

Newsletter



Economic and Social History Society of Ireland

No. 16

Spring/Summer 2005

‘[THE] FIRST SHALL BE LAST’ (Mark 10:31)

A prominent historian once told me, “if I ever edit a series on the history of Ireland I will call the Medieval volume ‘volume one’ and should the Early Medieval volume ever appear I would call it zero”. This comment was inspired by the failure of the *Helicon History of Ireland* and the Royal Irish Academy/Oxford *New History of Ireland* to provide its readers with a Prehistoric/Early Medieval volume. Wisely, Longman’s *History of Ireland* avoided this pitfall by starting their series with Dáibhí Ó Cróinín’s *Early Medieval Ireland 400–1200* (1995).

And now comes the welcome news that Dáibhí Ó Cróinín has once again come to the rescue with the first and final volume of the Royal Irish Academy/Oxford *A new history of Ireland, vol. i, Prehistoric and Early Ireland*. Planned and established by the late T.W. Moody in the 1960s, the first volume (iii) was written by 1973 and published in 1976. Almost thirty years later this great project is finally completed with volume i.

Ó Cróinín deserves a lot of credit for getting this volume together. Early medieval scholars, let alone prehistorians, do not have a reputation for being the easiest people to work with. Add to that the sheer lapse of time that called for some hard editorial decisions;

whether or not to let some well written if somewhat outdated pieces stand, how to update others, how to cope with the deaths of four contributors – James Carney, Kathleen Hughes, M.J. O’Kelly, William O’Sullivan – and the death of Ann Hamlin (who was revising the Hughes chapter). Lesser scholars might have thrown up their hands presented with these difficulties, but not the *New History* team.

Certain chapters are immediately attractive to this writer. John Andrews’ elegant prose opens the book with a chapter on the geographical element in Irish history. Donnchadh Ó Corráin’s aspects of Early Medieval society promises to be an insightful survey. Ann Buckley has a 70 page chapter on prehistoric and medieval music. I, for one, had no inkling that there was so much evidence for early music in Ireland.

This volume is a goldmine for the economic and social historian covering, as it does, the economy of prehistoric and early historic societies (chapters by O’Kelly, Barry Raftery and Nancy Edwards), the role of the church (Hughes and F.J. Byrne), language and literature (Ó Cróinín, Paul Russell, Carney and A.B. Scott), the visual arts (Hillary Richardson and O’Sullivan), architecture (Roger Stalley), Law (T.M. Charles-Edwards) and urban histo-

ry and archaeology (P.F. Wallace). The extensive bibliography (223 pages) seems to have been updated to c.1999.

Owing to the nature of the sources for this period, it is very difficult to construct a coherent narrative history of Early Medieval Ireland. *The New History* offers the following structure: 400-800 (Ó Cróinín), the Viking Age, church and politics c.750–c.1100, before Clontarf, Ireland and her neighbours, c.1014–c.1072 (chapters all by Byrne), and 1072–1166 (Marie Therese Flanagan).

This massive tome (all 1219 pages, plus 140 pages of illustrations) sells for £130.00 and deserves to be in every library if not on every individual’s bookshelf. A review of this book and *NHI VII Ireland 1921–1984* should appear in the 2006 volume of *Irish Economic and Social History*. Once again, congratulations to Ó Cróinín, the contributors and the Board of Editors.

Submissions and enquiries re submissions to:

Sean Connolly,
s.connolly@qub.ac.uk

Neal Garnham
n.garnham@ulster.ac.uk or

Books for review, or enquiries regarding the Newsletter:

Matthew Stout
matthew.stout@spd.dcu.ie

The Economic and Social History Society of Ireland’s website may be found at: www.eh.net/eshsi



REPORT ON ANNUAL IRISH HISTORY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE 2005 by Patrick Walsh and Kevin O'Sullivan

This year's annual Irish History Students Association (IHSA) conference took place in Trinity College Dublin on Friday 25th and Saturday 26th of February this year. The conference opened on the Friday evening with a stimulating opening address from Professor Jane Ohlmeyer (TCD), in which she reflected on the Irish Historical Society's ongoing reassessment of the New History of Ireland. The students' papers themselves were delivered on Saturday, in TCD, with parallel sessions going on throughout the day. The conference brought together student speakers – predominantly postgraduates – from all Irish universities as well as speakers from Oxford, Cambridge and the University of London. In addition to the large

contingent of postgraduate researchers, the four TCD undergraduate students who delivered papers continued the long tradition of undergraduate involvement in IHSA conferences. Thirty-seven speakers in total delivered papers across the thirteen sessions on a range of topics reflecting the broad interest of student research in Ireland. Attendees were treated to original research ranging from diplomacy in 6th century Gaul to the raising of partition in the United Nations via the story of Irish emigrants in early nineteenth-century Russia and male attitudes to infanticide in 1930s Ireland. The conference provided an excellent opportunity to young researchers to present their work not only in front of their peers but also estab-

lished academics in the relaxed atmosphere overseen by the established academics, senior postgraduate and post-doctorate students who chaired the various sessions. Despite the large number of papers, all sessions were well attended with over 100 delegates registering over the weekend in what is believed to be one of the largest ever attendances at an IHSA conference. In its rotation system of hosting, the conference next year reverts to the west of Ireland to the University of Limerick at around the same time of year. We look forward to seeing the same and many new faces there!

Patrick Walsh and Kevin O'Sullivan (TCD) are writing on behalf of the organising committee.

Procedure for contributing an article to *Irish Economic and Social History*:

Researchers working on any aspect of Irish social and economic history are invited to contribute articles or documents for publication in the Society's annual journal, *Irish Economic and Social History*. This well-established academic journal has a worldwide distribution. As one of the very few refereed journals specialising in Irish history it is a particularly appropriate place for new scholars to seek to publish their work.

1. Notify one of the editors of your intention to submit an article or document and indicate the likely date of submission.
2. Prepare your text in a format consistent with the journal's house style. 'Notes for contributors' are available from the editors and are also posted on the Society's website: www.eh.net/eshsi. The usual word limit is 7,000 words, inclusive of endnotes. Send three copies of a printout of the item to one of the editors. No need to send a disk at this stage.
3. Articles submitted are sent for assessment by external readers specialising in the field. Acceptance of the article for publication depends on receiving favourable readers' reports. Where readers recommend acceptance on condition that some revision is done, acceptance of the article for publication is conditional on such revisions being appropriately dealt with.

Irish Economic and Social History relies totally on the participation of today's researchers in its work of promoting and making available to an international readership the best of current research in social and economic history in Ireland. You are invited to participate in this work by contributing appropriate material to the journal.

Editors of *Irish Economic and Social History*:

Sean Connolly,
School of History,
Queen's University of Belfast,
BELFAST,
BT7 1NN
e-mail: s.connolly@qub.ac.uk

Neal Garnham,
Academy for Irish Cultural
Heritages,
University of Ulster,
Magee campus,
LONDONDERRY,
BT48 7JL
e-mail: n.garnham@ulster.ac.uk

Reviews editor:

Matthew Stout,
Department of History,
St Patrick's College,
Drumcondra,
DUBLIN 9
e-mail: matthew.stout@spd.dcu.ie



RECENT CONFERENCES by Margaret Ó hÓgartaigh

Women's History Association of Ireland, Annual Conference, Mater Dei, Dublin, November, 2004. Catherine Cox and Leeann Lane organised a very wide-ranging conference on the revival in late nineteenth and early-twentieth century Ireland and women's history. The keynote speaker on Friday night was Colm Toibín who spoke on the subject of his recent book, *Lady Gregory*. On Saturday there was a comprehensive paper by Carmel Quinlan on Thomas and Anna Haslam, the subject of her recently published dual biography. Frances Carruthers gave an original paper on the activities of Lady Aberdeen. Nicola Gordon Bowe's well-illustrated talk on female artists was much appreciated by the audience. Marnie Hay examined Bulmer Hobson and na Fianna, while Paul Rouse gave a witty paper on women and the GAA. He pointed out that men walked on the moon, before women played in Croke Park. Several speakers discussed women writers. Aurelia Spottiswood analysed Katherine Tynan and Joanna Wydenbach assessed the popular novelist and nurse, Annie Smithson. The 2005 conference will be held in Cork and the organ-

iser is Clare O'Halloran.

Inaugural Conference of the Sports History Society, UCD, February, 2005. The inaugural Sports History Conference was held in UCD and attracted a large and enthusiastic audience. Twenty papers, ranging from Sabbatarianism and the GAA in Ulster to Internal Tamponage, Hockey Parturition and Mixed Athletics in the 1930s, were presented. Maureen Murphy, a student in UCD in the 1960s, said that Charles McQuaid would not permit vaulting for female students because of its 'unnatural pleasures'. Unnatural pains were not considered! Dick Holt gave a wonderfully informed 'state of sporting history' presentation while Vincent Comerford examined the function of sport in society. Fearghal Garry gave the audience a taster for his forthcoming biography of Eoin O'Duffy, who exalted masculine virility even though he was an 'alcoholic, homosexual'. Paul Rouse and William Murphy, the conference organisers, plan to publish the proceedings of the conference.

Intellectuals and Ideology in

Twentieth-Century Ireland, St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra, April, 2005. Peter Martin gathered an eclectic group of individuals to discuss intellectuals in modern Ireland. Papers ranged from Aodh de Blacam's social and cultural thought to the historicism of Martin Mansergh. Intellectual organisations were not neglected as Thomás Finn discussed Tuairim and public discourse and Sean L'Estrange assessed Christus Rex society between 1941 and 1971. See full report on page 6.

Irish Historical Society, Trinity College, Dublin, October-April, 2004-05. Since October, IHS has been holding well-attended and entertaining discussions on the New History of Ireland. The audience for the discussion of Volume III of the NHI, attracted 73 people. This may be an IHS record! Furthermore, post graduate papers have featured at the beginning of the evening session. This novel and successful feature will continue in 2006 where postgraduates are encouraged to submit abstracts to Anne Dolan, Humanities Institute of Ireland, anne.dolan@ucd.ie if they wish to present a paper.

CALL FOR PAPERS – FIRST ANNUAL POSTGRADUATE IRISH STUDIES CONFERENCE, BATH SPA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE – 12 NOVEMBER 2005**For post graduate students and recent graduates from British Universities and colleges**

This year the Irish Studies Centre at Bath Spa University College is hosting the first of what is planned to be an annual conference, open to Irish Studies postgraduate students and recent graduates from British colleges and universities. This year's conference will have an open theme: any proposals for papers relating to Irish Studies will be considered. The aim

is to showcase the broad range of topics that are studied by Irish Studies postgraduate students and recent graduates (those who have graduated within the last three years) in Britain. A selection of the proceedings will be published.

Abstracts of c.200 words should be submitted by Thursday 30 June 2005 to:

Dr Brian Griffin,
Irish Studies Centre coordinator,
Bath Spa University College,
Newton Park campus,
Bath BA2 9BN,
England.

Tel: 01225 875526
Fax: 01225 875605
e-mail: b.griffin@bathspa.ac.uk



IRISH CONFERENCE OF HISTORIANS, 19-21 MAY 2005: INTELLIGENCE, STATECRAFT AND INTERNATIONAL POWER

This conference addressed questions arising from the development and use by rulers and states of military, diplomatic, economic and political intelligence from ancient times to the present day. Intelligence has become a recognised element in international discourse in the post-Cold War era, because of perceived new threats such as Islamic and other terrorisms, and WMD proliferation, which have prompted moves towards far greater interstate and transnational intelligence cooperation, and because of the growth in a culture of accountability in western societies which has seen the gradual release of historical records long kept secret for national security reasons. These cast fresh light on the extent and impact of secret intelligence on policy making and decision taking, in peace as well as in war. Having long been an unacknowledged element of national and international affairs, and since the 1950s in the

work of the United Nations secretariat, intelligence has become a cornerstone of discourse as states and the international community attempt to assess real and possible dangers. This is reflected in the UN Secretary General's observations on the centrality of intelligence for international security, as well as by the development of processes for intelligence sharing and collective assessment by the European Union. The consequences of poor intelligence for policy making have recently been graphically illustrated in the flawed case for action against Iraq's WMD programmes put forward by the Bush and Blair governments in 2002/3.

The conference took a long view of intelligence as an element in state and international affairs, and explored not only the more cerebral aspects of the question – broadly speaking, the collection, assessment and use of information – but more questionable aspects of broader intelligence related activi-

ties, such as the circulation of disinformation, destabilisation of states and movements, assassinations, and covert warfare against states, movements and peoples.

The plenary address was given by Professor Paul Kennedy (Yale University) on the topic of 'The parliament of Man: The past, present, and future of the United Nations'. Session one addressed the theme of Empires, diplomats and international power in the early modern world. Talks included 'The resident ambassador and the transformation of intelligence gathering in Renaissance Italy' by Professor Paul Dover (Georgian Court University, Lakewood, NJ), 'Irish agency in the Habsburg intelligence networks of Spain and Austria' by Dr Declan Downey (University College, Dublin) and 'The Eighteenth-Century Qing Empire and international power' by Professor Joanna Waley-Cohen (New York University). Sessions two and four addressed the theme

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT CONSECRATED WOMEN: TOWARDS A HISTORY OF WOMEN RELIGIOUS OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND

September 16-17 2005, Cambridge

In the Divinity Faculty, Cambridge University, and Margaret Beaufort Institute supported by the Economic History Society and the Royal Historical Society

Exploring the history of consecrated women from medieval to modern times papers will focus on four themes:

- Material culture in the convent
- Missionary ministry
- Oral history methodology
- The authorial voice of consecrated women

Guest lecturers: Dr Barbara Mann Wall (Purdue University) and Dr Ann Matthews (National University of Ireland, Maynooth)

For conference programme and booking form consult: www.margaretbeaufort.cam.ac.uk

Contact: Liz Jacobs, Margaret Beaufort Institute of Theology, 12 Grange Road, Cambridge CB3 9DU (+44) 01223 741766, e-mail: ecj27@cam.ac.uk



of Conflict, espionage and intelligence in Ireland, Britain and America. Talks included 'US consuls in Ireland, intelligence and the American Civil War' by Dr. Bernadette Whelan (University of Limerick), 'Irish intelligence and British war planning, 1910-4' by Professor Keith Jeffery (University of Ulster), 'The IRA, intelligence and Bloody Sunday, 1920' by Dr Anne Dolan (Humanities Institute of Ireland), 'Did intelligence matter?: Espionage in later Medieval Anglo-Scottish negotiations' by Dr Alasdair Macdonald (University of Aberdeen), 'English military intelligence and Ireland during the Cromwellian Wars' by Dr Micheál Ó Siochrú (University of Aberdeen) and 'Three failures and a success: Dublin Castle's intelligence assessed, 1796-03' by Professor Thomas Bartlett (University College, Dublin)

Session three addressed the theme of The Middle East and the Arab World: Ancient to Modern. Talks included, 'Trajan's Parthian adventure: Lessons in intelligence, ancient and modern' by Professor Rose Mary Sheldon (Virginia Military Institute), 'Undermining Nasser: British covert action against Egypt after Suez' by Dr. Robert McNamara (Dublin) and 'The Iraq crisis: intelligence-driven or risk-driven?' by Dr Yee-Kuang Heng (Trinity College, Dublin). Session five addressed the theme of Intelligence and war in the modern world. Talks included 'The General Staff: Maker and breaker of secrets' by Dr. David Kahn (New York), 'Stalin's use and misuse of intelligence in World War II' by Professor Geoffrey Roberts (University College, Cork) and 'India's de Valera' or 'India's Casement'?

Subhas Chandra Bose and British intelligence, 1939-1945' by Professor Eunan O'Halpin (Trinity College, Dublin). Young researchers addressed the issues of intelligence and statecraft. These included Rose Anne De Faoite (NUI Galway), John Gibney (Trinity College, Dublin), Sylvie Kleinman, (Dublin City University), Elaine Murphy (Trinity College, Dublin), Kate O'Malley (Trinity College, Dublin), Marie-Cécile Thorat (University of Grenoble). The conference was sponsored by IIS and the Department of Modern History, Trinity College, Dublin.

CALL FOR PAPERS

WOMEN'S HISTORY ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2005

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VOICES: IRISH WOMEN'S PERSONAL WRITINGS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE NUI Cork, 18 -19 November 2005

This Conference will explore Irish women's personal writings (such as diaries, letters, memoirs and autobiographies, both published and unpublished) as a rich source for understanding the mental, social and political worlds of Irish and Irish-based women from the medieval to the modern period. This kind of writing ranges from unpublished spiritual diaries of religious women to the published and widely read memoirs of notorious women, such as Mrs Leeson, a Dublin brothel-keeper of the eighteenth century. In other words, it spans the purely private and contemplative to the openly public and self-justificatory, with many points in between. Proposals for papers on any aspect of the Conference theme are welcome. Proposals (200 word max), together with a brief CV, should be sent to Dr Clare O'Halloran, Dept of History, NUI Cork, Cork by 31 July 2005. It is intended to publish a select number of the papers from the Conference.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Note: From 1 January 2002, the society's subscription was increased for only the fourth time in 30 years. The Society hopes to hold annual subscriptions at 2002 prices for at least another 3 years.

Many members paying by standing order have not updated their mandates, and thus are currently in default with their subscriptions. Please make sure you have made the relevant changes. A form for submission can be found at the following website:

<http://eh.net/eshsi/membership/MEMBERform.doc>

*Members resident outside Europe who pay through their Irish bank accounts should add €10 to the € subscription rate quoted to cover the cost of air-mail postage.

CONTACT ADDRESS:
Membership Secretary,
ESHSI, c/o Dept of Modern
History, Trinity College,
Dublin 2,
Ireland

**BYRNE-PERRY SUMMER SCHOOL:
ORIGINS AND LEGACIES OF 1916
Friday 24 June to Sunday 26 June 2005**

This year's Byrne-Perry Summer School addresses the Origins and legacies of 1916. It will commence on Friday 24th June with an opening address by Trevor Seargeant, followed by a panel discussion examining whether or not 1916 a crime. This panel will be chaired by Vincent Browne, and the panellists are Deaglán de Bréadún, Cormac O'Malley and Brendan Howlin, T.D.

On Saturday morning (25th June) the Gordon Wilson Memorial Lecture will be on John Redmond and delivered by Paul Bew. Other lectures that morning will be 'Would independence have been achieved without 1916?' by Pauric Travers and 'Did 1916 advance the position of women in Ireland?' by Sinéad McCool. The afternoon fieldtrip,

always a popular part of the weekend's proceedings, will be on the theme of John Redmond and led by Sean Mythen. We hope to visit the 1916 Room, Enniscorthy Museum; the Redmond homestead at Ballytrent House, Carne; and there will be a laying of a wreath at the grave of John Redmond. The Summer School buffet dinner will be at the Irish Heritage Centre followed by a reading from Nicholas Furlong.

Sunday morning (26th June) will see the inaugural History Ireland Debate: 'Was 1916 necessary' chaired by Tommy Graham. Participants at the debate will be Brian Hanley, Pat Cooke and Michael Laffan.

For more information about the Byrne-Perry Summer School see www.byrneperry.ie



John Redmond

**INTELLECTUALS AND IDEOLOGY IN TWENTIETH CENTURY IRELAND
St Patrick's College, Drumcondra, Dublin 9, 8-9th April 2005**

This conference was about why ideas matter in Irish history. It examined the ideologies that influenced Irish society and politics in the twentieth century. Whether it was Catholicism, Protestantism, Socialism, Nationalism, Republicanism, Modernism or Conservatism the conference participants deemed that it was time to analyse what ideas were behind the events. This conference, organised by Dr Peter Martin, offered those involved in all aspects of Irish intellectual history the chance to come together and discuss their research.

On Friday the opening session had as its theme Ideology before independence. Speakers were: Richard Mann on "Catholicity and progress": some Catholic responses to Protestants and Protestantism 1900-1914'; Matthew Kelly on 'the political ideas of William

Rooney'; and Conor McCabe gave a paper entitled 'waiting or shooting?: Irish railwaymen and guild socialism 1917-1920'. This session was followed by a wine reception where distinguished guests included the President of St Patrick's College, Dr. Pauric Travers.

On Saturday, Session 2 was on science and culture; Speakers were Susannah Riordan ("ambiguity is ended": The international dimension of Aodh de Blacam's social and cultural thought 1919-1939'), Steven Coleman ("a cat and a mouse in a box": Martín Ó Cadhain and the Irish State') and James McGeachie (George Sigerson: science and the Revival'). Session 3 had religion and reform as its theme. Speakers at this session were Marnie Hay ('Bulmer Hobson's economic ideas for Ireland in the 1930s'), Sean L'Estrange ('the Catholic clergy as

counter-revolutionary vanguard: the Christus Rex society 1941-71') and Thomás Finn ('one of the most dynamic movements among our young contemporaries: Tuarim, and public discourse 1954-1973'). Session 4 examined the intellectual and politics. Speaking at this session were Christopher Farrington ('Public intellectuals and the development of Ulster Unionist ideology and strategy 1985-2004'), John Paul McCarthy ('historicism as a political method: Martin Mansergh and the meaning of history') and Diarmuid Whelan ('ideas don't matter, what matters is me!').

Peter Martin provided the closing remarks, thanked the speakers and acknowledged the assistance of the Department of History, St Patrick's College, Drumcondra, The Research Committee of St Patrick's College and The Humanities Institute of Ireland.

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT THIRD ANNUAL HISTORIC HOUSES OF IRELAND CONFERENCE



9-10 September 2005, National University of Ireland, Maynooth

The Third Annual Historic Houses of Ireland Conference will be held at the National University of Ireland, Maynooth on 9-10 September 2005. The keynote address on 9 September will be given by Professor David Cannadine, Director at the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. Professor Cannadine is the author of 'The Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy' (1990). He will speak on the country house in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

On Saturday morning there will be a session devoted to Conservation and Restoration, with papers to be given by Christopher Moore (Historic Interiors Specialist), Mary McGrath (Conservator) and Richard Wheeler (The National Trust). On Saturday afternoon, there will be an inter-disciplinary session with papers to be given by Dr Finola O'Kane (UCD, author of *Landscape design in eighteenth-century Ireland* (2004)), Seamus MacGabhann (English Department, NUI Maynooth) and Dr John Keating (Computer Science Department, NUI Maynooth).

The final session on Saturday is devoted to 'Living with an Irish Historic House' with papers to be given by Pyers O'Connor Nash (Clonalis, Co. Roscommon) and Joanna Cramsie (Castletown, Co. Kildare). For more information see www.historicirishhouses.ie or contact conference organiser Dr Terence Dooley, Department of Modern History, NUI Maynooth, Maynooth, County Kildare., e-mail: terence.a.dooley@nuim.ie

ANNUAL ESHSI CONFERENCE: 'PRINT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN IRELAND' Held in Maynooth 12-13 November 2004

The Irish Economic And Social History held their annual conference in Maynooth last November and the theme of print and Social Change drew a large number of participants. The conference highlight was the Connell Lecture delivered by Professor Robert Welch (University of Ulster) on 'The history of the Irish book'.

Other lectures included: 'the book as an instrument of ideological change in Ireland, 1550 to 1800' (accompanied by a display of early printed books) by Dr. Thomas O'Connor, Ms. Penny Woods and Ms. Celia Kehoe (NUI Maynooth); 'the role of the private publishing press in the business of conversion: case study of the Irish Church Missions' by Miriam Moffitt (NUI Maynooth, IRCHSS); 'Where did Dubliners read in mid-Victorian Dublin? by Clara Cullen (University College Dublin); 'Monsell and the media; a

nineteenth-century spin doctor at work, 1847-74' by Dr. Matthew Potter (Limerick City Council); 'The print trade and social change in early modern Ireland' by Professor Colm Lennon (NUI Maynooth); 'Bringing the news to provincial Ireland in the eighteenth century' by Dr. Máire Kennedy (Dublin City Libraries); '"The war of words", an examination of Frank Gallagher's role in producing the Irish Bulletin during the Anglo-Irish War of Independence (1919-1921)' by Declan Jackson (UL); 'Reaction against social change in policy and the media: Ireland's treatment of German-Speaking Refugees 1933-1945' by Siobhán O'Connor (UL, IRCHSS); 'In their own words: a social profile of the Church of Ireland in the Diocese of Ferns 1945-1965' by Catherine O'Connor (UL, IRCHSS); 'The problems of Ireland solved: The Mining Journal

and copper mine development, 1835-1880' by Dr. William Mulligan (Murray State University, Murray KY); 'Almanacs and the public sphere in nineteenth-century Ireland' by Dr. Niall Ó Ciosáin (NUI Galway); and 'Map publishing as a self-conscious tool of social change in the nineteenth century' by Dr. Jacinta Prunty (NUI Maynooth).

In addition, there was a presentation and workshop on the very worthwhile 'Irish History Online' project. This is an IRCHSS-funded project and we are grateful to Professor J.R. Hill, Dr. Anthony McCormack and Ms. Mary Murray (NUI Maynooth) for demonstrating this database to the conference. The conference was ably organised by Dr. Jacinta Prunty & Ms. Miriam Moffitt and everyone who attended wishes to acknowledge their efficiency and hospitality.

CALL FOR PAPERS— ACCOUNTING, BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL HISTORY SPECIAL ISSUE – 2007, Volume 17 (3)

Studies of Irish Accounting History

Guest editor: Ciarán Ó hÓgartaigh, Dublin City University

Accounting, Business & Financial History is an international, peer-reviewed journal which covers the areas of accounting history, business history and financial history. The journal provides contributors with an opportunity to publish the results of their research into mainstream aspects of accounting, business, and financial history, and also explores the interface between these three disciplines. A particular feature of the journal is its country-based special issues which are acknowledged as having played an important part in internationalising the study of accounting history.

This special issue invites contributions that explore the nature and context of Irish accounting, business and financial history. Irish accounting history is relatively under-explored but, as a cultural, political and economic setting, is a potentially rich seam of accounting history research. In that context, the special issue intends to broaden the canvass on which Irish accounting history is traced and also add colour and context to research in the area.

Submissions which reflect the social, political, economic and geographical context of Irish accounting history are particularly welcome. For example, the implications of Irish accounting history in areas such as the accounting profession, the practice of accounting and accounting education as well as the historical interactions between accounting and other social institutions are of interest. Similarly, much knowledge may be gained through studies of the influence of accounting in particular historical settings, such as in state institu-

tions, the public service and in corporate settings. Further, studies which locate Irish accounting history in an international context, including the contribution of Irish accountants and accounting to accounting, business and financial change in other countries, are encouraged.

Potential contributors are encouraged to contact the guest editor at their earliest convenience. All submissions will be subject to the usual editorial policies of the journal. Instructions for authors can be viewed at :

<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authors/rabfauth.asp>

Papers should be submitted electronically to Ciarán Ó hÓgartaigh ciaran.ohogartaigh@dcu.ie by 30 November 2006. Early submission is encouraged.

**2005 WILL SEE
THE PUBLICATION
OF VOLUME XXXII
OF IRISH ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL HISTORY**

STUDIES IN IRISH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY

The Economic and Social History Society's pamphlet series provides useful introductions to a range of topics in the field. The studies available to date are:

1. David Fitzpatrick, *Irish Emigration, 1801-1921*
2. W.E. Vaughan, *Landlords and Tenants in Ireland, 1848-1904*
3. S.J. Connolly, *Religion and Society in Nineteenth-Century Ireland*
4. David Johnson, *The Interwar Economy in Ireland*
5. Liam Kennedy, *The Modern Industrialisation of Ireland*
6. Raymond Gillespie, *The Transformation of the Irish Economy, 1550-1700*
7. Mary E. Daly, *Women and Work in Ireland*
8. Enda Delaney, *Irish Migration to Britain*

The studies can be ordered from the publishers, Dundalgan Press, at €9 each, using the form below.

To Dundalgan Press, Francis Street, Dundalk, Co Louth:

Please send me _____ copies

of Studies in Irish Economic History, no. _____

Title _____

To (name): _____

Address: _____

I enclose Cheque/Postal Order for _____



MARY O'DOWD PUBLISHES *A HISTORY OF WOMEN IN IRELAND, 1500-1800*

Pearson Books is proud to announce the publication (0582404290, paperback, Nov. 2004, 344 pages, £19.99) of the first general survey of the history of women in early modern Ireland. Based on an impressive range of source material, it presents the results of original research into women's lives and experiences in Ireland from 1500 to 1800. This was a time of considerable change in Ireland as English colonisation, religious reform and urbanisation transformed society on the island. Gaelic society based on dynastic lordships and Brehon Law gave way to an anglicised and centralised form of government and an English legal system.

Outstanding features of O'Dowd's book include:

- An original analysis based on primary research into many different aspects of women's lives in Ireland
- Documents women's role in key events such as the Ulster plantation, the 1641 rising and the 1798 rebellion
- Assesses the attitude of the Catholic and Protestant churches to women
- Colonisation brought English and Scottish settlers to Ireland while urbanisation revolutionised the Irish economy. This book looks at the contrasting roles and status of women in the new as well as the old communities of early modern Ireland

- Explores the engagement of women with some of the key changes of eighteenth-century Ireland: the booming economy, patriot politics and the emergence of the Volunteers and later the United Irishmen

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments

Introduction

PART I – POLITICS

1. Marriage, lordship and politics, c.1500-1692

2. Politics, patriotism and the public sphere: Women and politics, 1690-1800

PART II – THE ECONOMY

3. Portions, property and home: Women and the economy, 1500-1696

4. Women and economic opportunities in eighteenth-century Ireland

PART III – RELIGION AND EDUCATION

5. Women and religious change, 1500-1690

6. Charity, catechising and convents: Women and religious institutions, 1690-1800

7. Reading, writing and intellectual interests

PART IV – IDEAS

8. Ideas about women

*A date for your diary*

**IRISH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY SOCIETY
ANNUAL CONFERENCE – 2005**

St Patrick's College, Drumcondra

Friday 11 November to Saturday 12 November

ECONOMY, SETTLEMENT AND SOCIETY

The conference will examine how economic forces shaped the settlement and society of Ireland from prehistoric times to the present day. Speakers will include distinguished representatives from the fields of archaeology, history, sociology and historical geography. Keep an eye on our website for further details: www.eh.net/eshsi, or contact Matthew Stout, Department of History, St Patrick's College, Drumcondra, Dublin 9, e-mail: matthew.stout@spd.dcu.ie.

SOCIAL HISTORY SOCIETY CONFERENCE, 7-9 JANUARY 2005 TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

by Sean O'Connell (University of Ulster)

The annual Social History Society Conference was held at TCD in January and was very successful. Amazingly, 102 papers were squeezed into an action packed and intellectually challenging three-day timetable and over 120 delegates took part in the proceedings. Those attending came from Britain, Ireland, Australia, USA, Canada, Holland, Portugal, Israel, Switzerland, New Zealand, France and Norway.

The success of the conference can be put down to the flexibility of the Society and Professor Eunan O'Halpin's enormous kettle. In recent years this UK dominated Society has taken advantage of low cost airlines to seek out interesting new venues and new networks of like-minded scholars. Thus following Rouen in 2004, where the Society launched its new journal *Cultural and Social History*, Dublin was the destination in 2005. The Society owes a debt of gratitude to Professor Jane Ohlmeyer, who made the initial arrangements with TCD on its behalf. However, rather like an episode of *Blind Date*, once Professor Ohlmeyer had brought the Society and TCD together a troubled relationship ensued. TCD initially promised so much: to host the conference dinner, to provide tea and coffee and lunches for delegates! But somewhere along the way the parties fell out and the Society was in the end grateful to Professor O'Halpin's large kettle, which was used for DIY tea making between panels. An outside caterer parachuted in sandwiches and the conference dinner was hastily re-arranged at Fado (and very nice it was too, as was Eden

on the other evening). In 2001 my colleague Professor Keith Jeffery re-christened the Society the Sociable History Society and the phlegmatic and practical response to this year's minor difficulties further underlined his point.

Whilst the logistics of this year's conference were difficult, the intellectual content was as always interesting and diverse. In the last two years the Society has dropped its former use of an overarching conference theme and replaced this with a series of sub-themes, which run from year to year and are aimed at increasing the conference's attractiveness to as wide a range of scholars as possible. As a result, the range of papers covered a very wide chronological, geographical and disciplinary spread. The significant number of papers with an Irish theme will serve to indicate this point. These included: Craig Bailey (Establishing trust through transparency: maintaining boundaries between multiple identities in the Irish Catholic delegation to London, 1805), Eugene Hynes (The social construction of outsiders: Catholic accounts of Protestant converts in Pre-famine Knock), Mike Cronin (Sam Maguire: An Irish hero in London), Sean O'Connell (Credit unions in Britain and Ireland: a comparative history), Lisa Godson (Religious material culture in the Irish Free State), Richard McMahon (Infanticide, the courts and legal cultures in Ireland, 1800-50), Myrtle Hill (Women and political activism in Ireland after the vote was won), Liam Chambers (Irish colleges in France), P.F. McDevitt (Ireland, Latin America and an

Atlantic liberation theology), Anna Clark (Wild workhouse girls and the liberal imperial state in mid-nineteenth century Ireland), and Niamh Ann Kelly (History by proxy: Art and the Great Famine in Ireland).

The first annual Harold Perkin Plenary Lecture (Perkin, who sadly died in 2004 was the founder of the Society) was also presented on an Irish theme. Professor Mary Daly spoke on the subject 'Ireland in the long 1960s: image and reality'. This was a dazzling and detailed account of the not so swinging sixties that was delivered in a style that informed both those with and those without any specialist knowledge of contemporary Irish history. Elsewhere on the programme the sociologist Professor Christie Davies, in his paper 'The strange death of moral Britain', had the admirable nerve to straightforwardly link the rise in crime and delinquency in post-1945 Britain to the parallel fall in Sunday School attendance. The award for the most imaginatively titled paper must go to Anne-Marie Kilday for 'Love to love ewe baby: Bestiality and unnatural desire in Enlightenment Scotland'. However, a packed audience, which included this reviewer, was to learn that offences against sheep did not figure in Dr Kilday's sample. Mares were much more likely to be the recipients of the unwanted attentions of their owners and others in rural Scotland. It is hard to follow that, but next year the Society's conference will run parallel to the Economic History Society's conference and will be held at Reading. Does anybody know anyone there with a large kettle?

GROUP FOR THE STUDY OF IRISH HISTORIC SETTLEMENT – 34TH ANNUAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE, SLIGO PARK HOTEL, 6-8 MAY

by Matthew Stout

President Michael O’Hanrahan was the toast of the GSIHS after the successful completion of one of the society’s best attended conference in many years. This spring the group met at the Sligo Park Hotel for a weekend of fieldtrips and lectures.

Mayor of Sligo, Alderman Declan Bree, opened the proceedings that were conducted in association with the Sligo Field Club. The opening lecture featured Jerry O’Sullivan (project archaeologist for the National Roads Authority) with an analysis of the monastic settlement of Inishmurray. This was an extremely coherent examination of the archaeological ruins that explained their place in the popular pilgrimage to this Sligo island.

Saturday morning featured four lectures: Pat O’Brien on the Ormsbys of Castledargan; Derry O’Connell on the development of functional structure in nineteenth-century Sligo; and Fidelma Mullane on the place of vernacular architecture in contemporary Ireland. The energetic and controversial Desmond Norton gave a paper based on his private archive of 30,000 letters from the 1840s written by the most important land agency in Ireland, Messrs James Stewart and Joseph Kincaid. Norton concentrated on their administration of the Palmerston Estate. We look forward to the analysis and publication of this archive in a year or two.

The great charm of the GSIHS weekends is that the lecture programme is broken up with fieldtrips. Saturday afternoon saw the Conference bus (and one sports car) head out to Parkes Castle just over the border in county Leitrim. Built by Captain Robert Parke in 1628, this picturesquely sited plantation castle was restored by the Office of Public Works in recent decades. Archaeologist Con Manning gave a brilliant introduction the castle’s history and archaeology. The group then went on to Lissadell House where we were treated to marvellous tour by one of the student guides. This also gave the group the opportunity of seeing the restoration work already well underway, financed out of the deep pockets of the new owners. The forest either side of the long driveway up to the house featured a thick carpet of bluebells, but I didn’t see any gazelles.

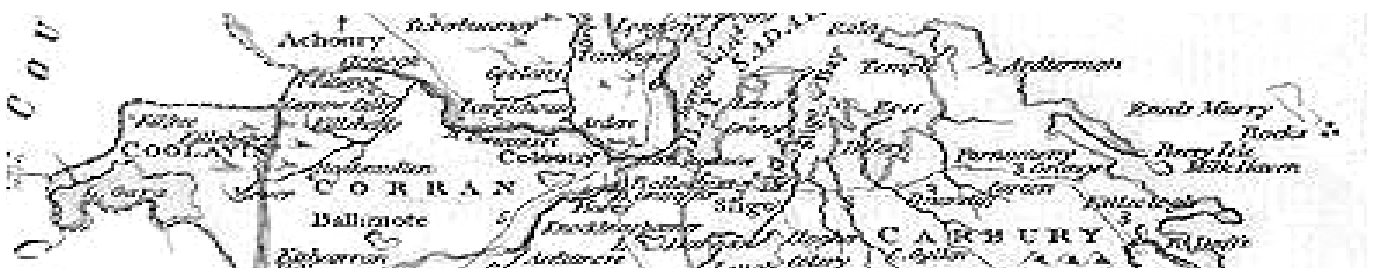
Before the conference dinner on Saturday evening the society was pleased to officially launch the publication by Four Courts Press of James Lyttleton and Tadgh O’Keeffe (eds) *The manor in medieval and early modern Ireland*. Founding member Brian Graham did the honours and gave a delightful speech which looked back over the 35 years of the society.

Sunday morning had a full programme of lectures: Christina Fredengren spoke on the crannogs of Lough Gara; Elizabeth

FitzPatrick spoke on her research into the cultural landscapes of Aughris Headland of county Sligo; John Malcom addressed the archaeology and history of Norman castles in Sligo/North Mayo; and David Fleming spoke on the history and economy of the port of Sligo. Finally, Martin and Mary Timoney finished the weekend’s lectures with a study of the rich archaeology and stone-carving tradition in county Sligo.

A large proportion of the conference attendees took their own transportation on the Sunday fieldtrip first to Sligo Abbey where Con Manning again gave a detailed and illuminating tour of the ruins. Then the party travelled to the Carrowmore Passage tomb cemetery. Stefan Bergh, who excavated many of the visited tombs, gave us a tour with a depth of knowledge only possible from someone with his degree of first-hand knowledge of the area.

This completed the busy weekend. So great was the enthusiasm from both young and old members that I suspect next years conference will attract an even larger crowd. Early indications suggest that the May 2006 conference will be in Carrick-on-Suir. For further information contact the honorary secretary, Denis Cronin, 81 Lucan Heights, Co. Dublin, e-mail: denisacronin@eircom.net or the honorary treasurer Niamh Crowley, 45 Orchard Drive, Ursuline Court, Waterford, e-mail: crowniamh@eircom.net.



Book News Book News

Old World Colony: Cork and South Munster, 1630-1830 by David Dickson

The society is pleased to note the publication of the long awaited monograph by our president David Dickson of Trinity College Dublin. This ground-breaking study focuses on one of Ireland's wealthiest regions in the early modern period, south Munster, and traces its fortunes over two hundred years. The region's strengths were its agricultural resources and its prime Atlantic location, and the rise of the city of Cork from insignificance to international importance was both critical in the exploitation of this wealth and symbolic of a new commercial order. Cork's wholesale hinterland embraced much of Kerry, Waterford and Co. Cork itself, and the study examines the whole of the region.

Old world colony traces how rural society and farming evolved, and surveys the world of landowners and of the marginalized, of wealthy merchants and the teeming masses in the mushrooming city of Cork. It seeks to integrate what is usually set apart - social, economic and political history - in a fresh and unfamiliar panorama of material and public life across the heartlands of 'the Hidden Ireland' from the era of civil war and expropriation in the seventeenth century to the era of Catholic emancipation in the 1820s.

Colonization and commerce transformed the region, but growth came at a price. Many of the problems of pre-Famine Ireland - gross income inequality and land scarcity - were precociously evident in South Munster. This study therefore sets the more familiar landmarks of the nineteenth century - agrarian conflict, structural poverty, and the collapse of food supply - in a new

Book News Book News

and more complex landscape.

The primary purpose of the book is to reconstruct the framework of a pre-modern regional society in a way never before attempted for Ireland, and to demonstrate how that society worked. Many of its findings have national implications, and the book will also be of comparative interest to students of pre-industrial European and colonial American history. The book sells for 49 euro and is available from Cork University Press: www.corkuniversitypress.com

Culture, Place and Identity, Neal Garnham and Keith Jeffery (eds)

The Newsletter would like to highlight two the books recently published by University College Dublin Press. The first of these is Neal Garnham and Keith Jeffery (eds), *Culture, Place and Identity*. Drawing on the work of specialists in art history, religion, science, sport and leisure, war, and heritage studies, this volume explores aspects of the construction of national identity in Ireland and elsewhere. The book thus transcends some of the limiting, specialism boundaries that bedevil academia and restrict a proper understanding of identity and culture, and their relations with particular places, wherever they may be. The resulting volume of stimulating essays demonstrates, among other things, that cultural history, to which this volume is a contribution, need not necessarily or exclusively be the preserve of 'cultural historians'. This collection is based on papers presented to the 26th biennial Irish Conference of Historians, held at the University of Ulster, May 2003.

Book News Book News

Contents:

- Keith Jeffery**, Introduction
- Keith Robbins (Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Wales at Lampeter) Locating Wales: culture, place and identity
- Marie Bourke** (National Gallery of Ireland) Turn of the century Irish artists and a growing sense of national identity
- Kenneth McConkey** (University of Northumbria) Politics and that girl: discourse and distraction in Orpen's 'Irish' painting
- Enda Leaney** (National University of Ireland, Galway) Science and conflict in nineteenth-century Ireland
- Mike Cronin** (De Montfort University) Sport and nation building in the Irish Free State, 1922-9
- Paul Dimeo** (University of Stirling) Cricket and the misrepresentation of Indian sports history
- Peter Wilson** (University of Sunderland) War, political culture and central European state formation from the middle ages to the nineteenth century
- Joan Beaumont** (Deakin University) Gallipoli and Australian national identity
- William Logan** (Deakin University) Hoa Lo: a Vietnamese approach to conserving places of pain and injustice
- Jock Philips** (New Zealand Ministry of Heritage) Race and New Zealand national identity

Nineteenth-century Ireland: A Guide to Recent Research, Laurence M. Geary and Margaret Kelleher (eds)

Interest in nineteenth-century studies has never been greater, and contrasts sharply with previous neglect of many aspects of that century's history and culture.

Book News Book News

Book News Book News

Book News Book News

Book News Book News

These essays by leading scholars assess and interpret developments from 1990 onwards in the field of nineteenth-century Irish studies, and from a wide range of disciplinary perspectives. The book covers political, social, religious and women's history and historical geography as well as anthropological and sociological studies of nineteenth-century Ireland. Further chapters cover nineteenth-century music, art history, literature in English, Gaelic culture and language and the Irish diaspora. This will be an invaluable research tool and reference book for many years to come.

Contents:

Political history, **Gearoid Ó Tuathaigh**

Social history, **Gary Owens**

Irish women's history, **Maria Luddy**

Religious history, **David W. Miller**

Historical geography, **Matthew Stout**

Anthropological and sociological studies, **Joan Vincent and Marilyn Cohen**

Literature in English, **Sean Ryder**
Gaelic culture and language shift, **Niall Ó Ciosain**

Art history, **Fintan Cullen**

Musicology, **Harry White**

The Irish diaspora, **Joseph Lee**

Four Courts Press have promised some very exciting titles for the year ahead. These include

***The Irish lottery, 1780-1801* by Rowena Dudley**

Lotteries were a well-established part of 18th-century life when, in 1780, the Irish government initiated the first state-controlled lottery to raise much-needed

Book News Book News

revenue. Inspired by its English counterpart, the lottery was well publicized; the draw, which took several weeks to complete, distributed a substantial prize fund in both large and small prizes. The moderately priced tickets and the century's fascination with gambling encouraged all levels of society to participate. Interest, at fever pitch during the draw, was stimulated and sustained throughout by the newspapers and the resourcefulness of ticket sellers whose ingenious schemes bolstered ticket sales. The lottery's usefulness as a money-raising device ensured its survival for twenty-one years. A plethora of regulations, designed to suppress criminal activity, failed to eradicate fraud although the integrity of the lottery itself was never questioned. The lottery ended with the Union, after 1801 Ireland's financial concerns were decided in London. Rowena Dudley is a graduate of TCD.

***Medieval Dublin VI*, Seán Duffy (ed.)**

This book is based on the symposium held in Dublin on 29 May 2004; the sixth annual symposium held under the auspices of the 'Friends of Medieval Dublin'. Contents of the volume include: Patrick Wallace (Director, National Museum of Ireland) Appreciation of John de Courcy; Linzi Simpson (Archaeologist, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd) Viking warrior burials in Dublin: is this the longphort?; Cathal Daly (Freelance archaeologist) Beyond Valhalla: the conservation of a group of Viking grave-goods from Dublin; David Dunville (Professor, University of Aberdeen) Old Dubliners and new Dubliners in Ireland and Britain: a Viking-age story; Andrew Halpin (Assistant Keeper, National

Book News Book News

Museum of Ireland) Development phases in Hiberno-Norse Dublin: a tale of two cities; Ailbhe MacShamhráin (IRCHSS Research Fellow, NUI Maynooth) The Monasticon Hibernicum project: the diocese of Dublin; Elmar Eggerer (Munich University) The guild merchant of Dublin; Claire Walsh (Archaeological Projects Ltd) Archaeological excavation of the Anglo-Norman waterfront at Strand Street Great, Dublin; Emer Purcell (University College Cork) The city and the suburb: medieval Dublin and Oxmantown; Margaret Murphy (Discovery Programme) & Michael Potterton (Discovery Programme) Investigating living standards in medieval Dublin and its regions.

Seán Duffy is senior lecturer in medieval history at TCD, and co-director of its Centre for Irish-Scottish Studies. He is the author and editor of numerous books on Irish history, and has written a substantial introduction to Four Court Press's edition of Orpen's *Ireland under the Normans* (forthcoming, 2005).

***Sources for the study of crime in nineteenth-century Ireland, 1801-1921* by Brian Griffin**

This book provides a summary of the contents of the documentary and published sources for the study of crime held in Irish and British repositories, offers suggestions on how to utilize these materials, and also discusses some of the practical problems and limitations in their use. The main focus is on material in Chief Secretary's Office Registered Papers, Outrage Reports, State of the Country Papers, Crown Files at Assizes, Chief Crown Solicitor's Papers, Crime Branch Special Papers and British Parliamentary Papers.

Book News Book News**Book News Book News****Book News Book News**

Book News Book News

Brian Griffin lectures in history at Bath Spa College, England. He is the author *The Bulkies: police and crime in Belfast* (IAP, 1999).

Sources for the history of big houses and landed estates by Terence Dooley

This book is designed to provide those interested in the history of landed estates and Irish big houses, with practical advice regarding the availability of primary sources, their strengths and weaknesses. It examines the vast array of sources available for the study of big houses, other than estate papers, such as published and unpublished auction catalogues, photographs, oral archives and architectural drawings, and provides an overview of the history of landed estates and big houses in Ireland from 1800 to the present day. Terence Dooley lectures in history at NUI Maynooth. He is the author of several books including *Inniskeen during the Great War: the political conversion of Bernard O'Rourke* (Dublin, 2004), *The decline of the big house in Ireland* (Dublin, 2000) and *The decline of Unionist politics in Monaghan, 1911-1923* (Kildare, 1988).

Also in the Maynooth Research Guides in Local History series are:

- Philomena Connolly, *Medieval record sources* (2002)
- E.M. Crawford, *Counting the people: a guide to the censuses of Ireland, 1813-1911* (2003)
- Brian Gurrin, *Pre-census sources for Irish demography* (2003)
- Brian Hanley, *A guide to Irish military heritage* (2004)
- Jacinta Prunty, *Maps and map-making in local history* (2004)

Book News Book News

Book News Book News

***The Liberty and Ormond Boys: factional riots in eighteenth-century Dublin* by James Kelly**

Compared with organized agrarian protest, factional disorder (rural and urban) in eighteenth-century Ireland has escaped close scrutiny. The Ormond and Liberty Boys have achieved a considerable measure of renown but the picture of them available to date is misleading and incomplete. The object of this study is to set the Liberty and Ormond Boys in their contemporary context. The conditions necessary to enable factions to develop and flourish in Dublin were in place by the 1720s, when the city was sufficiently developed physically and demographically to sustain the local and sectoral identities that faction required.

Nonetheless, the growth of faction could not have taken place without the breakdown in the authority of the guilds or in the absence of recreational patterns that validated violence. Beginning with the emergence of the Kevan Bail in 1729, the city was periodically racked over the following sixty years by sharp busts of violence as the contending factions sought to establish which was dominant. As the best known and most enduring the interlinked histories of the Ormond and Liberty Boys provide the centre piece of this study, but the histories of a host of lesser known factions from all part of Dublin city and county are recovered in this, the first modern attempt to establish the nature and extent of urban faction and the purpose of the violence it spawned.

James Kelly, MRIA, is head of the History Department, St Patrick's College, Drumcondra and the author of, among other books, *Sir Edward Newenham: defender of the Protestant constitution*

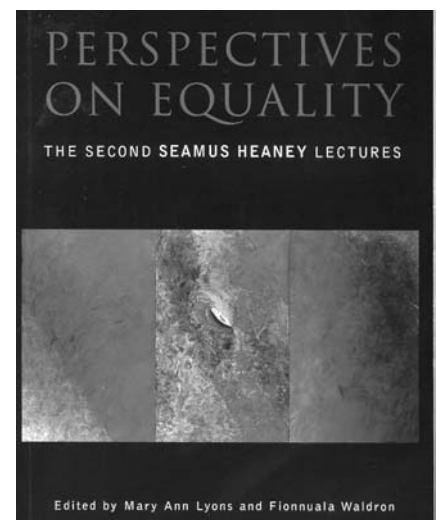
Book News Book News

Book News Book News

(Dublin, 2004) and *Gallows speeches from eighteenth-century Ireland* (Dublin, 2002)

***The Congested Districts Board, 1891-1923* by Ciara Breathnach**

The Congested Districts Board has been largely misinterpreted and in many respects ignored by revisionist and social historians; this book aims at highlighting its part in alleviating rural poverty in specified districts of the western counties. The study relies heavily on board records, especially the baseline reports, compiled in 1892. By tracing the Board's policies relating to agriculture, fisheries and domestic industry, this book shows that it succeeded in its initial stated aims and that life altered dramatically during its existence. While the issues of rural poverty, the gender division of labour, migration and emigration receive due consideration, the board's relative success is particularly highlighted following the foundation of Saorstát Éireann when congested districts or Gaeltacht areas did not receive priority. Ciara Breathnach lectures at the University of Limerick.



Just published by The Liffey Press: Mary Ann Lyons and Fionnuala Waldron (eds) *Perspectives on Equality* (Dublin, 2005, pbk €24.95, pp 250), see www.theliffeypress.com

Book News Book News Book News Book News Book News Book News

New titles from the Irish Manuscripts Commission:

A volley of execrations: The letters of John Fitzgibbon, early of Clare, 1772-1802 edited by **D.A. Fleming** and **A.P.W. Malcomson**

A comprehensive collection of the letters and papers of one of the most commanding, controversial and turbulent figures in late eighteenth-century Irish politics. Essential reading for anyone with an interest in Irish political affairs and eighteenth-century men and manners. €50.00.

The letters of Marmaduke Coghill, 1722-1738 edited by **D.W. Hayton**

One of the pillars of the Protestant ascendancy in early eighteenth-century Ireland, Marmaduke Coghill's interests touched on almost every facet of Irish public and political life. This edition of his surviving correspondence provides a revealing perspective on government and invaluable insights into the mindset of the Dublin Castle administration in the age of Swift. €40.00.

Calendar of entries in the papal registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal letters vol. xx, 1513-1521. Leo X. Lateran Registers, part one edited by **Anne P. Fuller**

The latest addition to this valuable resource for British and Irish religious history takes us into the momentous pontificate of Leo X and the age of the Reformation. Among the great and good (and not so good) whose letters it calendars are Henry VIII, Catherine of Aragon, James V of Scotland, Cardinals Bainbridge and Wolsey, Archbishops Warham and Lee, the humanists Colet and Linacre. The exhaustive index and deep scholarship in this volume in many ways makes it more valuable than the original registers themselves. €80.00.

The Irish Commission of 1622: An investigation of the Irish administration 1615-1622 edited by **Victor Treadwell**.

The papers presented in this

volume relate to the origins, work and immediate political administrative consequences of a wide-ranging commission of inquiry sent to Ireland in the spring of 1622.

Most of the Commission's reports remain unprinted and these surviving records are a primary source for the government of seventeenth-century Ireland. The Commission was the most ambitious of the spate of investigations that were a distinctive feature of early Stuart government. It addressed problems that were of the greatest concern for the future not just of Ireland, its immediate object, but of all three Stuart kingdoms in the 'British Isles'.

This book is of major importance to historians of seventeenth-century Irish and British history and has extensive material relating to the Ulster counties of Cavan, Armagh, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Londonderry and Donegal and the the history of the Plantations of Wexford, Longford, Ely O'Carroll and Leitrim as well as the central government in Dublin. €65.00.

Book News Book News Book News Book News Book News Book News

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name: Title:.....

Address for Correspondence:.....

.....

.....

New member [] Renewal [] Full time registered student (UK/IRL) []

Members may pay by banker's order, by cheque, bank draft or postal order.

Current annual subscription rates are:

INDIVIDUALS
€ 26 Stg £16 \$34

INSTITUTIONS
€ 32 Stg £20 \$40

STUDENTS
€13 Stg £8

1. BANKER'S ORDER FORM:

I WOULD LIKE TO PAY MY MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION BY BANKER'S ORDER.

To the Manager of.....Bank

Address of your bank.....

PLEASE PAY TO A/C No.

*(90-07-89) 17076415, Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin 2 (RoI)

the sum of €.....each year commencing 1 January.....

(*delete as appropriate)

*(98-01-30) 16556041, Ulster Bank, Knock, Belfast (BG&NI)

the sum of £.....each year commencing 1 January.....

MEMBER'S NAME.....

MEMBER'S CURRENT ACCOUNT NO.....

MEMBER'S ADDRESS.....

.....

SIGNATURE:..... DATE:.....

This order replaces any previous order in respect of the Society.

2. CHEQUE/POSTAL ORDER/BANK DRAFT

I enclose a cheque/postal order/bank draft for €/£ in payment of membership subscription for the calendar year 2005. Cheques payable to 'Economic and Social History Society of Ireland' should be sent to Membership Secretary, Economic and Social History Society of Ireland, c/o Department of Modern History, Trinity College, Dublin 2. Tel. Dublin 6082579. Fax 6082291.

Further details of the Society are available at www.eh.net/eshsi.