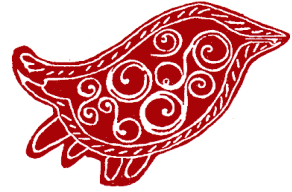


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Upon the ground below the gallows is a creeping snake crowned, a skull, and thigh-bone; and facing the hangman's rope, upon the opposite side of the device, a bird of prey. In exergue, "Nenagh Volunteers. Colonel Peter Holmes."

Upon the reverse—"To James O'Brien, an indefatigable champion in the cause of Irish Liberty. 1780."

This Volunteer Company was formed on July 1st, 1779, and its uniform was blue, faced red, yellow buttons. It was succeeded, in 1796, by the Nenagh Infantry. Captain, Peter Holmes; first lieutenant, Morgan Carroll; second lieutenant, Morgan O'Meara, whose commissions are dated 31st October, 1796.

To be continued.

A List of the 17th and 18th Century Cork-Printed Books, etc.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

INTRODUCTION.

IT seems somewhat strange that so very few attempts have been made to record the slender output of our provincial printing presses, notwithstanding that their introduction into the country was of late and very slow growth. On a little reflection it will be found that this is largely if not entirely due to the decadent spirit that has enveloped Irish letters in general for the past two hundred and fifty years. Our local bibliography, although abounding in a many-sided interest, has not yet, even in this latter-day revival of antiquarian and historical research, received anything approaching a due share of recognition in our antiquarian circles, or in the town libraries which are now so numerous throughout the provinces; but, on the contrary, has been allowed to stand by somewhat the worse for neglect. This is hardly as it ought to be, when we consider that the subject affords, perhaps, one of the most convenient and direct means of acquiring a knowledge of the intellectual condition and acquirements of our people during the past few hundred years.

It must, however, be observed that this unsatisfactory condition of the subject is not without some bright and redeeming instances. In the year 1886 Mr. John Anderson first published a catalogue of Belfast printed books that ranks amongst the first attempts in Ireland at a compilation of the kind. Mr. Dix, the compiler of the present list, in addition to his varied and valuable services in this department of Irish literature, of which he has made a particular study, has recently undertaken the publication of a list of seventeenth century Dublin-printed books, etc.—a work which he has already succeeded in accomplishing as far as the first half of the century is concerned.⁽¹⁾ The presses of Newry, in the North, and of

(1) For a short notice of Part II. of this work, see p. 61 *ante*.

Limerick, Waterford, and the South-Eastern towns, have also found able and industrious chroniclers in Dr. F. C. Crossle and Mr. James Coleman respectively. With these exceptions, it might be said that Irish bibliography still remains an unexplored subject.

Although the first book printed in Ireland—The Book of Common Prayer—was issued in Dublin in the year 1551, and was followed, four years afterwards, by the publication in Waterford of no less than three books of remarkably neat workmanship, it was not until the civil wars of the following century that printing made its first appearance in our city and became more universal in Ireland.⁽²⁾ To Rinuccini, the papal nuncio, who is frequently, but erroneously, stated to be the first person to introduce printing into Ireland, might be attributed this more popular use of the press. In those days of unsettled existence and of fierce contests both in the senate house and on the battle plain, Waterford, Kilkenny and Cork, in the south, became most active literary centres. Each of these cities represented its own political propaganda. Waterford, although a Confederate city, became associated partially, but not entirely, with the cause of the native Irish, more especially towards the closing years of the war; Kilkenny was altogether in the hands of the Catholic Anglo-Irish of the Pale; while Cork, when not Parliamentary, was purely Royalist. In glancing down the accompanying list it is at once apparent by whom Cork was governed during the latter stages of the war. Declarations, proclamations, and concordances, mark the high tide of Ormond's sway; while, after the city's revolt from monarchical allegiance in October, 1649, newspapers—the first published in Ireland—herald abroad the intelligence of Cromwell's conquering arms.⁽³⁾

Outside religion and politics—two engrossing and fertile subjects even at the present day—the pen of the Cork seventeenth century writer scarcely ever trespassed. A noticeable change occurs in the following century. Scientific, economic, and artistic thought take a prominent place in our literary history, although the favourite subjects of the seventeenth century were far, very far, from being forgotten or displaced. Amongst the surnames of the authors of both centuries there is a vast preponderance of those otherwise foreign to "Cork's Own Town," and an ominous absence of Irish ones is also observable. This is a striking and interesting literary phenomenon. Its cause, however, is not far to seek. It is traceable, not to the superior intelligence of the foreigner, nor to inexcusable ignorance on the part of the Irishman, but directly to the highly artificial state society had then reached and strenuously endeavoured to maintain; to the protection and encouragement extended by Government to the bearers of those foreign names, most of whom were of Huguenot extraction, or adventurers thither principally from English towns; and to the exclusion of the native Irish from all municipal and corporate institutions, and their actual prohibition from engaging even in the most commonplace and lowly of trades and handicrafts within the city walls.

Our Society has been early alive to the importance of compiling a general list of books locally printed, or written by Corkmen, or in anywise relating to Cork, irrespective of their place of printing. On its foundation in 1891 the Most

(2) Coincident with the introduction of printing, a mint, after being abandoned for many centuries, was re-established in the city.

(3) For a reprint of one of these newspapers, see "Journal" for 1897, p. 136. The writer intends to submit the other for republication in a future number of the "Journal."

Rev. Dr. Sheehan drew attention to the subject. His suggestions on that occasion were destined to soon bear fruit. In the first volume of the "Journal" a very praiseworthy endeavour was made by Mr. C. G. Doran to record all such works that appeared up to date. His vast undertaking, however, still remains unaccomplished; and the present list is accordingly submitted as more exhaustive of one branch of the subject—Cork-printed books, etc., with their authors' names, full titles, size, description, and references, as well as their printers' names, wherever possible—for the centuries with which it purports to deal.

J. BUCKLEY.

PART I.—17TH CENTURY.

1644. "A Sermon at the Funeral of Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam." The Rev. Edward Worth, D.D., Dean of Cork; 4to. [Vide Cotton's "Fasti," i., 240; and Harris's "Ware's Writers" (1746), etc., p. 159.]

1648. "The Declaration and Ingagement of the Protestant Army, in the Province of Mounster, Under the Command of the Right Honourable the Lord Baron of Inchiquin; 4to. [Vide London reprints in the Bodleian (2 copies), and Christ Church and Corpus Christi Colleges (Oxford).]

1648. "Articles of Peace made, concluded, accorded and agreed upon, by and between His Excellency James Lord Marques of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant Generall, and General Governor of His Majesties Kingdome of Ireland; for an on behalfe of His most Excellent Majesty, by virtue of the authority wherewith the said Lord Lieutenant is entrusted on the one part, and the Generall Assembly of the Roman Catholiques of the said Kingdome for and on behalfe of His Majesties Roman Catholique Subjects of the same on the other part." 4to. Printed at Corcke, and are to be sold at Roche's building, 1648. [Royal Irish Academy, "Halliday Tracts," box 56, 1; British Museum (Ireland, col. 15), C. 38, c. 4.]

1648. "A Declaration of the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland for settling the Protestant Religion, maintaining his Majesties Just Rights, and the Priviledges of Parliament." [Vide London reprints in British Museum (Ireland, col. 15), E. 473 (25); and Christ Church College (Oxford).]

1648. "A Declaration of the Lord Lieutenant Generall of Ireland" (5 Oct., 1648). 4to. Printed at Corck, in the year 1648, and are to be sold at Roche's building. [British Museum (Ireland, col. 15), 1325, F. 9.]

1648. "A Speech made by the Lord Lieutenant Generall of the Kingdome of Ireland, to the General Assembly of the Confederate Catholiques at the City of Kilkenny, at the conclusion of the Peace." Broadside, plain type, in 2 columns. Printed at Corcke, and are to be sold at Roche's building, without South Gate. [Bodleian (MS. Carte 151, appendix, fol. 19).]

1649. "Eikon Basilike, The Pourtraicture of His Sacred Majesty in His Solitudes and Sufferings." (Peter de Pienne), 12mo., 320 pp. [Robert Day.]

N.B.—This copy of the Eikon Basilike is so far unique, and the only copy known. It is fully described by Edward Almack, Esq., F.S.A., in his "Bibliography of the King's Book or Eikon Basilike." London: Blades, East and Blades, 1896.

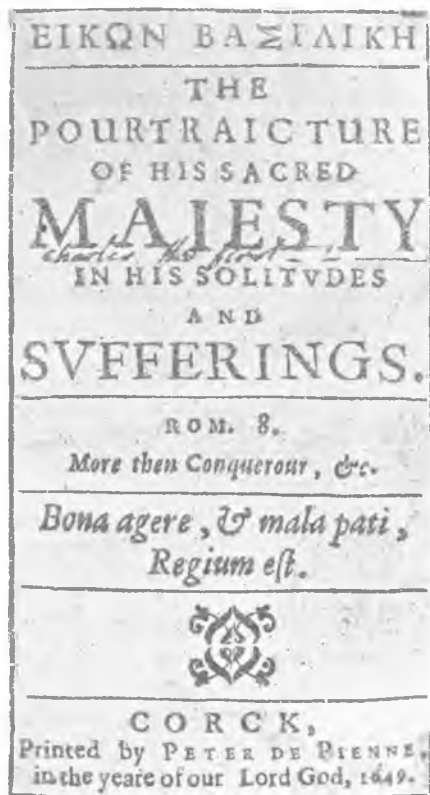
The very great rarity of the Cork Edition may be accounted for by the fact that when the King was executed, and for some months after, the city was held for the Crown, and was a Royalist stronghold, where Peter de Pienne could arrange his fount of type, and print his book in quiet and security. But later in the year Cork and the whole province revolted to the Parliament, after which the soldiers of Cromwell would

seek to destroy every copy that could be found of the book, which was looked upon by them as an accursed thing.

I have searched in vain for any reference to its printer, Peter de Pienne, but possibly when Cork declared for the Parliament he removed to Waterford, as in 1652 he printed a book there, which is thus described in a recent book catalogue.—

“Cook. (Chief Justice of Munster in Ireland). Monarchy no creature of God’s making, wherein is proved that monarchical Government is against the mind of God and that the execution of the late King was one of the fattest sacrifices that ever Queen Justice had, etc., etc.

Sm. 8vo. fine copy in calf gilt, printed at Waterford in Ireland, by Peter de Pienne 1652. (R.D.)



1649. “The Propositions of Ooven Roe O NEILE sent to Col. Monck And a Cessation for three months concluded betweene them: together with a letter thereupon sent by a gentleman at Dundalk to his friend at Corck.” Printed at Corck, in the year of our Lord God, 1649. Are to be fold at Roche’s building. 4 leaves, unpagd; 4to. [British Museum, 2 copies, E. 531 (15), and E 562 (15).]

N.B.—The copies differ in the arrangement and style of type of their title pages, and in the ornamental designs occurring on the same pages. The texts are verbally similar, but the word “Monck” in one is printed “Moncke” in the other

one; and "Ormond" as "Ormonde." The type is not set alike in both. In other words, one is a copy but not a facsimile of the other. (J.B.)

1649. "The Irish Monthly Mercury" (No. 1, 21 Decr., 1649.) [Vide London reprints in British Museum (Periodicals, col. 192), 2 copies, E 592 (6), etc.]

1650. "The Irish Mercury Monethly, communicating all true Intelligence within the Dominion of Ireland." (Jany. 25—Feby. 25). [Vide London reprints in British Museum (Periodicals, col. 273), Burney 34; and Worcester College Library (Oxford).]

1650. "A Letter from the Lord Generall Cromvvel To the Parliament of England, concerning his proceedings with their Army in Scotland, and the late victory God hath given them over the Scottish Army there: Together with An Act of Parliament for publique Thanksgiving in England thereupon: and a Proclamation of the Deputy General of Ireland for a further day of publique Thanksgiving in relation to the same throughout Ireland. On Thursday, the seventh of November, in the present year, 1650." Printed at Corcke. 4to, 12 leaves, unpagd. Sigs, A-C in fours. [St. John's College (Oxford), and British Museum (Cromwell, col. 78), 9512 aa.]

1650. "A Declaration and Proclamation of the Deputy-General of Ireland concerning the present hand of God in the Visitation of the Plague: And for the Exercise of Fasting and Prayer in relation thereunto." [Vide London reprints in Royal Irish Academy ("Halliday Tracts," 64, 1), and in British Museum (Ireland, col. 16) E. 612 (3).]

*1650. "Certaine Acts and Declarations made by the Ecclesiasticall Congregation of Archbishops, Bishops, and other Prelates met at Clonmacnoise, the 4 day of December, 1649. Together with a Declaration of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, For the undeceiving of deluded and seduced People, which may be satisfactory to all that do not wilfully shut their eyes against the light, In Answer to Certaine declarations and Acts framed by the Irish Popish Prelates and clergy, in a late Conventicle, etc." Printed at Cork the 25 of February, 1649. (4) [Vide Dublin Reprint in King's Inns Library (N. 10, 7a).]

1650. "A Declaration of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland For the undeceiving of all that doe not wilfully shut their eyes against the light. In Answer to certaine late Declarations and Acts framed by the Irish Popish Prelates and Clergy in a Conventicle at Clonmac-Nois. Licensed by the Secretary of the Army." [Vide London reprints in Royal Irish Academy ("Halliday Tracts," 64, 3); Corpus Christi and Worcester Colleges (Oxford); and British Museum (Ireland, col. 16), E. 596 (6).]

N.B.—This Declaration commences: "Having lately perused a Book printed at Kilkenny in the year 1649, containing divers declarations and Acts of the Popish Prelates and Clergy framed in a late Conventicle at Clonmacnoise, the 4th day of December, in the year aforesaid, I thought fit to give a brief Answer into the same." This Kilkenny book is the same as that marked *, and of which there is also a London reprint in the British Museum, E. 534 (5). (J.B.)

1650. "A True relation of Mr. Iohn Cook's Passage by sea from Wexford to Kinsale, in that great Storm, Ianuary 5. Wherein is Related the Strangeness of the Storm, and the Frame of his Spirit in it. Also The Vision that he saw in his sleep, and how it was Revealed that he should be preserved, which came to pass very miraculously. Likewise A Relation of a Dream of a Protestant Lady

(4) *i.e.* 1650.

in Poland, which is in part come to pass, the Remainder being to begin this year, 1650. All written by himself." Printed at Cork. [Vide London reprints in British Museum, E. 598 (1); Bodleian and Worcester College (Oxford).]

1650. "Mrs. (Frances) Cooke's Meditations; being an humble thanksgiving to her heavenly father for granting her a new life, having concluded herself dead . . . on that great storme, Jan. 5, 1649." (With a hymn on the same occasion). [Vide London reprint in the British Museum, E. 600 (9).]

1653. "Scripture Evidence for baptizing the Infants (or children?) of Covenanters. In 2 Sermons." The Revd. Edward Worth D.D., Dean of Cork; 4to. [Vide Cotton's "Fasti," i., 240; Harris's "Ware's Writers," p. 159 (1746); and Lowndes, p. 2996. Also Catalogue of the Cashel Diocesan Library.]

1657. "The Agreement and Resolution of Severall Associated Ministers in the County of Corke For The Ordaining of Ministers." Printed by William Smith for Richard Plummer, and are to be sold at his house in Corke, 1657. 4to. Sigs, A to E in twos and one leaf, i.e., 22 pp. [British Museum (Co. Cork), T. 759 (5); Queen's College (Oxford), and M. Dorey, Dublin.]

1662. "A Sermon preached on the Sunday before Easter, 1661, being the day on which among severall others I received the Holy Orders of Priest-hood from the hands of the Right Reverend Father in God, Michael Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, Rosse; one of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Councill. In the Church of St. Finbarry, the Cathedrall of the Diocese of Corke: By John Butler, Preacher of God's Word at Inishonane in the Diocese of Corke." (Printed at Corke by William Smith.) 4to. Two leaves (Title and Dedication) and 14 pp. much cropped at top. $5\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$. [R. R. Belshaw (of Dublin).]

1664. "Inquisitio in Fidem Christianorum hujus seculi." Roger Boyle. 12mo. [Vide Madden, i., p. 158, and ii., 165; and Cotton's "Typographical Gazetteer" (second series).]

1667. "The Holy Court (in 5 Books) by Nicholas Caussin." Fol. (Eugene Sweeney). [Vide Madden, vol. i., p. 159.] Query.—Should not this be 1767?

1675. "A Book fit for all Protestant Houses in Ireland." 8vo. [Vide Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement," second edition, 1875, p. 196 (footnote).]

1675. "The Moderate Cavalier Or The Soldier's Description of Ireland And of the Country Disease, with Receipts for the same A Book fit for all Protestant Houses in Ireland. 4to., 36 pp. [British Museum, 11631, bb. 44.]

N.B.—The place of printing or the name of the printer is not stated. The type is not very good. The top of the second page contains this dedication: "To the Protestant Nobility, Gentry, and Soldiery of Ireland, but more especially to the worshipfull the Major, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Inhabitants of the City of Corke." And towards the bottom of the same page the following incoherent sentence occurs: "The Author upon his intent to have presented three dozen of these Books to the Major of Corke and his guests at his feast when he first comes into his office." The copy in the British Museum is bound and endorsed: "Soldier's description of Ireland—Corke, 1675." Captain Mercer was likely the author of this peculiar work. (J. B.)

1679. "Strange and Remarkable Prophecies and Predictions of the Holy Learned, and Excellent Iames Usher, Late Arch-Bishop of Armagh and Lord Primate of Ireland, etc., etc." (Printed by Wm. Smith). 4to., 8 pp. (folds in twos or foliowise). [National Library, Thorpe Collection, vol. vi.]

N.B.—Much cropped. Query.—A Folio?

1681. "Memoirs of Lord Castlehaven."^(s)

1691. "Pastoral Admonitions directed by the Bishop of Cork to all under his charge, Whereunto is added a Sermon (on Psalm lxxvi. 10) reflecting on the late Sufferings and Deliverance of the Protestants in the said County and City. Preached at White-Hall on the Fourth Sunday in Lent, March 22, 1690." Printed by John Brent for David Jones, Bookseller, and are to be fold in his Shop in Cork, 1691. 8vo. Title leaf and 16 pp. [British Museum (E. Wettenhall, col. 55), 698 h. 26 (2).]

1691. "A Sermon Preached at Whitehall, Before the Queen, on the Fourth Sunday in Lent, March 22, 1690. Reflecting on the late Sufferings and Deliverance of the Protestants in the City and County of Corke. Published for the sake of those concerned in it, who could not hear it, yet may edify by it. By Edward, Lord Bishop of Corke and Rosse." (Printer same as last item.) 8vo. Title leaf and 34 pp. [British Museum; bound with foregoing item.]

NOTE.—In compiling this list the author desires to acknowledge the very considerable and invaluable help he has received from Mr. J. Buckley, without which the list could not have appeared as now it does, a help not only most generously afforded, but most modestly depreciated by the indefatigable donor. To Mr. James Coleman, who has long toiled ardently in this very field, and now most generously abandons it, and the honour he has already so well earned, to a younger student of less experience, putting him in full possession of his long accumulating store, the author also desires to render the sincere tribute of his gratitude and indebtedness, and that the public may render honour to whom honour is due. Additions to and corrections of this list are sincerely solicited, by anyone interested in it. No labour of this kind can ever be said to be exhaustive or complete.

E. R. McC. DIX.

(s) This is very doubtful.

Gleanings on Old Cork Artists.

(Continued from page 111.)



THE Cork National Exhibition of 1852 was likewise enriched with the works of another deceased painter, William Willes, also a native of Cork, and uncle of Judge Willes, Ford's biographer. William Willes, Maguire tells us, was a member of a family whom poverty had never pressed with its iron finger, and from youth upwards he was enabled to devote himself to those pursuits which best harmonised with his refined mind and cultivated taste. Mr. Willes was not only a painter of great merit, but a person of considerable acquirements. His lectures on art education, delivered on the opening of the Cork School of Design, displayed at once the ripeness of the scholar and the enthusiasm of the artist. It is much to be deplored that he did not live long enough to witness the success of an institution with which, no doubt, he then imagined he should be long associated. The works of this artist are remarkable for great beauty of colouring and gracefulness in grouping. Those of his pictures exhibited were quite characteristic, the best of which was "The Mock Funeral."

"Cork," continues Maguire, "may also claim Samuel West amongst her success-