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information visit [www.corkhist.ie](http://www.corkhist.ie).

William Baron Riversdale, Mary, widow of Osborne Greatrakes, Anthony Sampis and Frances, his wife, and her sisters, Mary, Catherine, and Sarah Greatrakes, are stated to be consenting parties.

William Greatrakes, the supposed Junius, is styled (in the papers in the "Gentleman's Magazine" correspondent's hands, who gives his initials as G. H. W.) "William Greatrakes, of the City of Cork, Esq." He appears to have had a leasehold property in the barony of Duhallow, which he conveyed to Thomas Chatterton, gent., of the city of Cork, viz.: "All that and those the lands of Knockanerobert, Nancy's Farm, Keel, and Milleen, situate in the parish of Culleen, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork, containing 328 plantation acres, and also the lands of Knockigillane, in the same barony."

Happening to visit the churchyard of Killeagh in April, 1903, which lies close to the railway station of that name on the Youghal line, the present writer alighted on the tomb, a plain table or altar tomb, of the above-mentioned Allen or Alain Greatrakes, the inscription on which is in Latin. The letters being more deeply cut in than usual, it is still fairly legible.

**Professor Boole of the Queen's College, Cork.**—The following obituary notice of Professor Boole, is copied from the "Gentleman's Magazine" for February, 1865:—"Died, December 9th, 1864, at Blackrock, near Cork, aged 49, Dr. George Boole, F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics at the Queen's College, Cork. The deceased, who was born at Lincoln on November 4th, 1815, was the son of a tradesman, and after receiving an ordinary school education, the best his parents' limited means could afford, he entered heart and soul into the study of mathematics, under the guidance of his father, who was himself devoted to the pursuit of science, and with the assistance of the late Rev. G. S. Dickson, of St. Swithin's, Lincoln, who took great interest in the career of his pupil, and subsequently proved of essential service to him in the reading of his MSS. and the correction of his proofs.

"He became an assistant in a Doncaster school; but afterwards returned to Lincoln, where he conducted a school of his own with great success. He also gave much assistance to the committee of the Mechanics' Institute, took a leading part in the formation of its library and museum, afforded gratuitous instruction in classics and mathematics to the members, and delivered lectures of a high character, two of which were published at the time—one on 'The Genius and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton'—the other on 'The Right Use of Leisure.' The last was printed at the expense of a member of the Institute, who was so deeply impressed with its excellence as to be anxious for a wider extension of its lessons than could arise from its oral delivery.

"Mr. Boole was frequently, during this portion of his life, urged to enter himself at the University of Cambridge, where the highest honours would doubtless have been obtained by him; but he was deterred from this course by several reasons, among them by the praiseworthy feeling, that the declining years of his parents required his aid, and that the continuance of his school was essential to their comforts.

"It was during his residence at Lincoln that he first became known by his contributions to the 'Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal.' The great abilities shown in these papers led to high expectations of his future career; and these expectations were further heightened by the publication of 'The Mathematical Analysis of Logic.' Those who take an interest in the progress of mathematical studies were therefore sincerely gratified when they heard, little

more than ten years since, that Mr. Boole, though not a member of any University, had been chosen to be the Professor of Mathematics at the Queen's College, Cork.

"The post was one which Mr. Boole was eminently fitted to adorn; and at the same time it gave him better opportunities of prosecuting his favourite studies. Soon after his appointment he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin, and in 1854 he published the first fruits of his professoriate in an 'Investigation of the Laws of Thought, on which are founded the Mathematical Theories of Logic and Probabilities.' The subject of this volume was continued in a manner in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,' 'On the Combination of Testimonies and of Judgment'; and soon afterwards, when he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he resumed the subject in a paper, 'On the Theory of Probabilities,' read before the Society on the 19th of June, 1862, and since published in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' In the meanwhile, he wrote his book on 'Differential Equations,' which has since become a class book in Cambridge University. He was engaged in the preparation of a second edition of this work at the time of his death; and he spent part of his last summer vacation in London (ransacking the treasures of the Royal Society and the British Museum) that this book might be as perfect as possible.

"In 1855 Dr. Boole married Miss M. Everest, daughter of the late Rev. T. R. Everest, rector of Wickwar, Gloucestershire, and niece of Dr. Ryall, Vice-President of the Queen's College, as also of Colonel Everest, of the Engineers, so highly distinguished by his Indian surveys that the highest peak of the Himalayas, Mount Everest, has received its name from him. This lady was possessed of high scientific attainments, and she was a most efficient assistant in his labours. These labours were, however, too ardently pursued by him, and his naturally weak constitution gave way after a brief illness from congestion of the lungs, leaving at his death a family of five daughters, all of tender age.

"The labours of Professor Boole, said one who knew him well, were undertaken in pure love of science, and with no thought of winning honour and renown; but their value was recognised throughout the kingdom, and by the foremost mathematicians upon the Continent. But Professor Boole, though a devoted student of exact science, recognised the limits of scientific method. Nowhere are these limits with greater clearness defined than in his work on 'The Laws of Thought,' which has been sometimes deemed an undue extension of mathematical processes. He, himself, delighted equally in mathematics, in poetry, and in metaphysics; and the range of his knowledge in each was of the widest order. His acquaintance with the literature of the modern world was singularly extensive. He was a great lover of Dante; and it may not be deemed trifling to mention that he esteemed the 'Paradiso' more than the 'Inferno'; and if the width of his culture was great, no one can read 'The Laws of Thought' without being struck by the profoundly religious spirit in which he worked out his favourite studies. But the quality which, perhaps, most marked him out from his fellows was an intellectual modesty such as he once described as 'inseparable from a pure devotion to truth.' It was not that he was unduly shy or retiring, but that he appeared absolutely insensible to his claims upon the attention of others."

At a meeting of the Professors of the Cork Queen's College, held December 17th, it was resolved to commemorate this eminent man by founding a Boole Mathematical Scholarship, and by a further memorial of him within the College.

At the meeting of the Cork Cuvierian Society, held on the 4th of January, 1864, Dr. Caulfield, its President, paid the following eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of Professor Boole:—"Probably in few individuals could a greater diversity of tastes and talents be found centered than in him. No subject was ever brought under our notice that he was not only familiar with, but he illustrated it with the results of his own great experience, or the practical application of his reasoning mind. Ever ready to do good, he never considered his exalted intellect humbled by entering even into the very minute details which must occasionally spring up in man's converse with man; but robing even the humblest idea in the majesty of his own thoughts, he made strong the weakness of others. It is now over fifteen years since Dr. Boole became a member of our Society, during which period he has been a very constant attendant at our meetings; and little did we think when we met here on the 7th of last month that death had then fixed his icy grasp on this illustrious victim, and that his warfare here below was well-nigh accomplished. In the year 1855 Dr. Boole was President of the Society, on which occasion he delivered an able address at the conversazione, which was held in the Athenaeum under our direction, which was attended by over 2,500 people during the three days its vast collections in the departments of science and art were open to an intelligent public. Dr. Boole's chief contributions to our Society were some mathematical papers, which I believe afterwards appeared in one of the English philosophical journals; a memoir of Grossetete, Bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1253; and a biographical sketch of John Walsh, a Cork mathematician, who, had he guided his talents by the laws of reason and prudence, would have effected much for science, at whose shrine he sacrificed no inconsiderable genius. An able writer and expounder of the highest branches of human learning, with a wide-world reputation, Dr. Boole's unassumed humility endeared him to all, for he was humble even as a little child. His gigantic intellect, which could detect the laws that govern thought, he could bring down to a level with the feeblest capacity, and rejoice when he effected any good. Cut off in the meridian splendour of a life devoted to a career of usefulness, both in public and private, the country of his birth mourns for him, the land of his adoption looks down with sorrow on his tomb. He was thus called away from us suddenly. Unavailing is now our praise. In the silence of the grave it cannot charm the cold, dull ear of death; yet we owe this humble tribute to the worth of one whose counsel we respected, and of whose presence amongst us we ever felt proud."

J. C.

**Arthur O'Leary, "the Outlaw."**—In her two entertaining and gossiping volumes, entitled, "The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," London, 1892, Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell says: "I hope some time or other to publish my long account of the tragedies of Murty Oge O'Sullivan Beare and Arthur O'Leary" (vol. ii., p. 239). Can any reader inform me if this account has been published, and if so, where?

**Shopkeepers, Traders, etc., of Mitchelstown, 80 years ago.**—In last No. of the "Journal" (p. 231), Canon Moore appended a note to his interesting paper shewing the industries that flourished in Mitchelstown early in the last century, with which the following list of the principal business people in the town, taken from Pigot & Co.'s Directory for 1824, bears an inseparable connection. At the time Pigot's Direc-