in 1715, Cvir in 1718, and 23K45 in 1746.

Part at least of the real Psalter of Cashel was copied into the fifteenth-century manuscript Laud 61c. The book was hardly in Fermanagh in the seventeenth century. But it was not unusual to give the name Psalter of Cashel to any book containing genealogies or other historical matter. The Book of Lecan was in possession of Archbishop Ussher about 1638.

PÓL BREATHNACH.

[The original Irish of this tribute to a worthy chieftain can be read in *Tobar Fíorghlan Gaedhilge*, an anthology of Irish prose, 1450-1853, recently published at the Sign of the Three Candles.]

## *Waterford Printing, 1821-1900 (Continued)*

[Read before the Bibliographical Society of Ireland]

July 12th, 1845, to April 24th, 1847

The *Waterford Freeman*. No. 1, etc.  
[B.M.]

1845

Gerald Fitzgerald, a tale of the Sixteenth Century. In Five Cantons. D.G. (Deborah Grubb). (*Thos. Smith Harvey*, 55, Merchant's Quay). 8vo. 192 pp. Cloth.

[Rev'd. R. S. Maffett; Dix; N.L.]

(1845)

Substance of a Speech . . . in the House of Lords, 17th June, 1845, on presenting petitions on the subject of National Education. The Bishop of Cashel. (*Thos. S. Harvey*). 8vo. 32 pp. [R.I.A.]

1845

Nine days' Devotions Preparatory to the Feast of St. Patrick. Power, Barronstrand Street. [ref. ?]

(1846 ?)

A.M.D.G. The Rules, etc., of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Established in Waterford 12th Augt., 1846. Printed at Power's Book, etc., Warehouse 33. Barronstrand St. 24mo. 32 pp. [Ó Casaide.]

1846

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Waterford on Thursday, July 9th, 1846, etc., etc. Rev. Wm. Edwin Ormsby, A.B. (*Thos. S. Harvey*). [Dix.]

1846  
Selection of Hymns for the use of the Dioceses of Cashel, etc. The Bishop of Cashel. (*Thos. S. Harvey*). 24mo. viii and 4 leaves (index) and 86 leaves.

[Rev. R. S. Maffett; Dix.]

1846  
(Waterford-printed pamphlet?)  
[R.I.A.—Vol. 1961.]

January 15th to March 4th, 1848  
The *Commercial Advertiser*. No. 1, etc. [B.M.]

March 11th to Sept. 16th, 1848  
The *Advertiser*. Nos. ix—xxxvi. [B.M.]

1848  
A Pastoral Address on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Daly, D.D., Bishop of Cashel. (*Thos. S. Harvey*). 12mo. 16 pp. [R.I.A.]

1848  
The *Waterford News*—Fridays. [*Vide Layton's List.*]

July 10th to December 11th, 1848  
The *Waterford Advertiser*. Nos. 1—17. [B.M.]

1848  
Facts from the Fisheries, contained in Four Quarterly Reports from the Ring District, Co. Waterford. (*Thos. S. Harvey*). 8vo. 48 pp. 18cm. (James Alcock). [B.M.; Irish Office; Chief Secretary's Library; U.L.C.; Dix; T.C.D.]

Sept. 22nd, 1848 to 1900  
The *Waterford News*. No. 1, etc. (imperfect). [B.M.]

June 1st, 1849, First Friday Evening. The *Watford Evening News and General Weekly Advertiser*. Vol. I, No. 37. 4 pp. 5 cols. to a page. Weekly—(Fridays). (*E. Kenney*, 9 Little George's Street).

[Sion Hill, Waterford].

1850  
Proposed Plan for an Alteration of the Poor Law, calculated to reduce Taxation and to stimulate Industry. 8 pp. + plain paper cover. 8vo. Waterford. (*J. Power*, Barron-strand St.) [Dix; Irish Office].

1850  
St. Peter a Protestant. [R.I.A.]

1850  
Sermon. [R.I.A.]

August 3rd, 1850, to 1900  
The *Waterford Chronicle*. (Very imperfect). [B.M.]

1851  
A Charge delivered by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel, etc., at Visitations held in the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, Cashel and Emly, 1851.

(*Thos. Smith Harvey*, 55 Merchant's Quay). 8vo. 20 pp.

[Dix; R.I.A. Vol. 2108/4 (?).]

1851  
The Right, etc., of all persons to read the Holy Scriptures. The Very Rev. Hoare, Dean of Waterford. (*Richd. Henderson*). 8vo. 8 pp. [R.I.A.]

1852  
Selections of Religious Poetry. (*Thos. Smith Harvey*). 16mo. 158 pp. [Dix.]

(1852 ?)  
 History of St. Olave's and Dominican Priory, Waterford. By Rev. Canon Thomas Gimlette, D.D. 4to.  
 [Vide M. J. Hurley's Sale Catalogue].  
 QUARE: 1882 or 1884 or 1888, National Library ?

1852  
 A Selection of Hymns for the use of the Dioceses of Cashel, etc. (*Thos. S. Harvey*). 24mo.  
 [Revd. R. S. Maffett].

1853  
 Fanning's Institute. Report of the First Ten Years Working, including the History of its Origin.  
 [Vide M. J. Hurley's Sale Catalogue; R.I.A./H.P. Vol. 2146/7].

1853  
 Same. Expenditure.  
 [R.I.A./H.P. Vol. 2146/8].

Saturday, 25th April, 1853  
 The *Waterford Mail*. Vol. XXX, No. 3,114. Price 5d. 4 pp. 6 cols. to a page. (*K. Henderson*). Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
 [Sion Hill, Waterford].

1853  
 A Lecture on Popular Education, etc., etc. The Very Revd. Edward N. Hoare (Dean). (*Thos. D. ? Smith*, Bailey's New St.) 12mo. 2 leaves and 36pp.  
 [Revd. R. S. Maffett Dix; R.I.A.]

(1855)  
 The Position and Prospects of Ireland. Joseph Fisher, Jr., "Articles originally published in the *Waterford Mail*." 12mo. 2 11. (T.L. and contents) +62 pp. +1 leaf (appen-

dix). Published at the *Waterford Mail* Office, 3 Exchange St.  
 [B.M.; R.I.A.; U.L.C.; N.L.]

13th July, 1855, to June, 1860  
 The *Mail* and *Waterford Daily Express*. No. 1, etc. (Wants four numbers). [B.M.]

1855  
 Standing Orders of the Waterford Artillery Regiment of Militia. (The *News* Office).  
 [Vide M. J. Hurley's Sale Catalogue].

1855  
 Selection of Hymns for the use of the Diocese of Cashel, etc. (*Thos. S. Harvey*). 24mo. xvi and 88 leaves. Sigs. B-M in eights.  
 [Rev. R. S. Maffett.]

1855  
 The *Sibyl*. No. V only. [B.M.]  
 [See Power's Periodical Literature].

1857  
 Selections of Religious Poetry. Second edition. (*Thos. Smith Harvey*, 55 Merchant's Quay). 16mo. 158 pp. [Dix.]

1858  
 The African Poets, Horton and Placião; with an Introduction by Professor Allen. 12mo. 8 pp. "Price 6d." [Dix.]

1858  
 Lecture. Wm. Christmas. (*T. D. Smith*. ? 120. 16 pp.  
 [Waterford Cathedral Library]

1859  
 Our Trip to the Comeraghs. A Matter of Fact Poem. 12mo. 8 pp. [ref. ?]

1859  
The *Waterford Citizen*. Bi-weekly.  
[*Vide* Layton's List].

9th Sep., 1859, to 28th March, 1862  
The *Citizen and Waterford Commercial Record*. No. I, etc. [B.M.]

1859  
Recollections of an Old 52nd Man.  
Captain John Dobbs. (*T. S. Harzey*,  
55, Quay). First edition. 12mo.  
Paper cover and 3 leaves and vi  
and 60 pp. [N.L.]

Friday evening, 18th May, 1860  
The *Waterford News*, Vol. xii. No.  
605. 4 pp. 7 cols. to a page. Weekly  
—Fridays. Price 4d. stamped; 3d.  
unstamped. (*Edward S. Kenney*).

N.B.—The *Waterford Chronicle*  
and *Munster Advertiser*, incorporated  
with it, 9th May, 1849.

[Sion Hill, Waterford.]

7th July, 1860, to 1900  
The *Munster Express* (very im-  
perfect). No. 1, etc. [B.M.]

1860  
The Importance of Milford Haven  
as a Naval and Commercial Packet  
Station, particularly for Departure  
to the Transatlantic, Portuguese and  
Brazilian Ports. Being the substance  
of a series of Lectures delivered at  
Pembroke, Haverfordwest and Mil-  
ford, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th  
March, 1860. Joseph Fisher.  
(*J. S. Palmer*, 3 Exchange). 8vo.  
32 pp. Paper cover.  
[B.M.; Institute of Civil Engineers,  
London; Dix.]

8th August, 1860, to 1900  
The *Waterford Mirror and Tramore*  
*Visitor*. No. I, etc. (Very imperfect).  
[B.M.]

1861  
A Plain and Rational Account of the  
Catholic Faith, with a preface and  
appendix, in Vindication of Catholic  
Morals, etc. The Revd. Root.  
Manning. (*W. Kelly*). xxiv and  
184 pp. [T.C.D.; Dix; Revd. Dr.  
Delany, P.P., Carrick-on-Suir.]

1862  
"Mars" Relief Fund. Report of  
Committee [R.I.A.]

1862  
Waterford and Limerick Railway.  
Half-yearly Report. [R.I.A.]

4th April, 1862, to 1900  
The *Waterford Citizen*. [B.M.]

1862  
Blake (John A.): Defects in the  
moral treatment of insanity in the  
public lunatic asylums of Ireland,  
with suggestions for their remedy.  
8vo. Churchill; Dublin, J. Fowler.  
[N.L.]

1863  
Recollections of an Old 52nd Man.  
Second edition. Captain John Dobbs.  
8vo. [*Vide* M. J. Hurley's Sale  
Catalogue].

2nd Sep., 1863, to 30th April, 1882  
The *Standard*. Bi-weekly. No. I,  
etc. (Very imperfect). [B.M.]

7th and 14th November, 1863  
The *Weekly Express*. Nos. I and II.  
[B.M.]

1863  
The *Munster Express and Celt*.  
Saturdays. [*Vide* Layton's List.]

1864  
Selections of Hymns for the use of  
the Dioceses of Cashel, Emly,

Waterford and Lismore. (*Thos. S. Harvey*). 16mo. xvi and 182 pp. Folds in eights. [Dix.]

1864

Report of Taxation Committee. [Gladstone Library Catalogue, p. 408.]

1865

Waterford and Limerick Railway Company—General Instructions and Regulations, etc. (*Thos. S. Harvey*). 16mo. 124 pp. [Revd. R. S. Maffett.]

1866

Catechism of the Instruction of Children. Rev. Dr. Jas. Butler. New Edn. 54 pp. Some prayers in Irish & I. 16mo. (*C. Redmond*). [ref. ?]

1866

Pastoral Address. Rt. Rev. R. Daly. (*T. S. Harvey*). 8vo. 16 pp. + Cont. [Waterford Cathedral Library]

1868

The History and Position of the Sea Fisheries of Ireland, and how they may be made to afford increased food and employment. John A. Blake, M.P. (*J. H. McGrath, The Citizen Office, 26 King Street*). 8vo. Paper cover. viii and 136 pp. [Dix; Chief Secy's Liby.]

1869

(*Ward and Longmire, The Chronicle Office*). [Vide three handbills in the possession of E.R. McC. Dix.]

1869

The Waterford Almanack and Directory. (*Harvey*).  
QUAERE: First issue?  
[Vide preface to same in 1877].

Nov. 1869 to Nov. 1870  
The *Wesleyan Young Men's Journal*.  
No. I. [B.M.]

December, 1870, to May, 1871  
The *Irish Young Men's Journal*.  
[B.M.]

1870

(*Ward and Longmire*).  
[Vide handbill in the possession of E. R. McC. Dix].

1870

Comala: A Dramatic Poem. Patk. F. White, Mus. Doc. 8vo.  
[Vide M. J. Hurley's Sale Catalogue, and O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland].

(1870?)

The Bankrupt: A Play. J. Heard. 18mo.  
[Vide J. O'Daly's Sale Catalogue, No. 34, item 146].

24th May, 1870, to 29th Oct., 1874  
The *Waterford Daily Mail*.  
(Imperfect). [B.M.]

1871

Visitors to M.D. Poems. Mathew Doyle. 8vo.  
[Vide D. J. O'Donoghoe's *Poets of Ireland*.]

(1872?)

Lecture on the Call for a Revision of the Book of Common Prayer, etc. The Revd. J. F. Medlycott. (*R. Whalley*). 12mo., 24 pp. and cover. [Dix; Waterford Cathedral Liby.]

1872

Visitors to M.D. Second series (with "The Sunbeam"). Mathew Doyle. 8vo. 130 pp.  
[Vide D. J. O'Donoghoe's *Poets of Ireland*.]



- 1873  
Catechism for the Instruction of Children. Most Revd. Dr. James Butler, Archbishop of Cashel. New edition. 16mo. 54 pp. (*C. Redmond.*) [Dix.]
- 1873  
Echoes of Many Lands. Patk. F. White, Mus. Doc.  
[*Vide O'Donoghoe's Poets.*]
- May 10th, 1873, to 6th Sept.  
The *Waterford Spectator*. Nos. I-XVIII. [B.M.]
- 1873  
Diocesan Statutes. 4to. 23 pp. (*Ward & Longmire, Chronicle Office.*)  
[*Waterford Cathedral Liby.*]
- 1873  
Harvey's Handbook of Waterford and its Vicinity. 8vo. First edition.  
[*Vide M. J. Hurley's Sale Catalogue.*]
- 30th Oct., 1874, to 11th Dec., 1886  
The *Waterford Mail*. (Imperfect.) [B.M.]
- 1876  
Harvey's Handbook of Waterford and its Vicinity. Second edition. (*Newenham Harvey and Co., 55, Quay.*) 8vo. Two leaves and 44 pp. and 6 leaves (advertisements, etc.) and paper cover. Folding map in front. [Dix.]
- 1877  
First Report of the South of Ireland Temperance League, etc., etc. (*N. Harvey & Co.*) 12mo. 28 pp. Table and cover. [Dix.]
- 7th Oct., 1876, to 21st July, 1877  
The *Celt*. No. 1, etc. [B.M.]
- 1877  
The Waterford Almanack and Directory for 1877. (*Newenham Harvey & Co., 55 Quay.*) "Price 2s." 12mo. 3 leaves and 108 pp. Boards.  
[Dix; — wants map].  
QUAERE: Second issue?
- 1881  
Waterford Y.M.C.A.—Inaugural Lecture . . . by Ald. St. G. Freeman, J.P., etc. (*Standard Steam-printing Works.*) 16mo. 20 pp. and cover. [Dix.]
- 1881  
The Greater Charter of the Liberties of the City of Waterford. Translated by Timothy Cunningham. 8vo. (*News Office.*)  
[*Vide M. J. Hurley's Sale Catalogue.*]
- 1881  
The *Co. Tipperary Independent*—Saturdays. [*Vide Layton's List*]
- 1881  
A Few Recipes which may be useful to Country Gentlemen. Harry R. Sargent. First edition.  
[*Vide second edition.*]
- 1881  
Same. Second edition. (*N. Harvey & Co.*) 12mo. 1 leaf and 46 pp.  
[Revd. R. S. Maffett.]
- 1881  
Waterford Literary and Scientific Association. Abstract of Lectures and Papers. 8vo. Illustrated.  
[*Vide M. J. Hurley's Sale Catalogue.*]
- October 4th, 1882, to 1900  
The *Waterford Standard*. (Imperfect.) [B.M.]

December 12th, 1886, to 1900  
The *Waterford Daily Mail*. (Very  
imperfect). [B.M.]

1889  
Catalogue of Books in the Waterford  
Library. Established in Jan. 1820.  
(*Harvey & Co.*) 8vo. viii + 104 pp.  
[Sion Hill, Waterford].

1891  
The *Waterford Star*—Saturdays.  
[*Vide Layton's List*].

1891  
Handbook for Waterford and  
Vicinity. Third edition, revised.  
"Price 6d." (*N. Harvey & Co.*,  
55, Quay). 12mo. Cover and  
2 leaves and 48 pp. With Map.  
[Dix.]

1893 to 1900  
The *Co. Tipperary Independent*, etc.  
(Imperfect). [B.M.]

7th January, 1893, to 1900  
The *Waterford Star*. Vol. II.  
Nos. xii, etc. [B.M.]

1894  
Supplement to the Liquor Licensing  
Law of Ireland, from 1660 to 1890,  
etc., etc. Wm. A. Sargent. 12mo.  
[Ref. ?]

1895  
Thro' the Green Isle. A Gossiping  
Guide to the Districts traversed  
by the Waterford, Limerick and  
Western Railway Company's System.  
M. J. Hurley. 8vo. iv and 114 pp.  
First edition. Illustrated.  
[B.M.; Dix.]

1896  
Through the Green Isle. A  
Gossiping Guide to the Districts

traversed by the Waterford, Limerick  
and Western Railway Company's  
System. M. J. Hurley, F.R.S.A.I.  
8vo. *Second and Enlarged Edition*.  
(*N. Harvey & Co.*) Frontispiece  
and title leaf and 136 pp. With  
Map and illustrations by F.  
O'Scullly, B.A., B.E. [Dix.]

1896  
A Calendar of Scripture Quotations.  
(*Harvey & Co.*) [Ref. ?]

1897  
Rosaire na Maigdhine. (*N. Harvey  
& Co.*) 24 mo. 11 + 4).  
[B.M.; N.L.; Ó Casaide]

1898  
A Catalogue of the Collection of  
M. J. Hurley, Esq., of Abbeylands.  
(*N. Harvey & Co.*) 4to. 24 pp.  
and illustrations and cover.  
[Dix.]

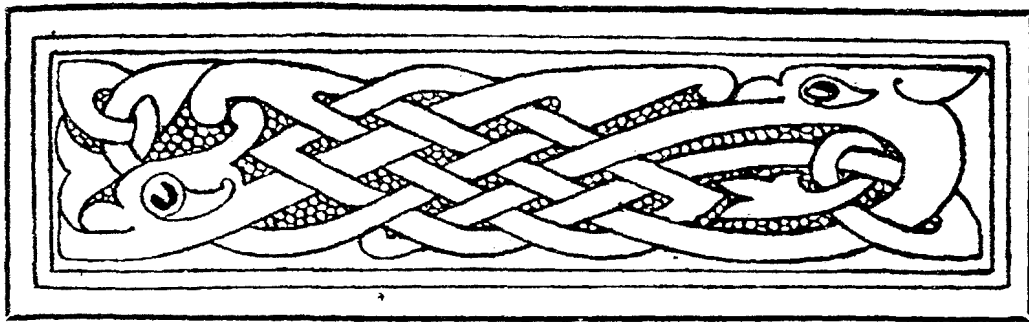
1898  
The *Evening News*—Daily.  
[*Vide Layton's List*].

1899  
(Padraig Denn). Aighneas An  
Pheacaig Leis An M-Bas. (Edited  
by P.P.) (*Harvey & Co.*) 8vo.  
24 pp.—cover.  
[Canon P. Power, M.R.I.A.;  
Ó Casaide].

1899  
Rosaire na Maighdhine Muire, etc.  
24mo. 12 pp. (*N. Harvey & Co.*)  
[Ó Casaide].

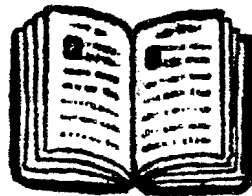
1st June, 1899, to 1900  
The *Evening News*. Daily. Nos.  
CCLXXXVIII, etc. [B.M.]

E. R. McC Dix.



# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

## CEIST AGUS FREAGRA



Vol. XXVIII  
FEBRUARY

No. 4  
1942

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Notes and Queries

Reviews of books in Irish, books by Irish  
authors and books relating to Ireland

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Printed and published by Colm Ó Lochlainn, in Fleet Street, Dublin, at  
the Sign of the Three Candles; to be sold by the booksellers for One Shilling

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the official border-line, still remains thoroughly Irish. Some of the articles had already appeared as odd essays in Periodicals, and so the book is a little disjointed, although in story and picture it is a very welcome addition to our library of country lore.

Mr. Tempest is to be congratulated on bringing out this pleasant and well illustrated book, the value of which will grow with the years.

COLM.

RESURRECTION. By Daniel Corkery. Dublin: Talbot Press. 36 pp.  
Cr. 8vo. Wrappers 2s. 6d.

LORD EDWARD. By Christine Longford. Dublin: Hodges Figgis.  
92 pp. Cr. 8vo. Wrappers. 1s. 6d.

FORBHAS CHLUAIN MEALA. By Sinéad de Valera. Dublin:  
M. H. Gill & Son. 22 pp. Cr. 8vo. Wrappers. 9d.

HERE ARE three Plays, all of patriotic appeal. Indeed Mr. Corkery's play is so patriotic that, when first written, publication was refused by the British Press Censor, at that time (1918) the dominant figure in Irish publishing. As usual, Mr. Corkery's dialogue is both racy and natural.

Lady Longford's play had a long and successful run at the Gate Theatre last year, and no doubt will become a very popular piece with amateur companies throughout Ireland.

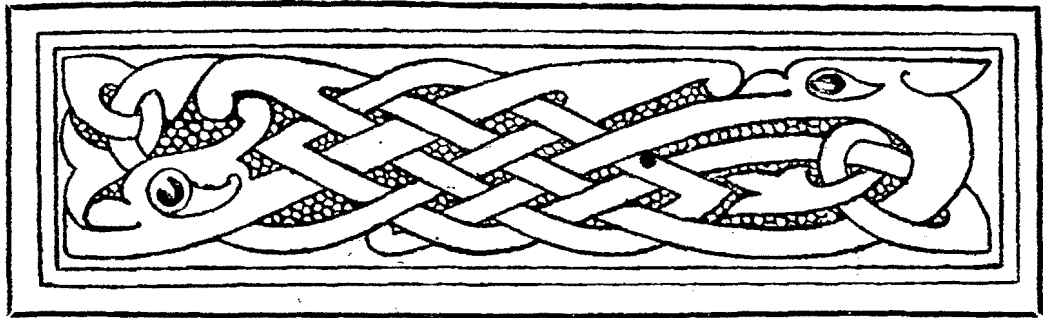
Mrs. De Valera's little play about the Siege of Clonmel is a praiseworthy attempt to provide school companies with a play in which songs with music help to forward the plot. Such plays are very difficult to "put across" successfully; but this one reads as if it would go all right. The Irish, though simple, is rich in idiom.

D.

CELTIC LAW. By John Cameron. Edinburgh: William Hodge & Co., Ltd. 272 pp. Roy. 8vo. 15s.

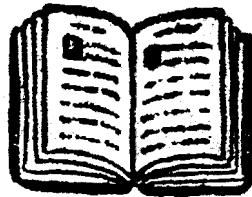
IT IS A matter of constant complaint amongst Gaelic scholars that the Ancient Laws of Ireland—published about sixty years ago by the British Government—were carelessly edited and inaccurately translated. Mr. Cameron approaches this study with a fuller knowledge of the Gaelic language and the advantage of a solicitor's training. It is a mistake, however, to call this book *Celtic Law*, as it is mostly an examination of Gaelic Law in Ireland and Scotland. Before any such study can really be of value our early Irish Law Tracts will need to be re-edited. As Mr. Cameron states, much has been done by Dr. Eoin MacNeill, Professor Thurneysen, and Professor Binchy. Two of these notable scholars are still with us, and we also have a few of Professor Thurneysen's students, who no doubt, have received some training in law work. Is it too much to hope that some day soon a commission for the re-issue of the Ancient Laws of Ireland would be set up to give us an accurate translation with an intelligent commentary? Until this is done such studies as Mr. Cameron's—though stimulating—are of little permanent value.

P. MACG.



# the IRISH BOOK LOVER

## CEIST AGUS FREAGRA



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## *The Civil Survey*

THE CIVIL SURVEY, A.D. 1654-1656. Vol. VI.—County of Waterford, with appendices (Muskerry barony, Co. Cork; Kilkenny city and liberties (part); also valuations, circa 1663-4, for Waterford and Cork cities). Prepared for publication, with introductory notes, by Robert C. Simington. Dublin: Stationery Office. Two guineas, (Irish Manuscripts Commission.)

It is one of the paradoxes of history that Ireland should be indebted to the much-hated Cromwell for a detailed territorial survey, carried out with an exactitude and precision for which there was no parallel in contemporary Europe. The nation-wide confiscations at the end of the war in Ireland (1641-53) were, of course, the occasion of this work, and much of the official record of it, in one form or another, survived the disasters which consumed the great mass of Irish records in 1711 and 1922.

It was not, however, without trial and error, that the ultimate surveys were completed. The first unsatisfactory effort was undertaken in the latter part of 1653 and the early part of 1654. It was a gross estimate of the land in each barony, prepared under orders issued about 11th July, 1653, to the commissioners of the precincts. Little is known of this so-called Gross Survey. It has been vaguely accepted that it extended over as much of the country as did the subsequent Civil Survey, which covered 27 counties. In an elaborate paper, "On manuscript mapped and other townland surveys in Ireland of a public character, embracing the Gross, Civil and Down Surveys, from 1640 to 1688," and published in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* (Vol. xxiv., Antiquities, pt. 1, 1864), W. H. Hardinge printed specimens from the few surviving portions of the Gross Survey. And a further alleged specimen appears in T. A. Lacom's edition of *The History of the Survey of Ireland, commonly called the Down Survey by Doctor William Petty, 1655-6* (Irish Archaeological Society, 1851).

Most of the surviving evidence connects the Gross Survey with the ten counties first allotted to the soldiers and adventurers, and some of the documents even suggest that it was confined to these. Certainly it was the first object of the Government to complete a sufficiently detailed analysis of the available land to make possible an equal division by baronies, between the adventures and soldiers, of the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Queen's, King's, Tipperary, Limerick, Waterford, Armagh, Down, and Antrim (the county of Louth, with the exception of Ardee barony, was reserved to meet any unforeseen requirements of the adventures). But so very confused and imperfect were the first returns for these counties that special persons were nominated to complete, with the aid of all available records, a "gross estimate" distinguishing "the circuit or largeness of one barony from another" (R. Dunlop, *Ireland under the Commonwealth*, No. 674); which was completed on 19th December, 1653 (*ibid.*, No. 442). The division between the adventurers and soldiers could consequently be made on the following January

24 (*ibid.*, No. 465). In the meantime, the survey had been extended to the remaining counties of Leinster, Munster and Ulster, and to Sligo in Connacht, in order to ascertain the total amount of land at the disposal of the State (*ibid.*, No. 440).

So limited is our knowledge of this work that we are obliged to depend on deductions from casual references. These are mainly in official correspondence dealing with the whole problem of expropriation and settlement, and the chance survival, in the works of Hardinge and Larcom, of an unsigned return entitled "A Book of all the Castles, Manors, Lordships, Lands, Hereditaments, Tithes and Rectories within the Barony of Fassagh-dynyng, in the County of Kilkenny," and of an undated presentment, presumably by a local jury, for the barony of Dungannon (Co. Tyrone), stated to "agree with the estimat or gross taken in 1653," but possibly the abstract of a subsequent presentment before the Civil Survey Commissioners (cf. *Civil Survey*, iii, 284-5), though lacking the detail required in such abstracts. Hardinge's contention that the Gross Survey included the mapping of part of the country cannot be substantiated. As Dr. Y. M. Goblet pointed out (*La transformation de la géographie politique de l'Irlande au XVIIe siècle dans les cartes et essais anthropogéographiques de Sir William Petty* (Paris, 1930), i, 166), Hardinge is not always to be relied upon. The payments to surveyors in April and May, 1654, adduced by Hardinge as evidence for the extension and mapping of the Gross Survey, relate to yet another survey.

When it became obvious that the arrears of pay due to the soldiers could not be satisfied, from the available lands in the ten counties divided between them and the adventurers, it was found necessary to fall back upon the reserved lands in Sligo, Louth (Ardee), Cork and Fermanagh, created by the Act for Satisfaction (26th Sept., 1653), and to include with them a number of baronies in Cavan, Monaghan, Longford and Kilkenny. Under a series of orders commencing on 26th November, 1653, a more correct determination "by estimate or gross survey . . . subject to an exact admeasurement," was carried out, and substantially completed and many of the soldiers settled by May, 1654 (Dunlop, Nos. 437, 448-54, 471, 484, 490, 603, 671). It was for the admeasurement (and possibly the mapping) of lands in these eight counties that the payments, which Hardinge concluded were connected with the Gross Survey, were in reality made. And it must here be emphasised, as Dr. Goblet rightly points out (Vol. i, p. 174, n. 1), that we must distinguish between *the* Gross Survey and other surveys such as the Civil Survey which are based on gross estimates (rather than precise admeasurements on maps), and are often called gross surveys, also, by Petty and his contemporaries.

The Gross Survey proved so unsatisfactory that it was abandoned, its sole use apparently having been to enable the baronies of the ten counties to be divided between the soldiers and adventurers. On 14th April, 1654, Worsley, the Surveyor-General, was ordered to make a new survey of the ten counties, giving first preference to the soldiers' baronies, and distinguishing forfeited, Crown and Church lands (Dunlop, No. 485). A special military

committee was then set up to draft the surveyors' instructions, and their recommendations were substantially adopted in the instructions issued to commissioners of survey established respectively for each of the ten counties on 2nd June, 1654. Thus was commenced the so-called Civil Survey; but at an early date it was subjected to such criticism that a committee for surveys set up on September 8th, recommended the modification of the existing plan by the adoption of Dr. William Petty's offer to make a mapped or "down" survey. With the issue on December 20 of an order that the surveyors should return their surveys and field-books to the Surveyor-General for examination, in consultation with Petty, the Civil Survey became of secondary importance. Thenceforth its chief purpose was to provide a basis for the field work of the Down Survey, and the latter ultimately superseded it, and was adopted as the official survey for the vast transfers of land under the Commonwealth and Restoration.

The originals of the Down and Civil Surveys perished in the fires of 1711 and 1922, but certified copies of parts of each still exist. When the Commissioners of Woods and Forests presented the Headford collection to the Public Record Office, in order to replace the losses of 1711, the latter office presented certified copies to the Quit Rent Office (then under the Commissioners), and thus was preserved the Civil Survey for much of eleven counties. One of the first acts of the Irish MSS. Commission after its establishment in 1928 was to entrust the preparation for publication of a transcript of the surviving portion of the Civil Survey to Mr. Robert C. Simington, of the Quit Rent Office. Mr. Simington has discharged this work with great industry and diligence, and there have successively appeared six volumes, as follows:—Tipperary, i (1931) and ii (1934); Donegal, Londonderry and Tyrone (vol. iii, 1937); Limerick and part of Clanmaurice barony in Kerry (iv, 1938); Meath (v, 1940); Waterford, Muskerry (Co. Cork) and Kilkenny City (vi, 1943), while the seventh (Dublin), eighth (Kildare) and ninth (Wexford) volumes are in the press.

The sixth volume, which is the occasion of the present notice, contains some material which came to light subsequent to the publication of the first. The Cork surveys perished in 1922, and no copy survived in official custody. But a copy of the Muskerry Survey in private keeping was recently acquired and deposited in the Quit Rent Office. The late Professor Curtis noticed part of the Kilkenny Survey in the Ormonde archives, and, by permission of Lord Ossory, it was made available for transcription. The texts of these additional parts are included in the present volume.

*The Civil Survey* contains a wealth of information on family names, territorial divisions, land tenures, antiquities and geographical features. The published volumes have been enriched by the valuable comments of Mr. Simington, whose work fully justifies the decision of the Government to enable him to devote himself to this valuable cultural work, by transferring him to the staff of the Irish MSS. Commission.

When the remaining volumes and general index to the Civil Survey have been published, it will be necessary to correct possible misconceptions regarding territorial areas. The surviving parts of the more accurate Down



Survey and its maps, covering a much greater area than the surviving part of the Civil Survey, should be made available in print.

Among the recently-transferred records of the Quit Rent Office, the Public Record Office has presumably received the carefully prepared Ordnance Survey maps, on which had been superimposed tracings of the measurements and markings of many Down Survey parish maps. A report recently published in the periodical publication of the Irish MSS. Commission (*Analecta Hibernica*, No. 10. pp. 418-30) shows that there exist in a Dublin solicitor's office 17 volumes of maps and terriers, covering parts of 21 counties (comprising nine of the eleven covered by the Civil Survey, together with Antrim, Armagh, Down, Cork, Leitrim, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's Co., Longford, Queen's Co., Westmeath and Wicklow). These copies comprise that portion of the Down Survey which survived the fire of 1711, and were executed about 1786. They are not complete, as a glance at the tabular analysis printed in the *Third Report of the Commissioners for the Public Records* (1815) will show. But, used in conjunction with the tracings made in the Quit Rent Office, they would make a valuable addition to the published volumes of *The Civil Survey*. Until this has been done *The Civil Survey* will necessarily be of limited value, and, as regards the estimated extents of territorial areas, will possibly even be misleading.

R. DUDLEY EDWARDS

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#### A MISSING MANUSCRIPT

About the end of October 1832 a deputation, headed by Philip Barron, waited on Sir Richard Keane, Bart., to induce him to become the Repeal candidate for Co. Waterford. Sir Richard acceded to the wishes of that deputation and in the following December was elected with John Matthew Galwey of Duckspool, as M.P. for the County.

During the course of the election Philip Barron made a speech in support of Sir Richard Keane and in that speech he said that

‘ Sir Richard Keane had a knowledge of Irish history which was, unfortunately, seldom to be met with in persons of his rank. While on the Continent Sir Richard had occupied himself in translating an able, interesting and patriotic work, the History of Ireland, by the Abbé MacGeoghegan. No person knowing the history of Ireland could long hesitate upon the question of the restoration of her National Parliament.’

Has any reader of the *I.B.L.* any knowledge of that translation of MacGeoghegan's History by Sir Richard Keane? A couple of years ago I wrote Senator Sir John Keane, Bart, on the matter and he informed me that there is no knowledge, not even a tradition, of that translation remaining in the Keane family to-day.

I will appreciate any information on the matter.

MAITIÚ DE BUITLÉIR

and performed in their hay-loft; one of the actors being Charlie Hunter, a nephew of the late Archbishop Magee . . . my brother . . . wrote the little extravaganza 'Luralie' for performance in the drawingroom in Fitzwilliam Street. In this, Mr. David Plunket, now Lord Rathmore, played the gallant hero . . . the songs in 'Luralie' were set to popular classic music, and it had the unprecedented run of two nights at the Plunket's house . . . this germ of dramatic authorship was published in a collection of drawing-room plays, of which the remainder were written by the Honourable Mrs. Greene, fourth daughter of Lord Plunket. She was the author of many clever and touching books for boys . . ." which bears out the general conclusion in the paper, that the Magazine was a venture of the Wills-Plunket-Bushe families and connexions.

P. S. O'HEGARTY

## Notes and Queries

### THE WATERFORD FLYING POST

In the *Freeman's Journal* for July 6th, 1814, appeared the following excerpt from the *Waterford Mirror*—evidently of a date shortly before July 6th, 1814.

"A friend has obliged us with a number of *The Waterford Flying Post*, published by Thomas Cotton of August 21st, 1729. It is an object of curiosity more from its appearance than from its contents. It is printed on both sides of a half-sheet of copybook paper, with the Royal Arms at the left and the City Arms at the right of the title. The mechanical part of the printing is very inferior. Of the merits of the selections we have not now the means of judging and it shews no trace of original editorship.

The advertisements are six in number and though their appearance be somewhat whimsical the names and connections of the advertisers are still familiar to the citizens of Waterford. The latest London news is of the 9th of August—twelve days old. In this respect, at least, we are much improved and, we hope, in others too."

MAITIÚ DE BUITLÉIR.

### A GAELIC CATECHISM

DOCTOR KIRWIN'S/IRISH CATECHISM./Published under the sanction/of/The Most Rev. Oliver O'Kelly./Archb'p of Tuam;/V. Rev. Patrick Nolan, A.D./Rev. James Ronan./Professor of Logic, Tuam College./By Thomas Hughes./Ninth Edition./Dublin/Published by C. M. Warren,/21 Upper Ormond Quay. 54 pages  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , paper covers. Above is a copy of the title page of an *Irish Catechism* in my hands. Could any of your readers tell me anything of the Catechism itself, or of any of the persons above named? The spelling is phonetic, v.g. "Go de heid er shinsur? Auv agus Eave. Go de an paku do rinny sheid? Nal hanna Iha Bparrus."

CONMAICNE.

*Notes on the Irish Language Columns of  
“The Shamrock”*

*Read at a meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Ireland,  
on 27th March, 1944*

THE FIRST number of the *Shamrock* was published on the 6th October, 1866, and it began at once to pay some little attention to the Irish language, the almost general neglect of which in patriotic and in popular journals right through the nineteenth century, will be one of the most puzzling things for the future historian of that century to account for. That there was some small interest in Irish stirring at this time may be taken for granted, and that it was very small may be assumed from the fact that the space devoted to it was small, and very intermittent. Irish was clearly the first thing to be crowded out when something had to be crowded out. Yet for all that, Irish appeared in the *Shamrock*, with at times long intermissions, from 1866 until 1882, a longer period than any other popular journal.

The Irish matter in the first volumes consisted simply of Irish songs, with the music, and with an English translation, or of well-known songs in English with an Irish translation. The Irish songs were taken mostly from Hardiman and John O Daly, and there is no evidence that they were selected by anybody with a really expert or scholarly knowledge of the language. In some cases notes are appended, but they are taken from the notes in Hardiman and O Daly, and the selections are for the most part well-known songs—amongst them *Eibhlín a Rúin*, *Síle na Síle*, *Dán Cnuic Éireann Ó*, *An Caitín Deas Cruíote na mBó*, with translations by Edward Walsh, Thomas Furlong and so on, though in one or two instances the name of the translator is not given, and occasionally a verse is dropped because it would not fit into the available space. The songs in English translated into Irish include Dr. Sigerson's well-known *The Heather Glen* and another, several of Moore's, R. D. Williams' *Adieu to Inisfail* and Ned Lysaght's *Kate of Garnavilla*, and these must be amongst the earliest translations of English songs into Irish. Some of these were translated by William Williams of Dungarvan, who appears to have been well-known as an Irish scholar, others are signed E.C.C., to whose identity there is no clue, others are by Patrick O'Donnell, Principal of Fenor Male National School, Waterford, and others by *Fáilbe Fionn*, who is revealed, when he died at the age of 27, to have been James O'Keeffe, though his home town is not given.

In the first year of the *Shamrock* twelve such songs appeared, in the next year two, in the next two years none, in the next year no Irish, but a leading article on the language, from which I quote :

. . . How, then, is it that we are not only so cold about the old language of our country, but absolutely *averse* to it? Everything Irish meets our warmest sympathy, except that language which is, for national purposes, more essential than harps, shamrocks, green flags and music put together! Here, perhaps, is the most extraordinary paradox presented by any people on the globe.

In our humble opinion there is but one explanation of it; we will not be mealy-mouthed, but will make a clean breast of it: it is ignorance, pure and simple—downright *bona fide* ignorance. Uneducated Irishmen think their native language is barbarous and so well they may, for they see so few books printed in it; educated Irishmen think the same thing for similar reasons. Educated and uneducated alike are misled through ignorance; for let a man be ever so good a linguist, he cannot pass an opinion on a language he does not understand . . .

We want to see the study of Irish become more fashionable amongst our countrymen. Here, of course, we will be met by the stereotyped cry, 'What *use* is there in it?' To this we simply answer that we suppose we are writing for human beings with souls and aspirations beyond £ s. d. . . .

It is all nonsense to say that the Irish language can never be revived, although the phrase is eternally in the mouths of the *laissez-faire*, the *na bim bowra* portion of our countrymen. To be sure, it never can be revived to the exclusion of English, and no one but a donkey would either wish or suppose it could, but it can be revived sufficiently to have a large proportion of our people, of both sexes, acquainted with it. It can be revived enough to see it taught in at least some Irish schools, both in America and Ireland, thereby enabling the rising generation of Irish youth to become acquainted with the many poems etc., of exquisite beauty, which have either not been translated into English at all, or stowed away in the libraries of the rich . . .

It seems clear from this that the writer had some acquaintance with Irish, and that the possibility of its revival was then a topic of discussion amongst, presumably, the more or less educated, and it is also clear that the writer's modest claim for Irish has been achieved long ago and that we have gone a long way beyond it. But the article was not followed, as one would expect, by any increase in the printing of Irish in the *Shamrock*. It appeared in the issue of the 10th June, 1871, and in that year there was only one Irish contribution. In the following there were six, and another leading article, in the course of which the writer wrote:

. . . We very much doubt that the Irish tongue will ever again attain its former importance as a living language. Nor is it desirable that it should be revived for ordinary purposes of communication, seeing that the world has advanced far beyond its vocabulary, and it is not adequate to the civilisation of the day. These are not to be counted as defects, for, up to the point at which the Irish ceased to

be a Nation, the language is as perfect as any of its contemporaries. But when the national life became contaminated in Ireland and the civilization of the country was checked, the language, like a sensitive barometer, ceased to indicate any further rise.

... But the study of Irish as a classic is becoming more and more every year the occupation of learned men. The number of Irish scholars is gradually increasing, and interest in the language is being manifested in countries where, some years ago, the fact that there is an Irish language and literature seemed to have been forgotten.

In the changes that will soon be made in the National University of Ireland it is to be hoped and expected that a more pronounced recognition of the Celtic tongue will be made. The Latin and Greek classics are at present the foundation of the curriculum. Why should not the study of the Irish language be added to them, as a requisite for graduation? . . . .

This article appeared on the 3th June 1872, and the claim it makes, it will be noted, is a more modest one than the preceding one. Irish to be studied only as a literary exercise. But it was followed by a sustained effort on behalf of Irish. On the 5th October, 1872 began a series of 'Lessons in Irish' which continued for nearly three years, the last lesson appearing on the 13th March, 1875, with 'Lesson cxxv' (some of the lessons occupied two numbers), and they covered the whole field of grammar and composition and were well done. At the same time a series of 'Translations of Irish Song,' on the same lines as the previous series appeared, the Irish songs being given in ordinary Irish, in phonetic Irish, and in English translation, and in some cases, both of Irish songs and of English songs, a German translation is also given, the translations being mostly by Dr. Julius Rodenberg. On 24th May, 1873, 'Dáistín Fionn' is given in the original, translation by Samuel Ferguson, German translation by Rodenberg, translation by Edward Walsh, and translation by John D'Alton. This series of translations was clearly run by somebody who had a good scholarly knowledge of Irish, and ran through 23 numbers from No. 329 to No. 352, 1st February to 12th July, 1873. It was followed, on 4th October, 1873, by a series on the 'Genealogy of Irish Names,' which ran until the 5th August, 1876, and has a lot of information about the original Irish family names, and it was followed by 'Notes on Names,' from 30th June, 1877 to 2nd February, 1878, with much similar information, by Dr. Sigerson. This was succeeded by another series of 'Gaelic Songs and Translations,' similar to the previous series, and on 3rd August, 1878 began 'Our Gaelic Department,' later headed 'An t-Seamrós,' conducted by Oisín at first and later by Oáití who was apparently David Comyn, and which continued, with an occasional miss, until the feature disappeared entirely and finally in 1882, the last item being a report of a speech by Mr. J. Lynch at the opening of the Cork Branch of the Gaelic Union, in the number dated 20th May, 1882. After that date, the feature just vanished, and no reference was ever made to it nor no explanation ever given. This last run of four years contained more

interesting and original matter than any of the previous runs. It printed poems, prose, letters, proverbs, and all sorts of Irish material. There are many original poems by Dr. Hyde, the first being in the issue of 1st November, 1879, and prose, proverbs and humorous quatrains by him. The issue for 8th March, 1879 has 'Instructions for Reading Irish in Roman Letters,' and the issues 25th December, 1880 to 12th March, 1881 contain a calendar and almanac in Irish which claims to be 'the first almanac ever printed in the Irish language,' compiled by *Ḑáicé*, i.e. David Comyn. A contributor who signs '*An Carbadóir*' contributes to the issue of 2nd November, 1879 and the two following, 'a song composed by William Boyle, of Mountain Castle, Co. Waterford, for the O'Keeffes,' seventeen verses, by a living poet apparently. In the issue for 5th November, 1881, and five following issues, there is a series of 'Grammatical Notes' by Dr. Hyde, and a great many other things in this last run of great interest to the student of the language.

At the beginning of this, longest sustained effort by the *Shamrock* for Irish, on the 11th January, 1879, there is an article by David Comyn on 'Annus Mirabilis, 1878,' in the course of which he says :

The passing of the 'Irish Intermediate Act,' which was begun and successfully carried through during the past year, may be safely regarded as the most important concession ever made to an energetic demand on the part of Ireland, and, taken in conjunction with other strides in advance, makes 1878 perhaps the most important year that has passed over Ireland since she lost the control of her own destinies. This is the first scheme of State Education which provides for the teaching of, and rewards proficiency in, the language, literature, and history of Ireland—the three indivisible leaves of the shamrock. At length the ban of the Statute of Kilkenny is removed by the Statute of Westminster, through the exertions of a few truly patriotic Irishmen. It is the work and the act of Gaels on a foreign soil, as the other was the work and act of Galls in Ireland. In a few years its effects will be apparent, and an educated population will make Erin once again '*Insular sanctorum et doctorum*,' and rekindle the ancient lamp which illumined the western world. The chartered and endowed University, the keystone of the educational edifice, cannot be long withheld from a people such as ours will be ere this generation passes away . . .

Who ten—five—three years ago could have dared to hope for such a day as that which witnessed the Commissioners of National Education agreeing to allow the highest results fees—equal to those allowed for Greek and Latin—for the hitherto despised Gaelic? . . . Even on its native soil, and acknowledging its undoubted claims, yet, under existing circumstances, this is a great concession. It is a formal, legal admission of the right of the nation's language, literature and history to a place in a national programme of education, and it is only a question of time—a very short time—until it obtains even a better footing, for which let us continue to work . . .

It is not, admittedly, a bibliographical deduction, but I permit myself the remark here, that if some of those who seem to despair of Irish could realize how much real advance there has been, and how far the modest claims of the pioneers of the revival have been surpassed, they would be easier in their minds. When Davis wrote of the language in 1843, he said that the teaching of Irish to every Irish child was a dream, which would not be possible for at least a century. The century has passed, and the teaching of Irish to every Irish child is well established.

To return to bibliographical considerations, *Young Ireland*, the *Shamrock's* rival paper, also ran 'Lessons in Gaelic' from 1878 to 1882. They were first conducted 'by a member of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language' and afterwards by 'A member of the Gaelic Union,' and were of the same general character as the *Shamrock* series. I suspect that, in both cases, the 'Lessons' were based on Canon Bourke's *Easy Lessons*. But they stopped on the 26th August, 1882, without further reference or explanation. A possible explanation is that during the second half of 1882 the Gaelic Union was discussing the foundation of an Irish language Journal, and that the first number of *The Gaelic Journal* was published in November, 1882, with David Comyn as its editor. In the editorial note in that first number he states that the Gaelic Union 'have for some years conducted in several important weekly journals 'Gaelic Departments,' which have prepared the way for their *Gaelic Journal*.' My examination of the Irish language columns of one of these journals is a very inexpert one, my knowledge of Irish being only that of a learner. But I suggest that the Irish columns of all these journals would repay examination by properly equipped students. The *Irishman* and the *Nation* had also some Irish language contributions somewhere about this period, and a later journal *St. Patrick's*, 1900-1903, has contributions from a great many of the early Gaelic Leaguers. And possibly a real search of other popular journals would disclose others. A complete study of them would present a very necessary sidelight on the Language Movement.

P. S. O'HEGARTY

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DR. JOHN FERGUS [*IBL*, iii, 155; xxi, 112]

Too LITTLE is known about Dr. Fergus to whom we owe the preservation of some of the most important Irish manuscripts. There is a passing reference to him in Mrs. Pilkington's *Memoirs*, vol. iii, p. 137, (Dublin, 1776). Her son writes: "In the latter end of 1751, I was seized with a most violent Pleuritic Fever . . . I sent for Doctor Fergus, a most eminent Physician, and worthy gentleman. This Gentleman is a little near-sighted . . ." *Pue's Occurrences* 24 December, 1743 contains the notice: "Stolen from the Stable of Doctor Fergus in Probey's Yard, Liffey-Street, a horse . . ."

In Upper Liffey Street between Nos. 10 and 11 there is a cul-de-sac called Proby's Lane where the Juverna Press printing works is now located.

JOHN BRADY

Bryan Rely, David Prior, — Fox, Lieutenant Wilton, Thomas Mac-Mortagh, James Rely, Turlagh Rely Fitz Phelim, Miles Rely and Turlagh, for several misdemeanours by them committed, in dispossessing or disturbing James Napper, his servants, and tenants, in the possession of the land of Old-Castle, Cross-drums, Killeagh, Ballentroble and Castle-Corr in the Co. of Meath.

*Ibid.* p. 427. 27 February 1665. Ordered that Michael Plunket and Thomas Plunket shall be attached by the Serjeant at Arms and brought to the bar of this House to answer their contempt.

*Ibid.* p. 523. 24 July 1666. Upon consideration had of the petition of James Napper, Esq., a Member of this House, complaining against Edward Plunket, Esq.; Robert Plunket, Esq.; Simon Dunn and — Murphy, for entering upon several of the petitioner's lands and houses, and sealing leases of ejectments; which said premises were formerly ordered to be restored and quieted unto the said petitioner; and the said Plunkets, confessing their breach of the privileges of this House, submitted to the mercy and favour of the House, as in the petition is set forth; it is ordered upon question that the said Edward Plunket, Robert Plunket, Simon Dunn and — Murphy shall be attached by the Serjeant at Arms attending this House and brought to the bar thereof . . .

In 1641 the lands of Oldcastle were held by Patrick Plunket, Lord Dunsany; Christopher Plunket of Clonabreny and John Plunket of Loughcrew, Irish Papists. In the same year, the lands of Crossdrum, Killeagh and Castlecarr were held by Patrick Plunket, Lord Dunsany, John Plunket of Loughcrew, Christopher Plunket of Ballymacad and Theobald Tuite of Baltrasna, Irish Papists. Under the Cromwellian confiscation these lands passed to James Napper, Esq., ancestor of the proprietor of some of the property. in our own day.

JOHN BRADY.

#### A WATERFORD CHRISTIAN BROTHER POET

RECENTLY I got from a friend a small volume of verse—four inches by three inches, cloth bound (32 pages). The title on the cover is 'Roderick and Eva' by Fitzgerald-Manning. The title page reads Roderick and Eva—a Ballad Romance of the Cloister, by R. F. Fitzgerald and J. Manning—published by J. Manning, 48 Huntley St., Gordon Square, London, 1892. The book is "dedicated to Miss A. M. Carey (late Sister Luke) of St. Luke's Ward, Bartholomew Hospital, London, in admiration of her devoted zeal as nurse for ten years at St. Luke's Ward and other wards in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London by One of her Patients in St. Luke's Ward." On the following page is a note: In Memoriam Fratri—In the little cemetery of the beautiful monastery of the Christian Brothers, Dingle, Co. Kerry, R. F. Fitzgerald, after a life of devoted sacrifice, sleeps the sleep of the just under the drop of the maples overtopping the wall of the monastery garden—an old greenery, where he loved to read and muse in his intervals from the severe duties of teaching. Brother R. F. Fitzgerald was born near Waterford,



and made his novitiate at Preston. He taught for many years in Francis Street, Dublin. He left behind two manuscript volumes of verse.

On the fly-leaf of the book is the name: Michael P. O'Hickey, i.e., the late Very Rev. Dr. Michael O'Hickey, Professor of Irish at Maynooth College, 1895 to 1913. The little volume was bought at the auction of the books of Dr. O'Hickey in Dublin in March, 1917. Dr. O'Hickey died 19th November, 1916. The poem contains 125 verses of four lines each. There is no mention of either Fitzgerald or Manning in O'Donoghue's *Poets of Ireland*, published in 1912.

SEAN O FLOINN.

### JOHN D'ALTON, HISTORIAN

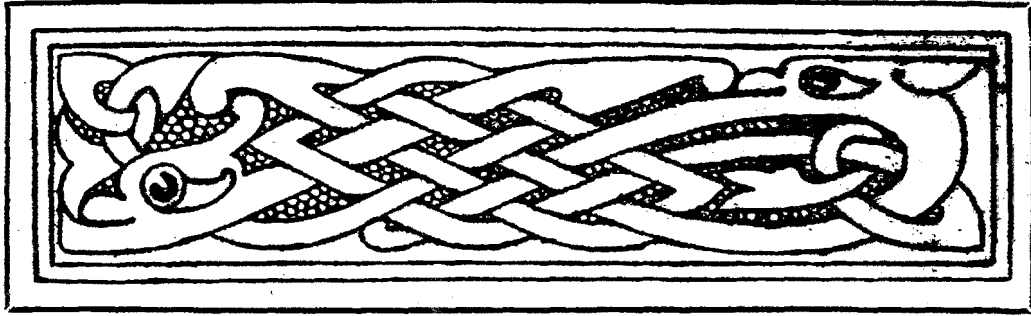
MR. B. J. DUFFY, 36 Brighton Square, Rathgar, Dublin writes: I would be grateful if you could let me know where the manuscripts and papers of John D'Alton the Historian are? A grandniece of John D'Alton gave them to the late Father Dineen. (See IRISH BOOK LOVER, Jan.-Feb., 1928). Is it still possible to locate this grandniece, as she might be able to throw some light on a family of Leyns of Ashbrook, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon? John D'Alton was a nephew of the last Peter Leyns of Ashbrook who died about 1825.

### SAMUEL FORDE: AN IRISH ARTIST ADMIRER BY DAVIS

IN HIS essay on National Art, Thomas Davis said: 'Ireland has had some great painters—Barry and Forde for example,' and again, 'though, as we repeat, Ireland possessed a Forde and a Barry; creative painters of the highest order, the pictures of the latter are mostly abroad; those of the former unseen and unknown. Alas! that they are so few.' Later in the same article he refers to 'the present glories of Cork, Maclise and Hogan, the greater, but buried, might of Forde.'

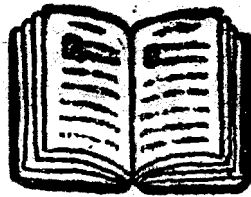
Here was strange, high praise, indeed, for one whose pictures were 'unseen and unknown'—'so few.' Probably few to-day know anything of this man whom Davis ranked so high—*with* the dead Barry and *above* the then living Hogan and Maclise. Yet he has his niche in the biographical dictionaries.

Samuel Forde was born in Cork, 5th April, 1805, died there 29th July, 1828, and was buried 'at the south side of St. Fin Barr's, a few feet from the church, under a flat stone, inscribed with the name of Henry Murrough.' This information, and nearly everything that the biographical notices tell, will be found in a memoir in the Dublin University Magazine for March, 1845 (pp. 338-357). Forde's father, a tradesman, failing in business, went to America leaving his family behind. An elder brother struggled to keep Samuel at school where he learned Latin and French. A Mr. Aungier gratuitously taught him Italian and he studied Greek by himself before he was fifteen. He loved literature, and history, too, on which he looked 'with a poet's eye for a painter's purpose.' Even as a boy his imagination teemed with subjects and his sketches were found 'scattered on the backs of letters and accounts, in old waste music, copy-books, soiled wrappers, etc.'



# the IRISH BOOK LOVER

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## *P. J. Smyth and the Waterford 'Citizen'*

[Read before the Bibliographical Society of Ireland on 30th October, 1944]

P. J. SMYTH is one of the best known of the '48 men. After his successful rescuing efforts on behalf of his condemned compatriots he returned to Ireland. Shortly afterwards he spent a period in the journalistic life of Waterford city and very little appears to be known of that episode in his career. It is not referred to in the article on P. J. Smyth which D. J. O'Donoghue contributed to the *D.N.B.*

He was one of the '48 men who were most intimate with Thomas Francis Meagher: whether that was a deciding factor in inducing P. J. Smyth to go to Waterford and endeavour to keep alive the spirit and outlook of Meagher cannot be known to-day. At any rate a group of individuals there decided to subscribe to publish a newspaper which was named *The Citizen and Waterford Commercial Record*. There were 30 subscribers of £5 each in that venture and P. J. Smyth was appointed editor of the paper. The newspaper was to be of an advanced aspect politically and special attention was to be given to the advocacy of Tenant Right. The first issue was dated September 9, 1859, and John Lawlor and P. J. Smyth were registered as proprietors.

He was in Waterford for some time before the date of the appearance of that newspaper and he had not forgotten the interests of his friend Thomas Francis Meagher. At that date Meagher was liable to arrest and punishment if he landed in Ireland, hence P. J. Smyth was engaged in organising public opinion in Waterford to demand a free pardon for Thomas Francis Meagher. The result was that on September 26, 1859 a public meeting of the citizens of Waterford was held in the Town Hall to demand a free pardon. The Mayor, Alderman John Mackesy, M.D., J.P., presided and P. J. Smyth was the principal speaker to the resolution demanding that pardon for Meagher. It was passed unanimously.

Shortly after its first appearance the *Citizen* began criticising adversely the treatment suffered by the tenants of Lord Templemore in Co. Waterford. That comment continued for a month or six weeks, finally the agent for the estate, a Mr. Knox, issued a writ for libel against the *Citizen*. In the *Wexford Constitution* for December 31st, 1859 can be found a news item stating that the publisher of the *Citizen* had been served with a summons for libel by Mr. Knox, whose management of Lord Templemore's estate had been the subject of much comment in that journal. The printer and publisher of the *Citizen* was Mr. J. H. McGrath, and a Mr. Boyd of New Ross was the solicitor acting for Lord Templemore's agent.

On receiving the writ, or summons, Mr. McGrath showed it to the Editor who, in turn, brought it to the notice of the more important of his shareholders. A meeting of the shareholders was summoned at once. They were rather terrified of facing an action for libel in which damages to the

extent of £1,000 were claimed. To relieve their anxiety P. J. Smyth offered to buy the paper from them. They refused his offer but they asked him to guarantee them for £1,000 against the possible result of the legal action. He refused and a committee of four shareholders was appointed to look after the affairs of the paper in the threatened action. The members of that committee were John A. Blake, M.P., John Power, J.P., Thomas W. Condon and John Hudson.

John A. Blake was M.P. for Waterford city. He was a dignified, conscientious man, eminently respectable and of a mildly national outlook on purely Irish questions. It would be almost impossible to imagine him supporting a separatist movement such as P. J. Smyth advocated and supported in 1848. He would, however, be sincerely sympathetic with the sufferings of those implicated in such a movement. John Power was of similar outlook. He was a large corn and meal merchant at Nos. 90 and 91 the Quay, Waterford. T. W. Condon was a '48 man; was secretary of the Waterford Confederate Club, was arrested and imprisoned in '48. He is one of Waterford's minor poets and by occupation was an iron worker and agricultural implement manufacturer with his business place on the Mall, Waterford. John Hudson resided in the Manor at that time and was for a period a P.L.G. for one of Waterford's city wards. To these must be added the name of John Lawlor who was registered as joint proprietor of the *Citizen*. He was a wool merchant in Patrick Street and Mayor of the city in 1864 and 1865. His views on national questions were similar to those of Blake.

As matters developed during the four or five weeks following the service of that writ or summons it is clear that the proprietors of the *Citizen*, and especially that committee of four or five (including John Lawlor), found P. J. Smyth a more dynamic and less tractable individual than they had anticipated. He was prepared to fight the case and stated repeatedly that there was no libel. The tenants of Lord Templemore and neighbouring landlords were all on his side but some of the shareholders of the *Citizen* and their friends advised Smyth that the tenants would let him down; that though they might tell him tales of tyranny and grievances they would never support Smyth in the witness box by sworn evidence.

The committee of four communicated with the solicitors for Lord Templemore's agent and endeavoured to placate the agent by stating that the views and criticisms of which he complained were the personal views of the Editor and did not represent the views of the proprietors. But, obviously, while they retained P. J. Smyth as Editor there was a certain haze of hypocrisy in dissociating themselves from his views. That was brought to their notice in all probability by Mr. Boyd, the solicitor for the agent. Hence, on February 1st, 1860, Mr. T. W. Condon, as secretary to the committee of four, wrote formally to P. J. Smyth that it would facilitate a settlement of the action against the *Citizen* if it could be stated that P. J. Smyth had severed his connection with that journal.

In the *Irishman* for February 4, 1860 appeared an article which stated that the people who founded and financed the *Citizen* had combined to

betray P. J. Smyth. A signed notice which he inserted in the preceding issue of the *Citizen* was reproduced in that issue of the *Irishman*. It stated :—

“ My hands are tied. This paper is not mine.  
 “ A Committee of four persons appointed at the  
 “ last meeting of Shareholders have notified  
 “ to me that no article or matter bearing on  
 “ the prosecution should this week be inserted  
 “ in the *Citizen* without their sanction.

P. J. SMYTH.”

In the same issue of the *Irishman* appeared an advertisement signed by four priests (C.C's.) from Co. Wexford. One of these was from Fethard, one from Taghmon and two from Ramsgrange, and they all promised every support to P. J. Smyth. In the same issue of that paper appeared another advertisement stating that a Waterford Defence Fund had been inaugurated and that C. W. Campbell, T.C., and John Kelly, Broad Street, were the treasurers of that fund which was to be applied in the defence of P. J. Smyth in the threatened action.

On Sunday, February 5, 1860 a meeting of the tenants of Lord Templemore, as well as of the tenants of other landlords in the six surrounding parishes, was held at Ramsgrange. It was estimated that there were 4,000 present. The meeting was held for the purpose of taking practical steps to support P. J. Smyth in the forthcoming legal action for libel. P. J. Smyth was the principal speaker and it was stated in a newspaper report that a considerable sum was subscribed. At the same time Father Michael Ahern, C.C., Waterford, wrote to the *Irishman* that P. J. Smyth could take no course other than the one he did. Father Ahern stated also that he was the first priest in Waterford to come to the aid of Smyth and that Father Crolly was the second.

On February 6, 1860 P. J. Smyth resigned the Editorship of the *Citizen* and stated that in so doing he was resigning a post the duties of which he had been prevented from carrying out for the past fortnight. It was rumoured at the time, and the rumour found expression in the public press, that the Committee of four were carrying on the editorial functions between them.

In the *Freeman's Journal* for February 10, 1860 appeared an apology from the *Citizen* to M. W. Knox, agent to Lord Templemore for the unjust and unfounded strictures passed on his management of the Templemore estate. That apology was from John Lawlor and P. J. Smyth as joint proprietors but it was stated in that apology that Mr. Smyth had then severed his connection with the paper. The costs of the plaintiff were to be borne by the *Citizen*. The apology was signed by John Lawlor and was dated February 7, 1860—the day after P. J. Smyth had resigned his editorial position in that paper. That settled the threatened legal proceedings and it was stated in the *Irishman* that the settlement was facilitated because Mr. Knox was vacating his post as agent to Lord Templemore.

An editorial appeared in the *Irishman* for February 18, 1860 and it

dealt broadly with the whole matter. It stated that the paper edited by P. J. Smyth "must be sacrificed to please the Quakers and bigots of Waterford," also that John A. Blake, M.P. would lose their support if he sponsored such views as were promulgated in that paper with which he was known to be associated.

March 4, 1860 saw another meeting of tenants held at Ramsgrange, Co. Wexford. The principal speaker was P. J. Smyth and the meeting was as large, if not larger, than the one held a month earlier. P. J. Smyth stated to that meeting that he did not withdraw one word of his criticisms, nor did he apologise for even one syllable of them. A resolution was passed unanimously describing the conduct of the majority of the proprietors of the *Citizen* as dishonourable, disgraceful and an outrage because they had abandoned the cause of the tenants. Another resolution was proposed by P. J. Smyth thanking C. W. Campbell and John Kelly of Waterford as well as the men of Ballybricken. It was adopted with acclamation.

That ended the connection of P. J. Smyth with the affairs of the *Citizen*. The publicity which the paper received as a result of matters which have been detailed did not add to its prestige and it was not a commercial success—at least while it remained in the hands of the original proprietors. Early in the sixties of last century the paper was purchased by J. H. McGrath, the original printer and publisher and he carried it on until his death. In April, 1862 the name was changed to the *Waterford Citizen*.

When P. J. Smyth died in January, 1885, a note appeared in the *Waterford News* referring to the foundation of the *Citizen*. That note was evidently from the pen of Cornelius Redmond who had founded the *Waterford News* in 1848, and was its editor and proprietor in 1885. He had thus personal knowledge of the founding of the *Citizen* and of all that happened to it. That note stated that twenty-six years earlier, with John A. Blake and a small local company P. J. Smyth started the *Waterford Citizen*; that it was on very advanced principles; that it was not a commercial success, and that, accordingly, it was handed over to its printer, J. H. McGrath, who was to carry it on advocating the same views.

The cessation of his connection with the *Citizen* did not end the association of P. J. Smyth with Waterford. His editorship of the *Citizen* ceased on February 6, 1860, and in the following April he delivered a lecture to the Waterford branch of the Catholic Young Men's Society which was then established only a short time. That lecture was published by John F. Fowler, 3 Crow Street, Dublin in pamphlet form, price 6d., under the title of "Australasia." A favourable review can be found in the *Limerick Reporter* for June 22, 1860. In the same year he published another pamphlet, also by Fowler, at sixpence. That second pamphlet in that year was entitled "Notes on Direct Communication between Ireland and France." A review can be found in the *Irishman* for December 29, 1860. A copy of each of those two pamphlets was in possession of the late Captain de Lacy Smyth, son of P. J. Smyth. The second one is not mentioned in the article contributed by D. J. O'Donoghue to the *D.N.B.*

It is worth noting that one of the children of P. J. Smyth, a daughter, was

born at No. 9 Beresford Street, Waterford, in January, 1860; that is during the period he held his editorial post on the *Citizen*.

Having delivered that lecture on "Australasia" in Waterford in April, 1860, P. J. Smyth bade farewell to that city by the Suir—but only for a period. Ten years passed away before he took any further part in the affairs of Waterford city. In 1870 there was an election for M.P. in Waterford. The only candidate offering was Ralph Bernal Osborne. He was an Englishman and it was considered shameful that no Irishman could be found to contest the representation of Waterford city with an Englishman.

John C. Hennessy was then Clerk of Waterford Union. He was a man of strong national views and the suspicion was equally strong that he was heavily impregnated with Fenianism. On his instigation P. J. Smyth was adopted as candidate to oppose Bernal Osborne in Waterford city. Smyth was defeated by eight votes. The vast majority of the adult inhabitants of Waterford city were on the side of P. J. Smyth but they had no votes. That election was one of the most tumultuous and expensive that Waterford city ever experienced. Osborne's supporters had their windows and doors smashed and the ratepayers of Waterford city had to pay approximately £2,500 for the damage done to property on that occasion.

John C. Hennessy had to leave the country with some precipitancy. He went to New York where his three sons occupied prominent positions in the world of journalism. He has left on record an account of the reasons which led to P. J. Smyth being selected as candidate for Waterford in 1870. It may be worth recording that John A. Blake opposed Smyth in that Waterford election of 1870. His defeat at that election ended the association of P. J. Smyth with Waterford.

MATTHEW BUTLER.

## *Cúirt an Mheadhon-Oidhche—An American Translation*

I POSSESS a copy of a verse translation of Merriman's *Cúirt An Mheadhon-Oidhche* done in America. It is bound in paper (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5") pp. viii+47. The title page is as follows: *The Midnight Court, /Literally Translated from the original Gaelic./By/Michael C. O'Shea./200 Copies privately printed./Boston :/Printed For The Author./1897.*

In the Introduction the translator sets forth the genesis of the work:

"The following translation of the Gaelic Poem (*Cúirt an Mheadhon Oidhche*) 'The Midnight Court,' now for the first time printed, was made by me many years ago, while I was a resident of Beverly, Mass. The undertaking was actually forced on me by my late much lamented friend, Mr. Denis Galvin of Boston, a splendid linguist as well as an able mathematician. He had read and admired, as well as I had, several episodes in this poem in the original, exclusive of the objectionable passages in it. He entertained an idea of my ability as a translator of Gaelic much

## John Killilea

*Read before the Bibliographical Society of Ireland on March 26, 1945.*

IN ALL PROBABILITY John Killilea was a native of Waterford and served his apprenticeship to the printing trade. My earliest note of him is dated September, 1839, when he announced that he had bought the printing business of the late Mr. Hordum in Waterford. From that time onwards his career in Waterford can be traced with reasonable accuracy.

In December, 1842, John Killilea was admitted a member of the Repeal Association and in December, 1843, he subscribed £1 to the Repeal Fund then being collected in St. Patrick's Catholic parish in Waterford. These incidents are indicative of his personal views at that time. His printing business was situated in that parish.

The newspaper known as *Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle* saw some changes of ownership since Philip Barron had parted with it at the end of 1834 or early in 1835. In February, 1843, it became the property of Edward Netterville Barron, a Waterford solicitor, and had Piers Quarry Barron as printer and publisher. The name of Quarry Barron continued in that capacity until the issue for January 20, 1844. His name appeared on that issue but the next issue was printed and published for the proprietor by John Killilea. From that date onwards John Killilea was associated with the *Waterford Chronicle*.

At that time the *Waterford Chronicle* was a stout supporter of Repeal. Mr. E. Netterville Barron decided to relinquish the ownership and it was purchased by John Killilea. That made no change in its outlook. It supported O'Connell and was a vigorous opponent of the Young Ireland Movement.

In 1847 the offices of the *Chronicle* were changed to 109 The Quay, Waterford. Early in 1848 Thomas Francis Meagher became the Young Ireland candidate for the parliamentary representation of Waterford City. No language was considered too strong by John Killilea to denounce Meagher. Killilea described Thomas Francis Meagher as "an addle-pated scamp"; condemned his "treachery, cowardice and ruffianism"; told him that "we were trusted and respected before such a tadpole as Thomas Francis Meagher was in existence." When the result of that election was announced Killilea wrote that "through the vile efforts of T. F. Meagher and his low, mean, shirtless, shabby, pennyless, infamous, demoniac mob, the disgrace of being represented by an ex-whig supporter comes upon the City of Waterford."

John Killilea used similar language in denouncing landlords and landlordism. One of the landlords so denounced—Arthur Kiely Ussher of Ballysaggartmore—took legal action against John Killilea and secured a verdict against him and the *Chronicle*.

Meantime the British Government in Ireland had moved against the Young Ireland leaders; as a result, the views of John Killilea changed



completely as far as they were concerned. When Thomas Francis Meagher was arrested, Killilea announced that "one and all curse forth their bitter anathemas on his persecutors—the destroyers of our soil." When Mitchel was arrested Killilea wrote and published a fierce article entitled "The Crime of being a Patriot." He had thus become an enthusiastic supporter of the '48 men and the view they represented.

His condemnation of landlords, his support of the '48 men, and his anti-British views brought John Killilea under the notice of the British authorities. His premises were raided and searched by the Constabulary under the command of the local sub-Inspector, a Captain Gunn. He wrote and published a sarcastic note on that search; he pointed out that the name of the man who led the raid was most appropriate for a warrior and he pictured the police as searching most minutely for Michael Doheny under or behind the printing machine.

Shortly afterwards he left Waterford to attend and report the trials of the '48 men in Clonmel. Just beyond Carrick-on-Suir his car was stopped by the Constabulary on a warrant signed by H. W. Briscoe, Tinvane. John Killilea was arrested and brought on to Clonmel, but instead of going to the Press table he was lodged in Clonmel prison on a charge of being concerned in treasonable practices. His arrest took place on September 26, 1848; he was never brought to trial nor was any effort made to prove his connection with, or participation in, treasonable practices. In its issue for January 14, 1849, the *Dublin Evening Mail* stated that there were then "two State prisoners still in Clonmel jail—Maurice R. Leyne and John Killilea. The latter was arrested on September 26, 1848, charged with aiding John O'Mahony to escape." John Killilea was released early in February, 1849.

During the imprisonment of John Killilea the *Waterford Chronicle* was carried on but in May, 1849, he issued an announcement that in order to protect his property from the inroads of Arthur Kiely Ussher he was obliged to discontinue publication of the *Chronicle* for a week or two. Although, as will be seen, he made some efforts to republish the *Waterford Chronicle*, he never did, and that marked the end of that newspaper known so long as *Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle* and which had Philip Barron as its most distinguished owner. It ended its existence in the proprietorship of John Killilea with the issue dated May 5, 1849.

Due to the action of Arthur Kiely Ussher there was a forced sale of the plant, type and machinery of the *Waterford Chronicle* on or about May 13 or 14, 1849. A Mr. Patrick Flynn, a spirit dealer of George's Street, Waterford, purchased the entire printing plant and machinery at that auction for a small sum. That night, however, John Killilea entered the premises and removed the whole of the plant and type. Considerable litigation ensued and the final decision was that John Killilea would retain possession of the plant and machinery conditional on paying to Flynn the amount the latter had paid at the auction for the whole plant.

On May 16, 1849, an announcement appeared that the interest of John Killilea in 109 The Quay would be sold. It was stated that those premises

were then occupied by him and he was described as proprietor of the *Waterford Chronicle*. No sale materialised and a similar announcement appeared in July 7 in the same year giving as a reason that Mr. Killilea was moving to another part of the city. He announced on August 22, 1849 that he would renew publication of the *Waterford Chronicle* on September 21, 1849, from 34 Barronstrand Street. That promise was not kept and he never renewed publication of that newspaper.

In the *Tipperary Vindicator* for August 4, 1849 appeared an obituary notice of Mrs. Killilea, wife of John Killilea, proprietor of the late *Waterford Chronicle*. She had died in Waterford from cholera. In the *Waterford News* for September 16, 1850, appeared a news item that John Killilea, late proprietor of the *Waterford Chronicle* had arrived in New Orleans and had obtained a post on the American press. The *Waterford News* of January 30, 1879, reported the death of John Killilea in New Orleans on January 10 of that year. That note stated that he had married in 1850 a Mrs. Hamilton and by that marriage had two children—a son named James Killilea and a daughter who was then Mrs. Ticher. He would appear to have been married twice and his connection with printing and journalism reached from Waterford to New Orleans.

When it was known in Waterford that John Killilea would not renew publication of the *Chronicle* a Patrick Flynn, probably the man who had bought and lost John Killilea's type and machinery decided to publish a newspaper to be called the *Waterford Chronicle*. On March 22, 1850, a notice was issued from the *Chronicle* office, The Quay, Waterford, that a new Liberal newspaper would appear shortly; on May 3, of that year, a notice was issued from the *Chronicle* office, 31 George's Street, Waterford, that because the printing materials were in the condition known as "pye" the publication would be delayed until 11th or 15th of that month. The first issue of that *Waterford Chronicle* appeared on August 3, 1850, but it was a different newspaper to that owned and edited by John Killilea.

MATTHEW BUTLER.

P. J. SMYTH, (*I.B.L. XXX, p.4*)—CORRECTION

Lord Templemore's estate was in Co. Wexford not Co. Waterford.—M.B.

WHITE, PRINTER, FLEET STREET

CAN ANY READER give information about a family of "Whites" who were printers in Fleet Street, Dublin, about 1810. A famous Dominican Father Concanen White, D.D., O.P., who died about 1885 was a son of this printer. Tradition has it that Mr. White came to Dublin from Kilbegnet, Co. Roscommon (on the Co. Galway border). His wife, Miss Concanen was born without any doubt in Kilbegnet.

B. J. DUFFY.

## Notes and Queries

### REV. MR. ELLIOTT OF WATERFORD

IN *I.B.L.* xxx, No. 2, p. 41, there is a reference by P. S. O'H. to a Novel of Welsh life on the flyleaf of which is written that the author was Rev. Mr. Elliott of Waterford. According to Rennison's "Succession List" the only clergyman named Elliott who officiated in the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore was Rev. Robert Elliott. In 1823 he was appointed Curate of Whitechurch and in January 1828 became Vicar of Ringagoonagh where he remained until 1833 when he was succeeded by the much better known Rev. James Alcock.

That ended his official connection with the Waterford diocese, but whether that ending was due to death, resignation or transference to another diocese is unknown to me. The two parishes in which he officiated are in the West of the county and far removed from Waterford City.

Where did he obtain the local atmosphere for a Welsh Novel published in 1797—if he was the author? He may have been a Welshman or have officiated in Wales before coming to the Waterford diocese. The note on the flyleaf suggests that he was living when that note was written, and since the handwriting suggests early 19th century calligraphy, it is possible that the Rev. Robert Elliott of 1823-1833 was the author.

That does not exclude the possibility that a Rev. Mr. Elliott who did not officiate in the diocese, may have resided in Waterford during the early 19th century.

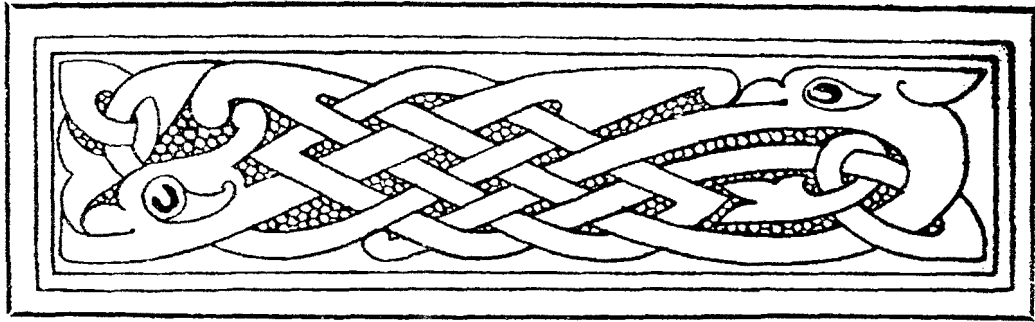
MATTHEW BUTLER.

### WILLIAM CARLETON (*I.B.L.*, xxx. 39).

IN SIR THEODORE MARTIN'S memoir of his wife, Helena Faucit, the Shakespearian actress (1900) are accounts of her various appearances in Cork and in Dublin, and extracts from Irish newspaper comments on her acting, and so on. Amongst these, it may be noted that there are a long three page letter from William Carleton to Dr. William Stokes (pp. 176-178) a long letter of Carleton's reprinted from *The Dublin Express* and portion of a letter from Carleton to Sir Theodore (Pages 215-217).

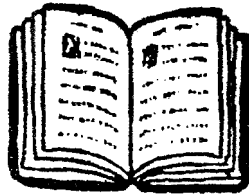
Thomas Davis, also, was very struck with Miss Faucit's acting. He inscribed to her, in March 1845, a copy of the quarto edition of *The Spirit of the Nation*, now in my possession. I bought it in June 1916 from Crowe of Wrexham, off a catalogue of Sir T. Martin's library, which he had purchased. I do not appear to have kept the catalogue, but I remember it. Practically every book in it was a presentation copy from the author, mainly 19th century literature.

P. S. O'H.



# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

CEIST AGUS FREAGRA



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Notes and Queries

Reviews of books in Irish, books by Irish authors and  
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Edited, printed and published by Colm Ó Lochlainn at the Sign  
of the Three Candles, Dublin, and to be sold for Eighteen Pence

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## Notes and Queries

### GOVERNMENT PRINTING IN WATERFORD

THE FOLLOWING references to printing in Waterford do not appear to have been printed. I have taken them from the Prendergast MSS., Vol. ii, p. 69, in the King's Inns Library. They had been copied by Prendergast from the Commonwealth Council Book, Orders 1651-3.

Ordered that the Commissioners of Revenue at Waterford do forthwith secure the Printing Press belonging to the Commonwealth in that City, locking up the room where it is, that nothing appertaining thereto may be embezzled or disposed of until further Order. And the said Commissioners are also to forbear paying of Peter de Peine any salary as from this time.

Kilkenny, Sept. 30, 1652.

Ordered that Col. Lawrence do cause as many of the Printed Coppies of the Act for ye Settlement of Ireland that are already printed at Waterford to be forthwith sent to us, and the Commissioners of Revenue at Waterford are hereby ordered to value the same and to cause satisfaction to be given to the Printer out of the Receipts of Excise there. And for so doing this shall be their warrant.

Kilkenny, 15 Oct., 1652.

A reference to printing at Waterford by de Peine in 1647 may be found in I.B.L., xxiv, pp. 75-7.

JOHN BRADY.

### PSEUDO-IRISH SONGS

It is extraordinary how apt the English-speaking people of Ireland are to accept as genuine almost anything that has a slight pretension to be an Irish song. To the long list of *Acushlas* and *Mavourneens*, *Roses of Tralee*, *Kilkenny*, *Mooncoin*, etc., some correspondents in a Dublin newspaper recently sought to add *Barney, take me home again*, and *I'll take you home again, Kathleen*.

Both these songs are of American origin, and were popularised by the blackfaced minstrel troupes (so called) seventy or eighty years ago. A book titled *Fifty Minstrel Songs* was published in the early years of this century by Bayley and Ferguson of London and Glasgow. The editor was W. H. Maxfield, and in it *Barney, take me home again* is printed, words by Arthur W. French, music by George W. Persley (author also of that heart-rending ditty *Won't you buy my pretty flowers?*). *I'll take you home again, Kathleen* is also printed, words and music by Thomas P. Westendorf. These names and evidence of origin should dispel all further suggestions that the songs are Irish.

The same collection also contains the song by George F. Root *Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching* which, through its association with T. D. Sullivan's tribute to the Manchester Martyrs *God Save Ireland*,

## Annual Report 2001

### *SUMMARY*

No. of patrons in registration	
No. of issues	
No. of bookstock	
No. of discards	
No. of Acquisitions	

### *COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEAR*

	2001	2000	% Change
<b>Bookstock</b>		98,927	
<b>Issues</b>		171,628	
<b>Membership</b>		10,943	
<b>Fines</b>		6,602.42	
<b>Card fees</b>		10,948.98	
<b>Holds placed</b>		7,697	
<b>Overdue notices</b>		7,937	

### *CORE STATISTICS PER BRANCH*

	Stock Nos.	2001 Acquisitions	Membership	% Change from 2000	Issues	% Change from 2000
<b>Tram</b>						
<b>Dvan</b>						
<b>Lism</b>						
<b>Port</b>						
<b>Dune</b>						
<b>Capp</b>						
<b>Stra</b>						
<b>HQ</b>						
<b>Schools</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>						

**Stock per Branch**

	Adult	Children	Local	Reference	Young Adult	
	AS	CS	LSS	RS	YAS	TOTAL
Capp						
Dune						
Dvan						
HQ						
Lism						
Port						
Schools						
Stra						
Tram						
Unexplained						
TOTAL						

*Pie chart to be amended also.*

