Directories

82 The Dublin Almanac, and general register of Ireland... 1835. Dublin. 344 p. plus advertisements and annals of Dublin.
Contains the calendar, fairs, post-towns; The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, household and state officers, peers, Knights of St. Patrick, baronets, foreign titles, and knights bachelors; law, naval, military, police, revenue, and ecclesiastical departments; public boards, colleges, literary and scientific institutions, charitable institutions and banks; official authorities of counties, cities, and towns, lists of both houses of Parliament; the Royal Household, King's Ministers, government and public offices in England; ambassadors, etc.

Written in a popular, readable style, this volume is meant to be a simple and comprehensive treatment of the subject. The arrangement of topics seems haphazard, but much useful and interesting information is included, such as a list of jurors of the city (with residence, occupation and rating), a city street directory, and historical sketches.

84 Industrial survey and business directory for the city and county of Cork. Dublin: 1960. 312 p,
Designed to promote industrial development of Ireland, particularly Cork. Contains articles on the city and county of Cork, and planning for new industries in Ireland; lists industrial firms and central and auxiliary creameries; and includes a classified business directory of the city.

85 Leet, Ambrose. A directory to the market towns, villages, gentlemen's seats, and other noted places in Ireland... to which is added a general index of persons names... together with lists of the post towns and present rates of postage throughout the empire. 2d ed., collected and arranged in alphabetical order. Dublin: 1814. 4, 394, 56 p.
Gives names of places, counties where situated and their post towns, names of gentlemen residents, with an index of names; also parishes with their nearest post towns [Ireland]. Includes list of post towns in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland and postage rates throughout the empire in 1814.

86 The Post office annual directory ...containing an alphabetical list of the nobility, gentry, merchants, and others in Dublin and vicinity, Kingstown, & c... Dublin: 18 Lib. has 1842, 1845.
Contains information usually in volumes of this type and is of value for local history and to genealogists. Lists archdeacons, barristers, city magistrates, commissioners, pawnbrokers, asylums, courts, hotels, carriage fares, societies, and other information generally found in city directories.

Guide Books

Government publication which briefly covers topics of interest to the tourists or general reader, such as form of government, theater, health services, currency, newspapers, the courts, social services, tourism, natural resources, defense, etc.
A guide book with a short introduction on the history and geography of Ireland. Contains 30 color plates of places and objects of interest in Ireland with brief descriptions of each.

Part of “The Blue Guides” series on Europe, the book is a sequence of planned routes, with special attention to the practical details of travel. It describes the country from the point of view of the traveler by road, and gives corresponding railway routes. Also has practical information on passports, money, hotels, the postal system, motoring, and general hints. Includes maps.

Pictorial history, with textual commentary of Ireland’s land, people, history, fine arts, literature, theater, music, and film. Contains several maps of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Travel Accounts - Early works to 1800

Letters written to further English understanding of the value of Ireland, to liberalize the maxims guiding the government of Ireland, and generally to supply the information necessary to correct the “mistaken politics” of that government. Campbell writes on manners and customs, antiquities, education, agriculture, etc.

A work of great importance to the study of Ireland in the Middle Ages based on his travels in, and knowledge of Ireland. This is the first recension (there were at least four), taken from 3 mss. of the original work. The Topography has been criticized for its false statements and, Giraldus for his credulity, but the work nevertheless is the major source of our knowledge of 12th century Ireland. A translation for the ordinary reader; sparsely annotated.

The "Topography of Ireland" is a collection of materials made during his tenure as secretary to Prince John of England, completed in 1187. The "History of the Conquest of Ireland"(by the Normans) was begun shortly thereafter. The "Itinerary of Wales" was compiled with the intention of immortalizing the acts of Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, whom Giraldus accompanied on his journey through Wales to proclaim the new crusade. Giraldus was a credulous observer and a vain writer, but his works are still valuable historically and topographically.

94 Hogan, Edmund. *The description of Ireland, and the state thereof as it is at this present in anno 1598*. Now for the first time published from a ms. preserved in Clongowes-Wood college, with copious notes and illustrations by Edmund Hogan... Dublin: 1878. 382 p.
Bibliography: p. xi.
From a ms. written between 1756 and 1811, a transcript of an earlier work by a man of English sympathies, possibly an English official. Hogan believed it to be the
"parent" of the best descriptions of Ireland, and "superior to all of them." Gives information not found elsewhere on towns, castles, chieftains, nobles, and political state of each county. Includes over a hundred epitaphs, parliamentary lists, list of the 19th century known representatives of the old families, and the full record of the events of 1598, but little on manners and customs of the people.

95 Young, Arthur. A tour in Ireland; with general observations on the present state of that kingdom: made in the years 1776, 1777, and 1778. And brought down to the end of 1779. London: 1780. 384, 168 p.

In two parts. Part 1 consists of an account of the author's extensive tour of Ireland. Part 2 contains his observations on the data collected, categorized under headings such as "Religion," "Rental," "Labouring Poor," "Manners and Customs," and "Modes of Agriculture recommended to the Gentlemen of Ireland." Primary emphasis is on what the author refers to as "husbandry."

Travel Accounts - 19th century


An illustration of the Irish character through the use of observations and anecdotes, and a descriptive narrative of a tour of south and southwest Ireland. Attention given to society, political economy, manners and customs, public buildings, language, and other topics relating to the land and the people.


From Croker's notes made during several excursions in the South of Ireland between 1812 and 1822. Describes the countryside, manners and customs, antiquities and architecture of the areas visited. Appendix is Jane Adam's narrative of the Rebellion of 1798.


Introduction contains historical notes on Ireland during the English invasion and the leaders connected with that period. Tour extends from Dublin to Killarney, and from Cloyne to Kildare. The "Northern tour" covers Trim, Kells, Donegal, Derry, Belfast, etc. The journalist records descriptions of his routes and the surrounding areas, anecdotes on people and places, antiquities and architecture, and physical features.


A record of observations and conversations of the author during a series of visits to Ireland between January and June, 1888. Hurlbert, a Catholic, gives what he calls an "American point of view." He records a general demoralization of the Irish, but does not feel the country is misgoverned or ungovernable. The "coercion" he refers to is not that of the government, but "of a combination to make a particular government impossible." He is critical of the agrarian revolution, and of the effect of the "coercion" on the Catholic Church.


The introduction shows Marmion to be of that school of history which traces Irish origins to Phoenicia and the early "colonists" -- Patholon, Nemed, Milesius, etc. A statistical section indicates social, commercial, religious, and cultural data, applicable to
time of its compilation. Finally there are histories of the maritime ports, giving their stories from early times to date, as well as eminent citizens, public buildings, bridges, trade and commerce, religious houses, educational institutions, etc.


A romanticized but entertaining travel volume, describing the author's tour route through North Wales. Plates show the state of Welsh antiquities and scenery in mid-19th century. Roscoe was also known for his translations.

102 ____, *Wanderings and excursions in South Wales; with the scenery of the river Wye*. With fifty engravings from drawings by Harding, Fielding and others and an accurate map. London: 1854. 336 p.

Similar to Roscoe's volume on North Wales, his writings on South Wales also indicate his love for the people and countryside. Both works have illustrations of historical events as well as of the countryside, a table showing the author's route, and maps of the area.

Travel Accounts - 20th century


Co. Cork is the subject of this volume, which Gibbings fills with anecdotes, and descriptions of his travels and observations.


A continuation, in a way, of Gibbings' earlier book "Lovely is the Lee." He picks up where that book left off, at Gougane Barra on the mountainous border of Cork and Kerry, and describes the beautiful locales there and beyond. His love of the city of Cork and its people is apparent in this engrossing sketch of them.


Bibliography: p. 227-228.

Jennett discusses the landscape of Connacht, ancient legends and history connected with it, Connacht today, and the Irish language in Connacht in Part 1 of the book. Part 2 is devoted to descriptions (which have a tour-like quality) of counties Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon. Appendices include a short gazetteer, a description of Ireland from the air, and a short tract on "Fishing in Connacht."


Kirby gives background information, then details Sligo, Thoor Ballylee and the houses of Yeats' friends, place names related to Yeats' poetry and plays, index to places, and meaning of place names. Excerpts from the poems add to the interesting quality of this book, of value to students of topography and literature.


A description of the author's tour of Ireland, which covers "from the Liffey to the Lee" (from Naas to Cork), the Southwest (including Kinsale, Bantry, and Limerick), the West (Galway, Connemara, Sligo), the six counties (Londonderry, Belfast, Armagh), and "Down to Dublin" (Dundalk, The Boyne Valley, and Dublin City).