**Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society**

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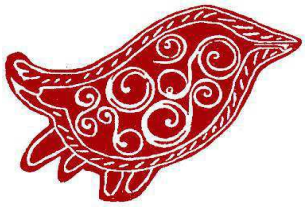

Title: Correction: Museum photograph [Vol. 100 (1996), p176]
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title belies the wealth of textual information that accompanies the range of splendid maps.

Superlatives can be strewn too freely in a review but in this instance are well merited. If one had to choose examples of textual excellence (Intellectual currents in Europe during the 19th century (p. 64); Inter-War Period/Discoveries and Inventions (p. 181); the Second World War/the War at Sea and in the Air: Economic Life (p. 201); and the Post-1965 Period/North America and the Caribbean (p. 305)) it is to point up the succinctness that co-ordinates with detailed, colourful, meaningful and purpose-driven maps, graphics and tables.

The complexities of the German Constitution of 1871 (p. 76), the effects of the July Revolution in Europe, 1830 (p. 50), the campaigns against Napoleon, 1814/15 (p. 36), the political structure of the USSR, 1936 (p. 188), the Congo crisis, 1960-65 (p. 268) and the proportion of Catholic population in Northern Ireland c. 1970 constitute some of the subject matters for illustrative effect. Military, economic, demographic, political, geological resources, colonial and cultural topics constitute the range of areas illustrated, with the military theatres of the various wars across the globe over time being especially well treated. Political thought, political and economic theory, science and technology, and religions (although not feminism, sport, or music to any modern degree) fare well in the text.

Ireland (Éire) and Northern Ireland get nineteen mentions of varying significance, and in that context the admirable index deserves praise. That is laid out in a very readable type. Indeed, the quality of print and paper makes the volume very user-friendly, given the compression of so much information into such a compact volume. The entries in the text are not simply neutral but expressed judgements. The following entry for Ireland might be a case in point:

> The civil war between the Radicals and the Moderates, which broke out in April 1922, was terminated in Apr. 1923. The country was reconstructed under Cosgrave, who pleaded for reconciliation with Britain.

(Why, on p. 285, Hillery and Haughey are not given full Christian names — where Liam Cosgrave, Jack Lynch and Mary Robinson are — is a matter of conjecture)

The phrasing of another Irish entry is quaint and succinct: Gladstone passed 'Land Acts to aid Irish renters and to counteract terrorism and peasant unrest'. A number of the references to Ireland are incidental to say the least.

Whether, therefore, for potted biographical details, or following thematic or territorial lines, the Penguin Atlas must be a welcome accessory for general reader, Newsroom, specialist or browser. Indeed, the close association between maps and the study of historical background that used to exist can be well served anew by this volume, as media graphics of world trouble spots stimulate the viewer to further study.

Pádraig G. Lane

## CORRECTION

Several readers have pointed out an error in our last issue (Vol. 100, p. 176) in regard to the Museum photograph, which was not taken at the official opening in April 1945 but earlier during the organizing period. The Lord Mayor is Ald. Richard Anthony and the man beside him Mr M.V. Conlon, chairman of the organizing committee.

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