

Notes and News

It is too early yet to judge of the probable effects on this journal of the calamity that broke upon Europe last September. But there are indications, as we go to press, that, in common with other learned journals, we shall be faced with new financial difficulties as a result of the war-situation. We appeal most earnestly to our subscribers to help us to keep *Irish Historical Studies* alive, by renewing their subscriptions now, if they have not already done so, and by seeking to find new subscribers to replace those who will inevitably fall away.

Financial stringency is only one of the problems that confront us, but about no other do we feel any serious anxiety. We were never more convinced of the need to maintain this journal than now, when so much of the thought and effort of mankind is being turned to destruction. Ireland's culture is a part of the civilisation of western Europe. In so far as Ireland is immune from the present conflict, she has a special responsibility for keeping alight the flame of truth and learning.

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The two societies which cooperate in the production of *Irish Historical Studies* continue to flourish, though the Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies has to hold its meetings under the constant handicap of black-out conditions. The secretaryship of that society, which had been held by Dr. Moody since its foundation, was resigned by him in October last, in consequence of his election to fellowship in Trinity College, Dublin. The existing constitution of this journal provided that the secretaries of the two societies were *ex officio* joint editors. But the two committees considered that it would be most unwise to allow Dr. Moody to retire from the editorship, and, at the instance of the Irish Historical Society, the constitution of the journal was so amended as to vest the appointment of the joint editors in the committee of management, on the nomination of the two societies. Dr. Edwards and Dr. Moody were then reappointed joint editors. The secretaryship of the Ulster Society has been undertaken by Dr. David B. Quinn, who has succeeded Dr. Moody as lecturer in history in the Queen's University of Belfast. Dr. Quinn will be known to readers of this journal as an authority on Anglo-Irish institutions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The current programmes of the two societies are as follows:

IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

17 October 1939

Discussion: 'Things to be done in Irish history.
I—Early period. II—Ecclesiastical history.'

- 21 November 1939 Annual general meeting. 'The United Irishmen of Dublin, 1791-4.' By R. B. McDowell, B.A., Ph.D.
- 19 December 1939 Discussion: 'Things to be done in Irish history. III—Historical maps.'
- 16 January 1940 'The French invasion under Thurot.' By James J. Auchmuty, M.A., Ph.D.
- 20 February 1940 'Irish emigration into England, 1798-1838.' By Miss Barbara M. Kerr, B.A., B.Litt.
- 19 March 1940 'Strategy and tactics in Irish warfare, 1593-1601.' By G. A. Hayes-McCoy, M.A., Ph.D.
- 16 April 1940 'Contemporary accounts of the battle of Kinsale.' By James Carty, M.A.
- 20 May 1940 'A survey of Irish newspapers to 1801.' By Francis O'Kelley.

ULSTER SOCIETY FOR IRISH HISTORICAL STUDIES

- 19 January 1940 Annual general meeting. Discussion: 'The spelling of Irish names.'
- 16 February 1940 'The materials for the life of Father Mathew.' By Rev. Patrick Rogers, M.A., D.Lit.
- 13 March 1940 'The account-book of the Rev. Andrew Rowan, incumbent of Dunaghy, co. Antrim, c. 1672-80.' By D. A. Chart, M.A., Litt.D.
- 12 April 1940 'The historiography of the '98 rebellion.' By R. B. McDowell, B.A., Ph.D.
- 17 May 1940 'Recent work on the brehon laws.' By M. A. O'Brien, M.A., Ph.D.
- 18 October 1940 'Louis Crommelin.' By A. L. Carré, Dr. d'Université.
- 20 November 1940 'The rise and fall of the Belfast cotton industry.' By J. J. Monaghan, M.A.
- 13 December 1940 'The Irish parliaments of Charles I.' By Professor T. W. Moody, B.A., Ph.D.

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The first report of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences is published in the present issue (below, pp. 84-6). The committee has undertaken a new activity—the production of a duplicated bulletin, of which the first number appeared in December 1939. This bulletin, which continues one issued by the Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies from February to November 1939, contains reports of the work of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences, notes and news, and summaries of papers delivered before the Irish Historical Society and the Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies. It is supplied free to members and associates of the two societies.

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We are grateful to Mr. Herbert Wood for supplying the following corrections to passages quoted in 'Anglo-Irish local government, 1485-1534' (above, i. 379-80):

- p. 379, l. 17. For '*infra comitatus et libertatem Kildarensis*' read '*infra comitatum et libertatem Kildarenssem*'.
- , n. 1, l. 3. For 'Capitali Grossario' read 'Capitalis Grossarii'.
- , —, l. 7. For 'vicecomes' read 'vicecomitem'.
- , n. 7, ll. 2-3. For 'preveniente' read 'pervenerint'.
- , —, l. 3. For 'diligenci' read 'diligentis', and for 'nostrae' read 'nostri'.
- , —, l. 4. Delete the full point after 'confidentes', and read 'constituimus'.
- p. 380, n., l. 1. For 'Senescallem' read 'Senescallum', and for 'officii' read 'officium'.
- , —, l. 3. For 'praefata' read 'praefato'.
- , —, l. 4. For 'Deputatem' read 'Deputatum'.
- , —, l. 8. For 'viceingerentem' read 'vicegerentem'.
- , —, l. 9. For 'personas' read 'proprias'.
- , —, l. 11. For 'his tempora' read 'hic tempora'.

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The death of Tenison Arthur Groves at Kildarton rectory, county Armagh, on 21 October 1938, removed one of the most remarkable of Irish record-searchers. For many years, he spent much of his time in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and other repositories, public and private, reading and making excerpts from manuscripts of all kinds. The immediate object of his searches was genealogical, and he seldom transcribed any document *in extenso*, but on the other hand, he usually noted anything that interested him, whether or not it was relevant to the particular search on which he was engaged. And so he accumulated a vast collection of material from many sources—wills, pipe rolls, summonister rolls, chancery bills etc.—very little used by historians. The destruction of the Irish Public Record Office in 1922 has given this collection a unique value, since so many of the original documents from which it was compiled no longer exist. Its historical interest extends far beyond its genealogical content,¹ and its chronological range is very wide. It will therefore be a matter of satisfaction to students of Irish history that, with the exception of the Derry portion, which has been sold to the Very Rev. R. G. S. King, dean of Derry, the Groves collection is now in public custody, part of it having been acquired by the record office in Dublin and the rest by that in Belfast. We look forward to the publication of calendars, or at least catalogues, of the material in the possession of these two offices respectively.

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¹ For an example of the use to which the Groves' material can be put in elucidating local government, see T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry plantation, 1609-41*, ch. xii, § 4, and appendix F.

A useful reference-list is the Irish Manuscripts Commission's *Catalogue of Publications issued and in preparation, 1928-38* (Dublin: Stationery Office [1939]), which may be obtained free on application to the Government Publications Sale Office, 3-4 College Street, Dublin.

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The introduction and indexes prepared by Professor Kathleen Mulchrone for the facsimile reproduction of the Book of Lecan (see above, i. 302-3, 408) have now been issued by the Stationery Office as a separate publication. Copies are obtainable from the Government Publications Sale Office, Dublin (price 6s.). The following corrigenda are noted on an attached slip :

title page. For 'Leacain' read 'Leacáin'.

p. x, col. 2, l. 9. Delete 'corroborates the statements regarding Ussher, and'.

p. x, col. 2, l. 17. For 'This was Piers family.' read 'Rev. Paul Walsh identifies this signature as that of Henry Perse, secretary to Sir Arthur Chichester, the lord deputy of Ireland (see *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, lii, pp. 70-1; *Journal, Galway Arch. Soc.*, xviii, p. 95; *Catholic Bulletin*, xxviii, p. 647). An Inquisition of the Ó Dubhda country, in which the Mac Fir Bhisigh family possessed an estate, was taken in 1609, and in 1611 this Inquisition was passed to the public Escheator by an agent of Henry Perse (see *Catholic Bulletin*, xxix, p. 404). Rev. Paul Walsh shows that the Henry Piers to whom a grant of the tidal fishery of the Moy was made on 15th June, 1613 (*Patent Rolls*, Ja. I, p. 529), was none other than Chichester's secretary and that the Book of Lecan was acquired by Perse in the course of his operations in Ó Dubhda's country.'

p. x. Delete nn. 16, 17, 18.

p. xliii. Read 'Beandacht De foraib uili'.

p. xlvi. Read 'Rotfia a mBroccros'.

p. l. For 'Grammatical' read 'Genealogical'.

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Copies of all back numbers of this journal are available at the original price, on application to the treasurer. A few binding-cases for Vol. i are also still obtainable (price 3s. 6d., post free).

THE EDITORS

1 January 1940