

CONTENTS

PREFACE	v
CONTRIBUTORS	xxx
MAPS AND FIGURES	xxxii
ILLUSTRATIONS	xxxiii
ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS	xxxviii
INTRODUCTION: IRELAND AND THE UNION, 1801-70 by Oliver Macdonagh	xlvii
I AFTERMATH AND ADJUSTMENT by S. J. Connolly	
The act of union implemented: Hardwicke as lord lieutenant	1
Political debts and 'Irish jobs'	2
Lord lieutenant and chief secretary after the union	4
Irish parliamentary representation: a mediocre crop	5
Disaffection and emergency legislation	8
Robert Emmet's preparations for a rising	11
A disorganised rising, 22-3 July 1803	14
Repression	15
Legacy of the United Irishmen: political disaffection and Ribbonism	17
Ulster presbyterians withdraw from radical politics	20
Irish protestants and the union	22
II THE CATHOLIC QUESTION, 1801-12 by S. J. Connolly	
The catholic clergy and disloyalty; the Redesdale-Fingall exchange	24
The question of emancipation	26
Legal exclusion and social discrimination	26
Pitt's unsuccessful project for emancipation, 1798-1801	27
First catholic petition to parliament, 1805	28
British opposition to emancipation	29
A new government: Fox's assurances, February 1806	30
Catholics and the Castle	31
The catholic militia bill and the fall of the ministry, March 1807	34
The veto dispute: the second catholic petition, May 1808	36
The third petition, February 1810	38
Divisions within the catholic body: loss of aristocratic influence	40
Catholic clergy and the veto	41
Government apprehensions and French contacts	43

The convention act and the Catholic Committee: arrests and prosecutions, February 1811–February 1812	44
'The spirit is got abroad': fourth and fifth petitions, May 1811, April 1812	46
III UNION GOVERNMENT, 1812–23	by S. J. Connolly
A new chief secretary: Robert Peel	48
Grattan's catholic relief proposals, February–May 1813	48
Prosecutions of catholic organs, 1813	49
Dissolution of the Catholic Board, 1814: movement loses impetus	50
The veto controversy revived, 1813–14	51
Split in Catholic Board, May 1813; Fingall's attempted reconciliation, January 1815	52
Catholic opinion and the veto issue	53
Grattan, Parnell, and four catholic petitions, 1814–16	54
O'Connell's prominence confirmed	54
Attempts at a renewed campaign	55
Agrarian disturbance	56
Problems of order: Peel's peace preservation force, 1814	58
Economic problems	60
Subsistence crisis and government response, 1816–17	61
Fiscal problems resulting from union	62
Peel's chief secretaryship: government intervention	63
Patronage and 'Old Corruption'	64
The move towards neutrality between sects	66
Renewed movement for emancipation: Plunket's relief bill, 1821	66
George IV and emancipation; royal visit to Ireland, August–September 1821	67
Executive changes and catholic expectations	69
Revision of magistracy, 1822–3; tithe composition act, 1823; burial act, 1824	69
Agrarian disturbance, 1819–23	70
The county constabulary, 1822	71
Subsistence crisis and government response, 1822–3	71
Wellesley and the 'bottle riot', December 1822	72
Attempts at conciliation unsuccessful	73
IV MASS POLITICS AND SECTARIAN CONFLICT, 1823–30	by S. J. Connolly
Tolerance and practical cooperation undermined	74
Revival of religious enthusiasm	75
Ulster presbyterianism and politics	77
Public controversy and missionary activity: the 'second reformation'	77
Traditional hostilities	80
Pastorini's prophecies: millenarianism and agrarian disturbance	80

CONTENTS

ix

Reaction against the revived emancipation campaign	83
The Catholic Association founded, 12 May 1823	84
O'Connell's shaping of membership and finance, January 1824: new forms of political organisation	84
The role of the catholic clergy; Maynooth	87
Trends towards mass politics	88
Social change and popular culture	89
Regional variations in support for the association	90
Catholic Ulster	91
Separate levels of participation and vision	92
The emancipation campaign and practical grievances	93
Agitation and violence	94
Goulburn's Unlawful Societies (Ireland) Act, 1825	95
Burdett's relief bill	95
O'Connell accepts the 'wings' of the bill	96
The new Catholic Association, 13 July 1825	97
The County Waterford campaign and the general election of 1826: the crippling of landlord power	98
Peel and Wellington influenced towards emancipation	100
Canning's ministry, April 1827: an emancipationist majority	101
Wellington's ministry, January 1828	102
The Clare election, 1828	102
Wellington, Peel, and Lyndhurst agree that emancipation is inevitable, August 1828	104
Protestant reaction and the Brunswick clubs; deepening crisis	104
Peel declares for emancipation, January 1829	105
The relief act, April 1829	105
Unresolved problems, residual tension, and further legislation	106
V POVERTY, POPULATION, AND AGRICULTURE,	
1801-45	by Cormac Ó Gráda
Predicting the great famine	108
War and prices: economic trends	108
Traveller's views of Irish poverty	109
Criteria of poverty	110
Dependence on the potato	112
Distribution of income	113
Large farmers, small farmers, and labourers	114
Seasonal employment and regional distribution	116
Population growth	118
Mass emigration	120
Assisted emigration	121
Effects on the economy	121

Agriculture	122
Division of output	122
'Backwardness' of Irish methods	122
Increasing output and innovations, 1801-45	127
Landlords, absenteeism, and rents	128
Tillage and pasture	130
Rural crime	130
Trends, short-term fluctuations, and the corn laws	132
VI INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1801-45	
	by Cormac Ó Gráda
'Protoindustry'	137
Outworking and factory-based industry	138
Capital and labour move to agriculture	139
Cotton 'manufactories'	139
Woollen cloth	140
Linen, the success industry	140
Concentration around Belfast: the 'critical mass' argument	141
Energy resources	142
Effects of the union on industry	144
Urban crime	145
Low wages	145
Steady progress: the processing industries	146
Communications: declining costs	146
Road transport	146
Sail and steam	148
Canals	148
Railways	149
The 'opening' of Ireland	150
Banking and the economy	150
Money supply: the crisis of May-June 1820	151
Reorganisation of the banking system in the 1820s and 1830s	152
The Bank of Ireland as a central bank	153
The influx of long-term venture capital from Britain	154
Postal service and newspaper circulation	155
Trade statistics	155
An increasingly open economy	155
VII THE AGE OF O'CONNELL, 1830-45	
	by Oliver MacDonagh
The pattern of the next seventy years	158
Four developments in British policy	158
Organisation and continuation of anti-unionism	159

CONTENTS

xi

Relationships with British parties	160
Challenging developments: collective leadership, romantic cultural nationalism, resurgent sectarianism	161
Ireland and developments in Europe and the United States	162
Reform in Britain: applications and implications for Ireland	163
Decline: population growth, Gaelic culture, enlightenment, protestantism	165
The age of O'Connell	167
VIII POLITICS, 1830-45	by Oliver MacDonagh
Agitation, parliament, and the whigs, 1830-34	169
New patterns of collaboration, 1835-41	169
New forms of antagonism, 1842-5: 'Peelism'	170
Stanley's chief-secretaryship, 1830-33: reform and repression	171
O'Connell and the government symbiotically attracted	173
Alternations of antagonism and alliance, 1831-2	174
O'Connell plumps for repeal; relations with Irish tories	174
Chequered relations with government, 1833	175
The repeal motion defeated, April 1834	176
Further rapprochement: Melbourne and Duncannon in office, July-November 1834	176
The need to keep out a tory government	177
The Lichfield House compact, 1835	178
Patronage and administration	179
Municipal reform	180
Poor law	180
A shift in power in Ireland, 1835-41	181
Tory schizophrenia and preoccupation, 1841-3	181
O'Connell's political resources at their lowest	182
Cooperation with Anti-Corn-Law League	183
The repeal revival of 1843	184
The arms bill	184
Repression: proclamations and the arrest of O'Connell, May-October 1843	185
Conciliation: the Maynooth grant	186
The colleges bill	186
Charitable donations and bequests	187
The Devon commission	188
The county franchise	188
O'Connell's reverses in parliament, 1845	189
Overtures to the whigs	189
The rise of federalism	190
O'Connell breaks with the federalists, November 1844	191

IX IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS, 1830-45	
	by Oliver MacDonagh
Political deprivation and cultural consequences	193
A rising professional middle class	193
Art and propaganda	194
Contributions to economic theory	194
The influence of O'Connell: legalism	195
The implications of 'repeal'	196
Confrontation within the constitution	197
Legacy of the enlightenment	197
Cultural and organic nationalism	198
Tory, liberal, and radical thought	199
Innovations in political organisation	200
National associations	200
Constituency associations	201
Local branches	202
Decline of Orangeism	202
Newspapers and O'Connell	203
The <i>Nation</i>	204
The executive government	204
'Treasury control'	205
State intervention and centralisation	206
The new board of works, 1831	207
Shannon navigation, 1831; fisheries and drainage, 1842	208
Inspection, planning and direction	209
Public health: dispensaries and hospitals	209
An advanced system	210
Prison reform	211
Police reform	212
Stipendiary magistrates and revisions of the J.P.s	214
Effects of police reform	214
Municipal reform	215
The act of 1840: limitations and achievements of reform	216
X THE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, 1830-45	
	by Oliver MacDonagh
The dominance of tillage, 1780s-1840s	218
Cottiers and landless labourers	218
British demand dominates Irish agricultural production	219
The landlords' limited powers of adjustment	220
More cultivated land, more livestock, and higher food production up to 1845	220
The new farming in Ireland	221

Last throes of the old order: the poor become poorer	221
Agrarian disturbance: the tithes war	222
First phase, November 1830–early 1833	222
Second phase, June 1833–early 1835	223
Third phase, March 1835–autumn 1838	224
The land system untouched	225
Poor law reform	225
O'Connell opposed	226
The Whately commission	226
The poor law of 1838	227
Steam, free trade, and industrial decline	228
Communications: limited penetration of steam	229
Slow growth of towns	230
Banking and insurance	231
Education: pre-existing resources unsatisfactory	232
The national system	233
'Free, compulsory, and secular'?	233
Successes and effects	234
Secondary schools	235
The colleges bill, 1845	235
Evangelicalism	236
The catholic resurgence: culmination of the first phase	237
The clergy in politics after 1829	238
The Frasoni letter, 1844	239
Denominationalism and politics: constraints on O'Connell	240
February	241
XI LAND AND PEOPLE, <i>c.</i> 1841	by T. W. Freeman
Ireland's problems observed: royal commissions and visitors	242
Bringing historical landscapes to life	243
The ordnance survey	244
Administrative divisions and local administration	245
Poor law unions and workhouses	245
Counties and towns	246
Provinces	248
A predominantly rural landscape	248
Population pressure	249
Griffith's valuation	249
The 1841 census: livestock	251
Fairs and markets	251
Farm sizes	252
Rural housing	253
Demesnes	254

Land use, subsistence, and tenure	254
Roads	255
Canals and rivers	256
The Bianconi network	257
Railways: the Drummond commission, 1836	258
Natural resources, exports, and imports	259
The ports; inland trade	259
Birth and death rates; emigration	260
Seasonal migration	261
Urban squalor	261
The north: an outlook of progress	262
Overpopulation	263
West and east	265
XII FAMINE AND GOVERNMENT RESPONSE, 1845-6	
	by James S. Donnelly, jr
<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	272
Its spread in Europe	272
Early reaction in Ireland: restraint becomes panic	273
Proposed remedies; Peel's commission, October 1845	274
A pessimistic verdict; government reaction	276
Public demands for action	277
Food purchases and the central relief commission, November 1845	278
Food depots	278
'Peel's brimstone' gains acceptance	279
Food prices and government intervention	280
Public works	282
The 'half-grant' system and its disadvantages	282
Day wages and relief tickets	283
A dramatic extension of responsibilities	283
Administrative censure, public praise, and heightened expectations	285
XIII PRODUCTION, PRICES, AND EXPORTS, 1846-51	
	by James S. Donnelly, jr
The blight returns, 1846: 'total' and 'universal' failure of the potato crop	286
Effects on the farmer-labourer relationship and the conacre system	287
Deficiency of seed; decline in acreage, 1847; blight returns, 1848	287
Fall in numbers of pigs and sheep	288
Declining wheat production; oats and barley stable	289
Cereal exports; problem of fodder	289
Dairy production rises	290
High prices of store cattle, 1847-8	291

CONTENTS

XV

Increase in numbers of cattle	292
Agricultural depression, 1849-54	292

XIV THE ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF, 1846-7
by James S. Donnelly, jr

August 1846: the whigs adopt a policy of minimal intervention	294
Total potato failure becomes all but certain	295
Indian corn and meal: problems of purchasing, stocks, and supply	295
Routh, Trevelyan, and the exportation of the 1846 oat crop	297
Food prices and market forces, August-December 1846	298
Relief works: central government controls, local government pays	299
Bureaucratic delays; expanding employment	299
Low wages, task work, shortages of staff and tools	300
Physical debility of labourers	302
Delays in payment of wages	303
Work interrupted by weather	304
Mass deaths begin, January 1847	305
Distribution of free food considered	306

XV THE SOUP KITCHENS by James S. Donnelly, jr

The soup kitchen act, 26 February 1847	307
New administrative machinery: the relief commission: local committees	307
Reduction and closure of public works, March-June 1847	308
Numbers relieved under soup kitchen act, May-September 1847	309
Abuses of the system	310
The dispute over cooked and uncooked food	311
Deficiencies of the official rations	312
Financing the soup kitchens	313
The most effective of the methods adopted	314

XVI THE ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF, 1847-51
by James S. Donnelly, jr

Irish property unable to support Irish poverty, 1847	316
Deficiencies of the poor law system	317
Workhouse accommodation and mortality	317
Outdoor relief: restrictions	319
Substantial expansion, 1848-9	320
Contraction, 1850-51	320
Economy; inadequate rations	321
Difficulty of reestablishing the soup kitchens	322
The labour test	323
The Gregory clause in action	323
Relief to smallholders' families, May 1848	325

Financial burden of the poor law system	326
Paying the costs of relief: the treasury	328
Ratepayers, landlords, private subscriptions	329
The charge of genocide	329
XVII LANDLORDS AND TENANTS	by James S. Donnelly, jr
Problems of landlords	332
Eradication of middlemen	333
Sir John Benn-Walsh loses half his rental income	334
Contrasting experience: Lord Kenmare and others	334
Robert Cole Bowen	335
Lord Sligo	336
Clearances and 'extermination', 1846-54	336
'Voluntary' surrender of land	337
Landlord-assisted emigration	338
Clearances in Clare	339
Clearances in Mayo	340
Lord Lucan; Lord Sligo	341
New landlords in Mayo: the expansion of grazing	342
Consolidation of holdings on a large scale	343
Landlords' indebtedness	344
Fall in value of land	345
The encumbered estates act, 28 July 1849	346
The recovery of land prices	347
New owners, 1844-57: 96 per cent are Irish	348
Importation of 'the ledger and day-book principle'	348
XVIII EXCESS MORTALITY AND EMIGRATION	by James S. Donnelly, jr
Estimates of scale: S. H. Cousens; Joel Mokyr	350
Regional variation: Connacht suffers most	351
Correlation between poverty and famine mortality	352
Scale of emigration	353
Social composition of emigrants	353
Regions of origin: south Ulster, North Connacht, and the Leinster midlands prominent	354
Deterrents: prosperity in the north, destitution in the south and west	354
Correlation between emigration and excess mortality	355
Hardships of emigration	355
Public opinion and emigration	356

XIX A FAMINE IN IRISH POLITICS	by James S. Donnelly, jr	
Decline of the repeal movement		357
Young Ireland, federalism, and the colleges bill		357
O'Connell and the fall of Peel's government, July 1846		359
O'Connell proposes eleven measures of reform		359
The 'peace resolutions'; secession of Young Irelanders, July 1846		360
Reconciliation fails: Irish Confederation formed, January 1847		361
O'Connell's 'national conference', January 1847		361
Formation of an Irish parliamentary party; it splits over relief bill, February 1847		362
O'Connell dies, May 1847		363
John O'Connell and the Young Irelanders		364
The land question: William Sharman Crawford		364
James Fintan Lalor		365
Mitchel and the <i>United Irishman</i> ; European revolution and Irish hopes, spring 1848		366
Prosecution of Mitchel, Meagher, and Smith O'Brien		367
The Irish League, June 1848		368
Repression and 'rising', July 1848		368
The legacy of Young Ireland		369
The events of the famine politicised		371
XX IRELAND 1850-70: POST-FAMINE AND MID-VICTORIAN	by R. V. Comerford	
'Post-famine' and 'mid-Victorian' Ireland		372
Dublin Castle under Larcom		373
Local government		374
Communications: railway expansion		374
The postal system		375
Telegraphy		375
Newspapers		376
Photography		377
Trade: increasing concentration		377
A commercial rather than a subsistence economy		378
The impact of free trade		379
Linen and other textiles		379
Milling, brewing, and distilling		380
Post-famine agriculture		380
Manifestations of prosperity: social effects		381
Extension of the franchise, 1850		382
Landlords and tenants		382

Declining population	383
Urban growth	384
Winners and losers	384
Mass identity and religion	385
Sectarian tension	386
The age of Cullen	386
Sectarian division, Westminster, and Dublin Castle	387
Career opportunities	389
Security and public order; the constabulary	389
Education	390
Vigorous literary activity; James Duffy, publisher; periodicals	391
Scholarship	393
Practical progress: the <i>Dublin Builder</i> ; the R.D.S.; exhibitions	393
Dublin cultural life	394

XXI CHURCHMEN, TENANTS, AND INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION, 1850-56

by R. V. Comerford

Cullen and the synod of Thurles, 22 August-10 September 1850	396
Liberalism and ultramontaniam	396
Education: the queen's colleges; the catholic university launched, 1854	397
Cullen's political programme	397
Cullen and MacHale; a clash of style	398
The campaign for self-government in abeyance	399
Charles Gavan Duffy and the land question	399
Tenant protection societies	399
The Irish Tenant League, August 1850	400
The parliamentary campaign	400
'Papal aggression' and the 'Irish Brigade'	401
Alliance of the League and the Catholic Defence Association, August 1851	402
General election, July 1852	402
'Independent opposition' pledged on land and religious questions, September-October 1852	403
Derby's government brought down, 17 December 1852	405
Aberdeen's ministry; Sadleir and Keogh take office	406
The independents split; the tenant right campaign continues	407
Cullen and independent opposition	407
Whigs, Young Irelanders, and Tories	408
Lucas appeals to Rome, October-December 1854	409
Gavan Duffy gives up the struggle, autumn 1855	409
Fall of Sadleir and rise of Keogh	410
Gladstone's Irish measures, 1853-5	411

CONTENTS

xix

The remnants of Young Ireland, 1848-56	411
Nationalist journalism	413
The Emmet Monument Association	413
James Stephens returns to Ireland	414

XXII CONSPIRING BROTHERHOODS AND
CONTENDING ELITES, 1857-63 by R. V. Comerford

General election, spring 1857	415
G. H. Moore, J. F. Maguire, and the O'Donoghue	415
Derby's second ministry, 1858-9; tory attempts to win over national and catholic opinion	416
Decisive split in independent opposition group, March 1859	416
General election, March 1859	417
'England's difficulties'; Stephens founds the I.R.B., 17 March 1858	417
The appeal of fenianism; the Phoenix Society, 1857-9	418
Young Ireland uncooperative; Fenian Brotherhood founded, 1859	419
Fenianism in the doldrums, 1859: Stephens accuses A. M. Sullivan of 'felon-setting'	419
War in Italy: the MacMahon Sword Committee	420
The battalion of St Patrick	421
The national petition, 1860-61	421
Fenian expansion, 1861	423
The National Brotherhood of St Patrick, 18 March 1861	423
The McManus funerals, January-November 1861	424
Rise, extension, and decline of the National Brotherhood	426
The O'Donoghue's attempted initiatives, 1860-61; the intervention of Stephens	427
The O'Connell monument committee	428
The position of Stephens, 1861-3	429
Political journalism in the late 1850s and early 1860s; the <i>Irish People</i> appears, 18 November 1863	429

XXIII GLADSTONE'S FIRST IRISH ENTERPRISE,
1864-70 by R. V. Comerford

John Martin, the O'Donoghue, and the Irish National League, January 1864	431
Stephen disrupts the Grattan monument meeting, 22 February 1864	431
Cullen inaugurates the National Association of Ireland, 29 December 1864	432
General election, July 1865; John Blake Dillon rallies Irish liberal and independent M.P.s	433
'Fenianism' becomes identifiable, 1864; condemnation by the catholic clergy	434
The <i>Irish People</i> ; fenianism as a social movement in Britain	435
Fenian strength and equipment, 1865	435

The conditions of fenian success; American expansion	436
The year of action, 1865	437
American fenianism divided; the Campo Bello episode, 1866	437
Stephens deposed; Kelly becomes C.E.I.R.	438
The fenian rising, February–March 1867	438
Gladstone, Bright, and agitation on behalf of fenian prisoners	439
Manchester and Clerkenwell, November–December 1867	440
‘Irish ideas’: the declaration of the Limerick clergy, December 1867–January 1868	441
Gladstone as the focus of hopes for amelioration	441
Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland: Gladstone’s motion, 23 March 1868	442
Extended franchise; general election, November 1868	442
Gladstone’s Irish church bill, March–July 1869	442
The significance of disestablishment	443
Increasing tension between protestants and catholics	443
Johnston of Ballykilbeg and the party processions act, 1867–8	444
Kelly, Roberts, and the reorganisation of fenianism, 1867–8	444
A new elite and a fenian constitution, August 1869	445
Gladstone and amnesty, 1868–9	446
Nolan, Butt, and the Amnesty Association	446
Butt and tenant right	447
Irish Tenant League formed, 28 September 1869	448
The Tipperary by-election, November 1869–February 1870	449
Gladstone’s Irish land bill, February–August 1870	449
XXIV LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS, 1801–79 by J. C. Brady	
Law reform in the early nineteenth century	451
Technical changes in land law	451
Leasehold conversions: the Renewable Leasehold Conversions Act, 1849	452
Prescription	453
Limitation	454
Wills	454
Land tenure	455
The Devon commission	456
The encumbered estates act, 1848–9	456
The Civil Bills Courts (Ireland) Act, 1851	457
‘Cardwell’s act’, 1860	457
‘Deasy’s act’, 1860	458
Leaseholds and freeholds	458
Judicial interpretation	459

CONTENTS

xxi

Fixtures	460
New rules on ejection for non-payment of rent	461
Distress	462
Changes in the landlord-tenant relationship	462
The land act of 1870	464
Compensation for disturbance	464
Improvements	465
Rents; leases	466
Land purchase: the 'Bright clauses'	466
Equity	467
Lord chancellors	467
Plunket	468
Chancery: abuses and reforms	469
Problems of two competing jurisdictions: the supreme court of judicature acts, 1873-7	470
The law of charity: bequests and administration	472
The Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland) Act, 1844	474
Role and reactions of the catholic hierarchy	474
The Valuation (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1854	475
Legal training and qualifications	476
The King's Inns	476
The Law Club of Ireland, 1791; the Law Society of Ireland, 1830	477
Tristram Kennedy and the Dublin Law Institute, 1839	477
Parliamentary select committee, 1846	478
King's Inns and Dublin University cooperate, 1850	479
Society of Attorneys and Solicitors reconstituted, 1841; incorporated, 1852	479
Attorneys and Solicitors (Ireland) Act, 1866	480
Special abbreviations	481
XXV LITERATURE IN ENGLISH, 1801-91	
	by Thomas Flanagan
Changing concepts of Irish identity	482
Edgeworth, Grattan, and Tone: negative attitudes to cultural identity	483
Romanticism; positive attitudes emerge	484
Pressures and divisions in Irish society: language	484
<i>Castle Rackrent</i> : the Anglo-Irish world at the union	485
Thomas Moore: <i>Irish melodies</i> ; <i>History of Ireland</i> ; other prose works	486
Lady Morgan's 'national tales'	487
The Banims: <i>The Boyne Water</i> ; <i>Tales by the O'Hara family</i>	488
Gerald Griffin: <i>Tales of the Munster festivals</i> ; <i>The collegians</i>	490
William Carleton	491
Charles Lever	493
Sheridan Le Fanu	494
C. R. Maturin	495

The famine: a breach of continuity	495
Young Ireland	496
Thomas Davis and the <i>Nation</i> : history and cultural identity	497
Davis's achievement	499
The ordnance survey	499
John O'Donovan, Eugene O'Curry, George Petrie, Samuel Ferguson	500
Reality and legend of Young Ireland; Gavan Duffy	501
'Orange Young Ireland'; the <i>Dublin University Magazine</i>	502
James Clarence Mangan	504
William Maginn and Francis Mahony	506
John Mitchel: the style of rebellion	507
Nationalism, class, and religion	509
Charles Kickham: <i>Knocknagow</i>	510
Land war	510
Emily Lawless: <i>Hurrish</i>	511
Canon Sheehan: <i>My new curate</i> and <i>Luke Delmege</i>	512
Somerville and Ross	514
Standish James O'Grady: small landlords and heroic epic	515
The literary revival	520
XXVI PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, 1782-1870	
	by D. H. Akenson
The 'Irish national system of education'	523
Popular demand for education: the 'hedge schools'	523
Government intervention from the sixteenth century: diocesan schools, royal schools, charter schools	525
John Hely Hutchinson and Thomas Orde, 1783-5	527
Commission on endowed schools reports, 1791	527
Commission on education, 1806-12	528
The Kildare Place Society, 1811	528
Erosion of religious neutrality	529
Further inquiries, 1824, 1828	529
The national system established, 1831	530
Administration: central and local control	530
Enrolment	531
Curriculum: the national text books, in Ireland and abroad	531
The failure of non-denominationalism	532
Denominational management	533
Mingling of religious and secular instruction	534
Rise of 'non-vested' schools	534
The Church Education Society, 1839	535
Religious integration incomplete and diminishing	535
Increasing literacy	536
The educational system and the decline of Irish	537

XVII ADMINISTRATION AND THE PUBLIC SERVICES, 1800-70		by R. B. McDowell
Legislative union and the administrative implications		538
The first new Irish government: Hardwicke and Abbot		538
Proposals for reorganisation: Pelham and Redesdale		539
Military patronage and the barrack board		540
Consolidation of financial departments		541
Statutory commission, 1804		541
British treasury control		542
Customs and excise		542
Post-office and stamp office		542
<i>Laissez-faire</i> , administrative reform, and state interference		543
Police and magistracy, 1814-27		543
Prisons: reform and new construction		545
The linen board: inquiry, 1822; abolition, 1828		546
The directors of inland navigation		547
Commission on bogs set up, 1809		547
Post-war slump and state intervention		547
The fishery board, 1819-30		548
Ambiguous attitudes: the committee of 1819		548
Education to 1831		548
The momentum of change accelerates, 1830: the whigs and Irish reform		549
The new board of works, 1831		550
The commissioners of national education		550
Police, constabulary, and magistracy, from 1836		551
Local government: boroughs		552
Counties		553
Poor law reform		553
Objections to a poor law for Ireland		554
The Whately commission, 1833-6		555
The English example followed: George Nicholls		556
The board of ecclesiastical commissioners		558
The famine		558
Treasury control		559
A separate poor law commission, 1847		560
Public health, 1851		560
Minor modifications, 1850-77		560
Civil service recruitment: competitive examinations introduced, 1855		561
XXVIII EMIGRATION, 1801-70		by David Fitzpatrick
Migration: three personal chronicles		562
The blind spots of official returns		564
The scale and character of pre-famine emigration		565
Reverse migration		566

Internal migration	567
Regional distribution of migrants	568
Clustering in host countries	569
Regional origins of migrants: the effect of the famine	571
'An equal emigration of the sexes'	573
Age and family status of migrants	574
Skills and social groupings	575
Literacy	577
Religious division	578
Effects of state aid on emigration to Australia	579
The emigration habit: diffusion, obstacles, and impetus	579
Patterns of migrant traffic	580
Costs	581
Hazards	581
Agencies: the influence of emigrants' letters	583
State-assisted emigration	585
Impetus of subsistence crises	585
The famine: proposals and treasury opposition	586
Removal of restrictions	587
Beneficiaries; the Robinson schemes, 1823, 1825	588
The crown estates scheme, 1847-52	589
Subsidised emigration of paupers	589
Colonial land sales	590
Landlord-assisted emigration	591
Shortcomings of state aid	592
Scale of private assistance	592
Inducements to emigration	593
Selection of emigrants	594
Disposition of vacated property; clearances	594
Pressure of applications	595
Resistance and violence	596
Philanthropy: Vere Foster	597
The catholic church and 'catholic colonies'	598
Communal and private resources for emigration	599
Emigrants' remittances: a self-sustaining mechanism	600
Family emigration	601
'Push' factors	603
'Pull' factors	604
Long-term cycles in emigration	605
Persistence of intensive emigration	606
Appendix	
1 Rates of out-migration from Ireland, 1821-71	608
2 Distribution of Irish-born outside their native counties, 1851-71	609
3 Age-distribution of emigrants from Irish ports, 1851-70	610

CONTENTS

xxv

4 Occupations of Irish male migrants, 1820-67	611
5 Occupations of male migrants according to birthplace, 1831-67	612
6 Cohort depletion and literacy for Ireland and Mayo, 1841-71	613
7 Irish emigrants assisted to eastern Australia, 1844-69	614
8 Cost and family grouping of landlord-assisted emigration, c.1835-55	615
9 Recipients of remittances from Canada and Victoria, 1843-61	616
XXIX 'A PECULIAR TRAMPING PEOPLE': THE IRISH	
IN BRITAIN, 1801-70	by David Fitzpatrick
Increased interaction between Irish and British through migration	623
Varying images of the Irish	623
British hostility and benevolence	624
Britain as 'temporary expedient'	625
Low costs of migration	626
Statistics of migration	627
Regional origins and destinations of migrants	627
Economic background	628
Demographic profile	629
Religious groupings	629
Seasonal migration	630
Poverty	631
Role in British agriculture	631
Urban settlement	633
Irish conspicuousness and numbers	633
Patterns of settlement	634
Variations	635
Mobility	636
Pauperism	637
Repatriation	638
Overcrowding and squalor	639
Narrow range of occupations	639
Industrial specialisation	640
Military and domestic service	641
Competition with British labour	642
Clashes between natives and immigrants	643
Strike-breaking	644
Disorganisation of Irish labour	644
The Irish 'community'	645
Cultural alienation	645
Drunkenness	646
Criminality	647
Ethnic party fights	649
Exogamy	651
The hibernicisation of the catholic church in Britain	651
Laxity in religious observance	652
A catholic community incomplete by 1870	653

Immigrants in politics	654
Confederates and fenians	654
Retention of connections with Ireland	656
Appendix	
1 Irish-born population of Great Britain, 1841-71	658
2 Irish-born population of British towns, 1841-71	659
3 Irish-born offenders in British towns, c.1841-71	660
XXX THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1791-1870	by Patrick J. O'Farrell
The transported Irish, 1788-1853: the legend of injured innocence	661
Irish distinctiveness and divisions	663
Political rebels	663
The Irish in New South Wales: the 1828 census	664
The Irish in Tasmania	665
Anti-Irish attitudes: religion, loyalty, and order	665
Rev. John Joseph Therry: a pattern for Irish catholicism in Australia	667
St Patrick's day and the whig-catholic-Irish connection	668
The clergy and mobilisation of Irish feeling; quest for acceptance; division between classes	669
The effects of free migration from the 1840s	670
Assisted emigration of Irish: the fears assessed	670
'Pull' factors: gold, land, and friends	672
Irish concentrations	672
Paternalism	673
The goldfields	673
Bushrangers, police, and army	674
Sources of immigration: Munster predominates	674
Anglo-Irish professionals and administrators	675
Protestant Ulster	677
The catholic clergy	678
Catholic education	678
Catholicism and Irish identity	679
Nationalism and the church	679
Fenianism and anti-Irish feeling	680
Gradual assimilation	681
XXXI THE IRISH IN NORTH AMERICA, 1776-1845	by David Noel Doyle
The New World and Irish history since the 1770s	682
The scale of migration	682
Migration in Irish and American perspectives	684
Employment and distribution	685
The Irish and politics: Whigs and Democrats	686

Comparison with English and German immigrants	687
Irish 'identity' in America: institutional Irishness; individual variations; changes of collective character	687
Smaller scope of return contribution; the importance of distance	689
Ulster-Americans	690
The size of Ulster-America in the late eighteenth century	692
Irish catholics in eighteenth-century America	693
Increased migration in the 1790s: attempts at government direction	693
Characteristics of emigrants, 1815-45	694
Main Irish settlement shifts to the cities, 1770-1820	695
Federalists, Jeffersonians, and the Irish	696
Immigrants' grievances	697
Jacksonian Democracy and the last of pan-Irish unity	698
Irish-America becomes more distinctly catholic	699
The pattern of Irish-America set before the great famine	700
Migration: scale and organisation	700
British policy and nationalist attitudes to emigration	701
Migration to Britain as a preparation for migration to America	702
Canal, road, and railway construction	702
Ulster emigrants	704
Transplantation of sectarian rivalries	704
Land acquisition	705
The 'Irish period' in Canada, 1824-54: settlement	705
Politics	706
Orange and Green in partnership	706
The Durham proposal and its consequences	707
Development towards the 'Scotch-Irish' identity	708
Irish sources of catholic immigrants before 1845	709
Settlement in Mexico and Texas	709
Agriculture and settlement patterns	710
Lumbering	711
The Irish in the rise of North American capitalism	711
The shift to factory production; organised labour	712
Catholic organisation: forming of parishes and dioceses	713
Hibernicisation of American catholicism	713
Catholic journals; education; social organisations	714
Optimistic outlook on the prospects of American catholicism	715
The uses of Irish-American voting power	716
Politics and the schools question	718
The Philadelphia school riots, 1844	719
The repeal movement in the United States	720
National repeal conventions, 1842-3	720

O'Connell and the issue of slavery	721
Nativist reaction; 'Young America'	723
Irish-America on the eve of the famine	723
American views of 'the Irishman'	723
Resources to support the famine immigrants	724
XXXII IRELAND <i>c.</i> 1870	by W. E. Vaughan
The importance of 1869-70	726
Contemporary events	726
Disestablishment: Gladstone's proposals	727
Gladstone's conduct of the bill	729
Bishop Magee's counter-attack	729
The lords' amendments	730
Cabinet concessions	731
Achievements and shortcomings of the act	732
The state and religious divisions in Ireland and elsewhere	733
The O'Keeffe case, 1871-3	734
The Kilconnell incident, 1863	734
Residual legal discrimination	735
State intervention	735
Sectarian violence and problems of order	736
Tory emollients	737
State and religion in Europe	738
Religious denominations: numbers and distribution	738
Ownership and farming of land	739
Occupations and income	740
Common ground and divisions between denominations	743
Gladstone's land bill: his introductory speech	746
Defects in Gladstone's argument	746
Available information on the land question	748
The scope for reform	748
A crisis of prosperity; the agricultural labourers	750
The bill's passage through parliament	750
Provisions of the land act	751
Principles and qualifications	753
Radical implications	754
Labourers and the law: masters and servants	754
The act's effect on estate management	755
Earlier land bills	756
Weaknesses of Gladstone's act	758
The land systems of Europe	758
Prussia	759
Finland; Belgium	760
The peace preservation act, 1870	761
'Coercion'	761
Restrictions on firearms	763
Crime statistics	764

CONTENTS

xxix

Police	765
Ancillary duties	765
Increasing regulation of society	767
Offences	768
Effectiveness of police	769
Police and local society: the J.P.s	771
Butt and the home government association	773
Ireland's share of legislation	774
Dublin Castle	774
What would a home rule parliament have done?	776
The Irish in government and parliament	776
Ireland in the imperial family	778
Incomes	778
Ireland compared with Europe	780
Prosperity	781
Regional differences	781
Ulster	782
The east-west division	783
Revenue	784
Ireland and imperial expenditure	784
The social bias of taxation*	785
Government expenditure in Ireland	788
What could an independent Ireland have done?	790
Public finance in Europe	790
Ireland's importance as a source of revenue	791
Imperial defence	792
Political neglect of the taxation issue	794
Irish ability: the mid-century crop	794
Analytical studies	795
Francis Galton	796
Arthur Conan Doyle	796
A. H. H. Maclean	797
Havelock Ellis	797
Reasons for Ireland's under-representation	798
INDEX	803