

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND POLICY

- 108 Black, R.D. Collison. *Economic thought and the Irish question, 1817-1870*. Cambridge, Eng.: 1960. 298 p.
Bibliography: p. 249-292.
A case study of the relationship between economic theory and economic policy, set in 19th century Ireland. By the time of the amalgamation of British and Irish exchequers in 1817, political economy was a growing field; at the same time, fundamental problems of the Irish economy, such as overpopulation and insecurity of land tenure came into view. Black considers the degree of influence political economists had on government policies, and the extent to which the results of these policies altered theory.
- 109 Butler, William Francis Thomas. *Confiscation in Irish history*. Port Washington, N.Y.: 1970. Reprint of 1917 ed. 270 p.
Bibliographical footnotes.
A valuable summation of the history of confiscations in Irish history. Butler deals with the Tudor confiscation, the Plantations of Ulster and Leinster, the confiscation of Connaught and Ormond, the Cromwellian confiscation, the Restoration settlement, Jacobites and Williamites, and the results of confiscation.
- 110 Edwards, Robert Dudley, ed. *The great famine: studies in Irish history, 1845-52*. Editors, R. Dudley Edwards and T. Desmond Williams. 1st U.S. ed. New York: 1957. 517 p.
Bibliographical references included in "Notes" (p. 437-498)
"Select bibliography": p. 499-509.
Treats the famine years as the watershed of modern Irish history. Several chapters give a general account of Irish life in the 1800-50 period; others analyze the agricultural system, political background of the famine years, the relief system, the effect on the folk tradition, and emigration. A chapter by Sir W.P. MacArthur relates the medical history of the famine.
- 111 Godkin, James. *The land-war in Ireland; a history for the times*. London: 1870. 436 p.
A history of Ireland's agrarian wars from the rule of the O'Neills to the 19th century by a former member of the Irish Tenant League. Godkin, an ardent admirer of Gladstone, felt that if Gladstone's land bill were passed, it would lead to a more "perfect union" with England and peaceful relations.
- 112 Great Britain. Parliament, 1643. *A declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, concerning the present lamentable table and miserable condition of Ireland... whereunto are added, the several propositions made by the Committees of the House of Commons, and the Committee of Adventurers chosen in London out of the body of the Adventurers, and ratified by the House ... Die Lunae, 19 June 1643*.
13 p.
Parliamentary declaration on the miserable condition of the Irish Protestants as a result of famine. Includes votes and propositions made by the House of Commons and the Committee of Adventurers for the encouragement of relief for the Irish Protestants, the "general cause of religion," and the safety of the kingdom against rebellion.
- 113 Malthus, Thomas Robert. *Occasional papers of T. R. Malthus on Ireland, population, and political economy, from contemporary journals, written anonymously and hitherto uncollected*. Ed. and with an introductory essay by Bernard Semmel. New York: 1963. 281 p.
Bibliographical footnotes.

Contains Malthus' anonymous articles in the *Edinburgh Review* and *Quarterly Review*, and articles by Mill and Empson on Malthus. These articles should be of great interest to those concerned with the evolution of Malthus' philosophy. The introduction analyzes Malthus' relations with the leading reviews of the time, his role in some controversies of his day, and the meaning of the articles for the development of the Malthusian doctrine.

- 114 Marshall, William. *The rural economy of the west of England: including Devonshire and parts of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall. Together with minutes in practice...* London: 1796. 2 V.

The author discusses West Devonshire, the South Hams of Devonshire, the mountains of Cornwall and Devonshire, North Devonshire, the Vale of Exeter, the Dairy district of West Dorsetshire, and the Vale of Taunton. He surveys the physical features, political divisions, society, products, woodlands, agriculture, etc., giving an account of their existence in the late 18th century. The major emphasis is an analysis of methods of rural economy.

- 115 O'Connell, Daniel. *Observations on corn Laws, on political pravity and ingratitude, and on clerical and personal slander, in the shape of a meek and modest reply to the second Letter of the Earl of Shrewsbury... to Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, esq..* Dublin: 1842. 182 p.

O'Connell, Lord Mayor of Dublin, wrote these observations in reply to a letter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, in which the Earl called on Catholics to support the retention of the Corn Laws. O'Connell puts forth reasons for considering the Corn Laws unjust, and ascribes all Irish troubles to misgovernment under the *union*. Also has O'Connell's "Letters to the Reformers of England on the Reform Bill for Ireland," asserting Irish rights and exposing opponents.

- 116 Pim, Jonathan. *Condition and prospects of Ireland and the evils arising from the present distribution of landed property: with suggestions for a remedy.* Dublin: 1848, xxiii, 348 (i.e. 354) p.

The author was one of the secretaries to the Central Relief Association of the Society of Friends. His argument is that the condition of the landed property in Ireland contributed more than any other cause to the poverty of the people and increased the effects of the famine. He suggests dissolution of large encumbered estates, security and simplicity of title, and alteration of the system of transfer and sale of land.

- 117 Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon. *Ireland in the new century.* Port Washington, New York: 1970. Reprint of 1904 ed. xviii, 300 p.

Bibliographical footnotes.

Plunkett wrote this work because he saw "a wholly new spirit, clearly based upon constructive thought, and expressing itself in a wide range of practical activities" developing in Ireland. He relates his "theoretical" ideas (expressed in the first 6 chapters on English misunderstanding, the Irish mind, politics, religion, education, and nationalism) to practical considerations such as the I.A.O.S., the Recess Committee, and the New (Agricultural) Department.

- 118 Rosenbaum, Simon, ed. *Against home rule; the case for the union*, by Arthur J. Balfour (and others) With an introd. by Sir Edward Carson, and pref. by A. Bonar Law. Port Washington, New York: 356 p. First published in 1912.

Bibliographical footnotes.

The case against Irish Home Rule, by various men favoring the Unionist Party stand including Bonar Law and Balfour. They call for "a constructive policy for the regeneration of Ireland," opposing Home Rule on the grounds that it would weaken national position, decrease prosperity, and inflict "intolerable injustice" on the minority in Ireland. The main consideration seems to be a desire to retain the "protection" of British law.

119 Smyth, George Lewis. *Ireland: historical and statistical*. London: 1844-49. 3 v.

A history of Ireland, its public works and joint-stock enterprises, with an analysis of the land which gives details of confiscations and forfeitures, conduct of landlords, and conditions of the tenantry. Smyth's purpose was to show the development of the actual state of the country and the evils retarding the prosperity of Ireland. A much-esteemed work. The author gives a statistical and political summary of Ireland down to 1844, its state at the English invasion, and his "Outlines of the history of the connection with England," as well as chapters on religion, education, trade, etc.