

## The Presence of Rare Irish Cultural Periodicals on JSTOR: Potential Contextual Lenses for Understanding Value

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### Abstract:

*JSTOR, a not-for-profit digital library of scholarly materials, collaborated on a project envisioned and led by the Queen's University Belfast to create a large-scale digital collection of scholarship from and about Ireland. The collection included a group of rare cultural and political magazines from the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries, held by only a handful of library special collections worldwide. The final item was released in 2009; the more than 6 years of resulting usage offers a new opportunity to view the long-range outcomes of the creation of a digital special collection. This paper analyzes data on the usage of this set of rare publications on the JSTOR digital platform against worldwide library holdings information gathered through OCLC, in order to quantify the global circulation of the publications' digital surrogates. Few such long-range analyses are available as benchmark information or as context for further study. These data can serve as potentially useful for those engaged in the creation of digitized special collections. They can also serve as a potential lens for understanding the value of these digitized versions to readers and scholars. However, the paper asserts, through examples and use scenarios, that this value cannot be well understood when divorced from the context of the mechanisms for access, or from the larger corpus in which the materials sit. Nor can this value be separated from the authority of the print. The paper will serve as one point of departure for interrogating the ways that usage data can or cannot show us what, specifically, occurs in the shift in special collections from print to digital. Additionally, as an aid to framing conversations about broadening the range of sources now discoverable online, the paper will propose considerations for building collaborations that include entities from across the ecosystem of scholarly communication.*

**Keywords:** Digital archives, periodicals studies, Irish Studies, cultural magazines, cataloguing

JSTOR, a not-for-profit digital library of scholarly materials, collaborated on a project envisioned and led by the Queen's University Belfast to create a large-scale digital collection of scholarship from and about Ireland. The collection included a group of rare cultural and political magazines from the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, held by only a handful of library special collections worldwide. The final item was released in 2009. The more than 6 years of resulting usage offers a new opportunity to view outcomes of the creation of a digital special collection. This report analyzes data on the usage of this set of rare publications on the JSTOR digital platform, against worldwide library holdings information gathered through OCLC, and from other sources, including the United Kingdom's COPAC, in order to quantify the global circulation of the publications' digital surrogates.

These data are potentially useful in numerous ways. In addition to quantifying this usage, it permits observation, as well as critique. For those engaged in the creation of digitized special collections, they can offer one potential lens for understanding the value of these digitized versions to readers and scholars. Analysis of this information offers one point of departure for interrogating the ways that usage data can or cannot show us what, specifically, occurs in the shift in special collections from print to digital. Through the presentation of these data, this report offers one early exploration of an evaluative method that explores and suggests its potentialities and limitations. It will also elaborate on some considerations of the ways in which the value of digitized special collections cannot be well understood when separated from the context of the mechanisms for access, from the context of the larger corpus in which the materials sit, or from the authority of the print. Additionally, as an aid to framing conversations about broadening the range of special collections now discoverable online, this report will propose considerations for collaborations that include entities from across the ecosystem of scholarly communication.

It is necessary to first situate this report's exploration along the continuum of literature concerning digitization, and its many attendant activities. Many entities within all corners of the ecosystem of scholarly production continue to enact, document, and comment on the many factors—from the cultural to the practical--that have enabled the transitory period from print to digital. (By ecosystem, we mean the spectrum of entities participating at all levels of the systems of scholarly production: faculty, students, publishers, editors, platforms that host content, libraries, higher education administration, research institutions, and more.) Scholars from a broad range of disciplinary contexts have explored myriad points along this transition. To pause on some of these studies briefly, John Lavangino (1995) articulated early shifts in attitudes toward electronic access and reading, exploring in particular the “hypertext.” John Whaley (1994) described an early pilot with IBM in the field history, and within archaeology Sharon McPherron and Harold Dibble (1995) conducted experiments for scholarship on lithics using digital imagery. Marija Dalbello (2005) analyzed digital libraries, and the projects that formed them, from a technology studies perspective, attempting to understand and describe these projects from a phenomenological point of view. As these experiments matured and proliferated, and the work turned to the practical means to accomplish large scale digital projects. In 2009, Ching-Jung Chen described the level of effort required to establish use of newly created digital resources, through the example of a visual resources library at a large public university (Chen 2009) and Hunter, Legg, and Oehlerts (2010) described their work with an image collection at Colorado State University, to name a few. The development of methods for utilizing newly developed corpora, such as data mining, emerged through journals such as *Computers and the Humanities*, made itself visible through applied scholarship, and culminated in the established endeavor of Digital Humanities.<sup>1</sup>

Now, as the ecosystem enters a point along the continuum of this transition at which many projects containing special collections have been extant for some time, it is useful to begin to explore methodologies for examining the outcomes from this transition in new ways. The periodicals examined here are 15 ceased Irish cultural magazines published at various points across the years 1798-1954. To understand the environment in which these periodicals are displayed, context about the JSTOR corpus is useful: JSTOR, a service of the not-for-profit organization ITHAKA, began from a cluster of 10 economics & history journals, and, following a pilot conducted under the direction of the University of Michigan, the digital library

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<sup>1</sup> See McGann 2005, Hayles and Pressman 2004, and Gold 2012.

launched in 1997. Today the corpus consists of over 10 million academic journal articles, representing over 2,500 journals, over 1,200 publishing entities, spread across 60 countries.

In addition to its impact on the ability of libraries to save physical space, the corpus of JSTOR has shown itself to have value. Meaning may be derived from emerging and well-established techniques applied to the corpus as a whole, rather than solely from individual items. John Laudun and Jonathan Goodwin (2013) used JSTOR to examine historic topic development across the discipline of folklore. In Lisa Gitelman (2014) articulated the influence of the JSTOR corpus as a tool of shaping thinking, in her essay entitled “Searching and Thinking about Searching JSTOR.” ITHAKA and JSTOR, in many ways, sit at the intersection of publishers, libraries, scholars, teachers, and readers, balancing the interests of each. It is on top of this interdisciplinary, multi-functional corpus that the Irish special collections periodicals in question have been built.

Within the JSTOR corpus, the periodicals are included in the Ireland Collection, a larger grouping of the complete back runs of journals from and about Ireland. The group consists of 75 titles (of which the 15 in question are a part). The oldest of these, the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, dates to 1787. The Ireland Collection is not only a collection, but a project, envisioned by Deirdre Wildy, Head of Special Collections & Archives and Norma Menabney, a special collections librarian, at the McClay Library at Queen’s University Belfast. The intent was to address a lacuna in research resources in Irish Studies. Journals were digitized on site at the University’s Centre for Digitisation and Analysis, utilizing paper copies from the University’s special collections. JSTOR’s established digitization specification was used, to create uniformity between these journals and the rest of the corpus. The project was funded by a grant from the JISC Digitisation Programme, a grant which provided for no-cost access to educational institutions in Ireland and the UK, with JSTOR assuming costs of preservation and maintenance. (JSTOR participates in preservation activities including preservation of print copies, and, through its service Portico, of digital versions.)

This project was distinct among JSTOR collections, in that it was led first and foremost by the special collections at Queen’s, allowing the project team to formulate in advance the goals it wished to accomplish and the problems it wished for the collection to address. Queen’s knew there was a substantial audience for these periodicals, based on the high use that the print collections received, and also on the bibliographic knowledge established in the discipline of Irish Studies. Some of the 15 titles are described in Tom Clyde’s excellent work, *Irish Literary Magazines: An Outline History and Description Bibliography*. Richard Hayes’ 1970 work also amply articulated components of the landscape of the cultural periodicals. The project then subsequently focused its efforts, to some extent, on publications not well described by either resource, and, for those that were, creating full text access. The aim was thus not only to provide full-text, but also to provide bibliographic information on publications previously not visible to the field.

With this as context, print holdings were examined for these 15 journals:

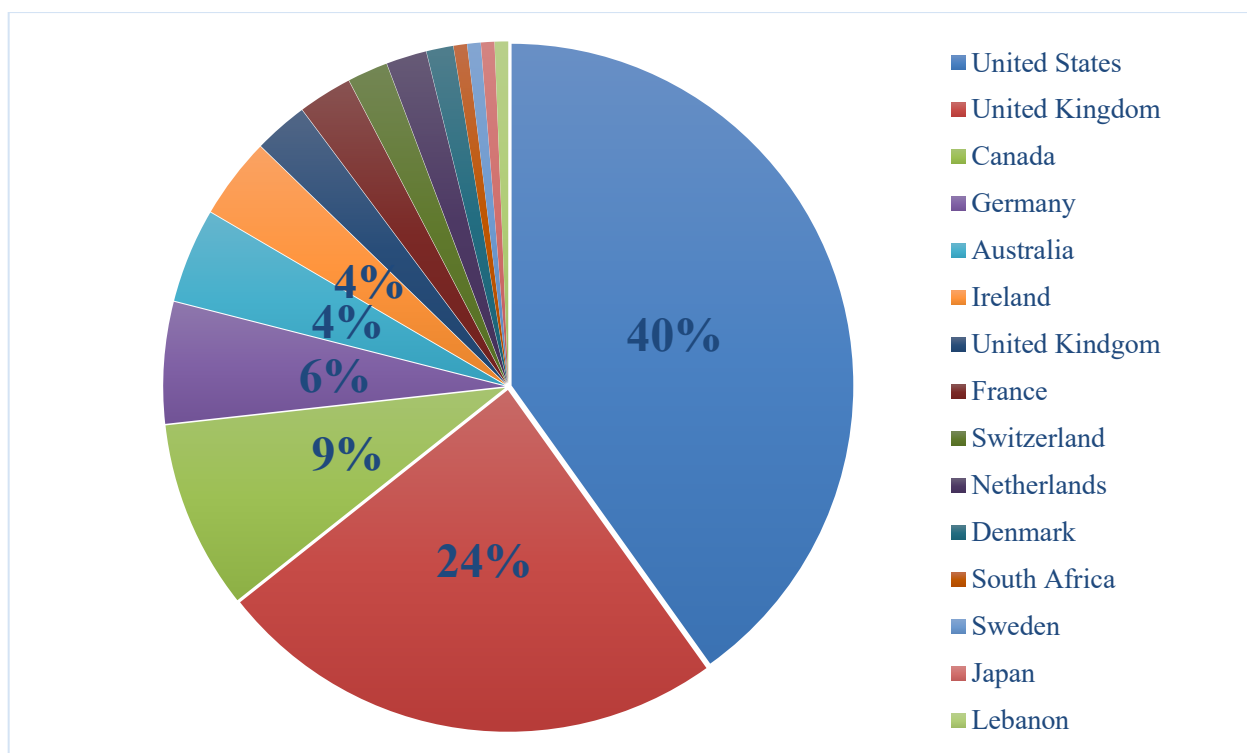
<b>ISSN</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Dates</b>
2009-2415	<i>All Ireland Review</i>	1900-1907
2009-1672	<i>Anti-Union</i>	1798-1799
1757-045X	<i>Belfast Magazine and Literary Journal</i>	1825
1758-1605	<i>Belfast Monthly Magazine</i>	1808- 1814

1757-9953	<i>Cambro-Briton</i>	1819- 1822
0791-5640	<i>Catholic Layman</i>	1852- 1858
1755-6066	<i>Celtic Review</i>	1904- 1916
2009-1338	<i>Dublin Penny Journal</i>	1832- 1836
2009-0943	<i>Gadelica: A Journal of Modern Irish Studies</i>	1912-1913
2009-1664	<i>Irish Church Quarterly</i>	1908- 1917
2009-2113	<i>Irish Monthly</i>	1873- 1954
2009-0935	<i>Irish Penny Journal</i>	1840-1841
2009-0978	<i>Irish Review</i>	1911-1914
2009-1362	<i>Kerry Archaeological Magazine</i>	1908-1919
2009-1656	<i>National Magazine</i>	1830- 1831

Figure 1.

Two sources were used, OCLC's WorldCat, and COPAC, a union catalog of approximately 90 institutions across the United Kingdom, including many national libraries, the British Library and numerous universities, as well as institutions such as the Royal Botanic Garden and the National Trust. Trinity College Dublin is also included.

These sources indicate **157 unique institutions** where one or more print issue of at least one of these magazines is held, spread across **18 countries**. The geographic distribution is shown in Figure 2<sup>2</sup>:



<sup>2</sup> The complete breakdown by magazine is available as an Appendix by contacting the author. Institutions in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, were counted cumulatively, rather than separately, as this provided a parallel with JSTOR usage information. Owing to OCLC's primary composition of holdings from United States and Canadian libraries, OCLC lists states & provinces from each of these countries; these have been retained in the Appendix. When separate collections within one institution are listed, these also have been retained. Microfilm and records of other digital holdings were excluded, as were reprints.

Figure 2.

Sixty-four percent of these institutions are located in the US or United Kingdom. Only four percent are from Ireland. Examining holdings for each magazine title-by-title, however, Queen’s University Belfast, the British Library, King’s College London, and Trinity College Dublin are shown to be the primary holders.

JSTOR usage since the final item was released in 2009 was then subsequently analyzed.<sup>3</sup> First, for context, usage of the whole of the Ireland collection was examined. This usage overall was spread across **156 countries**. A geographic breakdown is shown in Figure 3:

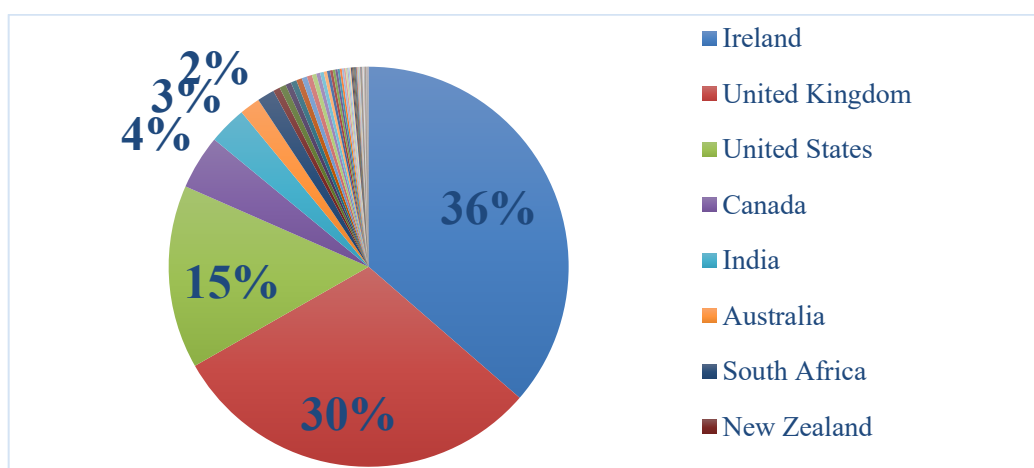


Figure 3.

Forty-five percent of this usage of the whole of the Ireland Collection was from the United States or United Kingdom, and 36% was from Ireland.

When examining usage of *only* the 15 titles in question, the geographic distribution covers **134 countries**:

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<sup>3</sup> The dataset was created by the JSTOR internal analytics team, and counted PDF downloads. It was provided to the author without any identifying institutional information, to ensure anonymization on multiple levels. OCLC holdings data discussed here and included in the Appendix does list institutional affiliation, as this information is available publicly to those utilizing WorldCat.

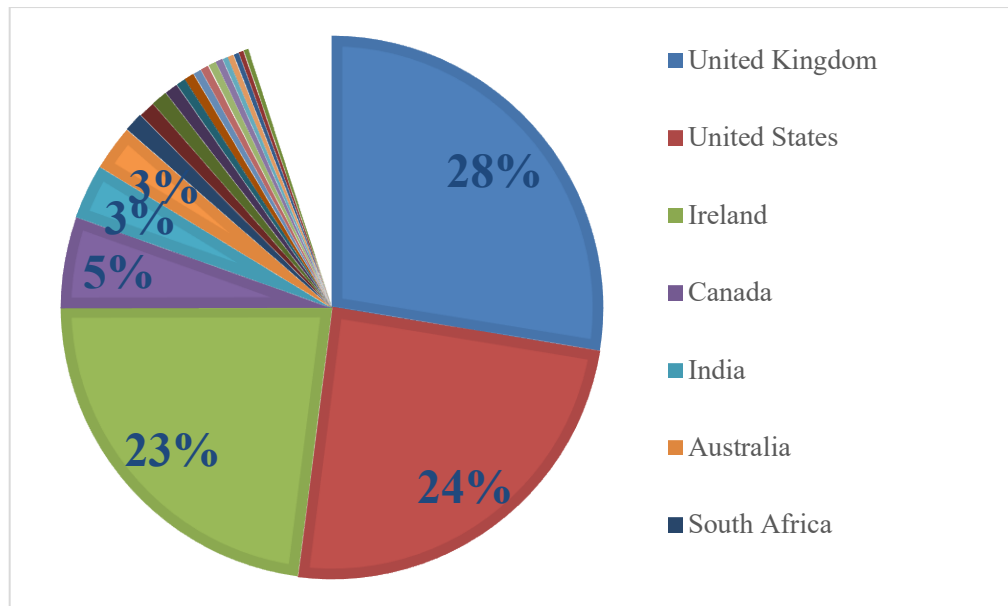


Figure 4.

Fifty-two percent of this usage is from the United States or United Kingdom, whereas 23% is from Ireland. Against usage of the whole of the Ireland collection, these 15 titles alone represent 6% of usage over all time, despite being a miniscule portion of the collection’s overall pages.

When giving thought to possible interpretations of these data, it may be useful to consider an assumption frequently present within digital projects—an assumption both stated and unstated—that the placement of items online will yield global use, one that purports to be higher and more wide. In this instance, as the holdings records indicate, the inclusion of these periodicals in the JSTOR Ireland Collection can be considered to be a success: 18 countries hold print copies of these rare journals, while use on JSTOR originated in 134 countries. The geographic distribution of the use does indeed suggest that, when placed in a widely accessible digital corpus, special collections are made broadly available in contexts that were perhaps entirely disconnected from their original local, cultural context. In this regard, the original endeavor of provisioning access to sources on Irish culture globally can be considered a success.

However, naturally, any statement of ‘success’ can and should be complicated. We would do well to once again consider this information against the context for the collection and the project. The process of goal-setting, led by Queen’s University Belfast Special Collections, resulted in placing the need for and value of the ceased cultural periodicals as a central tenant of the endeavor. By considering what items were described in the works by Hayes and Clyde, it was shaped by these prior bibliographic studies, and, by extension, their predecessors.

An earlier point should also be reiterated, that of the continuum of where this analysis sits: at a burgeoning phase of examination into the outcomes from digital projects. Thus, this information is a starting point, rather than a trend. The geographic breakdowns shown here may have more to do with the nature of the institutions that have chosen to use JSTOR, and the extent to which JSTOR is embedded in certain scholarly communities. Also, the nature of the systems we are able to draw from is at play. Institutions in the UK, including Queen’s University Belfast, are inclined to use the British Library as the knowledge base for cataloging, and not include records in OCLC. Institutions contribute fees to use WorldCat. Thus,

information on the starting place about the print ‘lives’ of the items we have placed online is difficult to establish.

In fact Clyde’s study includes library information. It reflects holdings at the time of writing, thus providing a snapshot of the extant copies Clyde was able to locate, at a limited number of institutions in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. OCLC holdings in contrast reflect bibliographic records of a different nature, with both advantages and disadvantages. Clyde’s information is the result of careful bibliographic research, conducted in a local context. However, OCLC holdings are accessible broadly, and are searchable, and yet, are incomplete reflections of the print presence. Given this, it is possible that there would be broader value in institutions contributing records into OCLC, as it might provide firmer information about these print lives; without it, the perspective offered by this data is further limited.

The geographic distribution both in print and online tells its own manner of story. Clyde also discusses Benedict Anderson’s notion of “imagined communities”, where concepts of nationhood and national identity are established across consciousness (Anderson 1983, as cited in Clyde 2003). Clyde writes, “One can suggest a variety of mechanisms by which this imagining may take place ... if a nation is an ‘imagined community’, these publications are not just an accidental by-product of that imagining, but a key mechanism by which it takes place” (Clyde 2003, p. xi-xii). The use in the online space can also be viewed as such a mechanism, as can the distribution of these publications through print networks, extending the already porous borders of such imagined communities. It is possible to speculate that the intangible widening of these imagined borders—use came from Indonesia and Nigeria—will constitute the most marked shift in the transition to online.

The mechanisms for access must also be considered. These mechanisms are not only driven by choices made in technology, (not in our purview in this instance) but also by choices made in policy. For example, JSTOR makes materials available at no or greatly reduced cost in over 90 countries, through an initiative to support access in developing nations. In the case of the Ireland Collection, institutions in Ireland and UK receive access at no fee. In the instance of these 15 titles, 3% of use originates from countries in which free or low cost access has been provisioned. Additionally since 2009, JSTOR has provided access to out-of-copyright material through the Early Journal Content initiative. Without such policy choices, it is possible to speculate that the geographic breakdown would look very different.

Outstanding collections outside Ireland, such as Boston College, may hold selected copies of these magazines not reflected here, a fact that further complicates productive analysis. At a community level, OCLC may not be generally utilized for special collections, or, is not consistently used in that way. Finding aids or special collections catalogs exist in other, less central systems. This changes the traces that these publications leave within the systems of scholarly production. Nonetheless, through the magazines’ presence on JSTOR, they are now fully integrated into these systems of dissemination, and could in some ways be considered no longer special collections. In this transaction, thus, the process of digitization has changed the nature of how these magazines may be perceived. As Clyde notes, these items were once highly circulated, highly *unspecial*. The relative rarification that has occurred by *special collections* may not be in these publications’ nature. The integration of the publications back into wide circulation has assisted, perhaps, in reflecting and refracting the true popular nature of these magazines.

Prior to digitization, cataloging records may have represented an online presence, of a kind. They are a connecting apparatus that runs between a reader and an extant print copy. A digitized copy may have a similar effect. Because of the discovery a digitized copy enables, a reader or scholar may seek to view the print. However, the interaction also contains the reverse, possibly adverse outcome, in that it has the potential to mask the existence of this extant print copy. In some respects, this change in interaction between reader and print copy can be viewed as only increasing the importance and value of that print copy, as well a centrally located, accessible source that makes those copies visible. The global digital use across 134 countries would be impossible without the care and resources (financial and otherwise) institutions have taken to preserve these print copies.

In addition, the institutions that hold these print copies have in most instances, such as Queen's University Belfast, made them available for study. This constitutes an active role in asserting their value. One view of this transaction is that this potential masking of a print copy, through digitization, is a trade-off for the increased view that this digital copy, integrated via a large corpus like JSTOR (and thus placed in the pathways for scholarship), has made possible. Viewing this as a 'trade-off', however, perhaps paints a picture of the process as merely transactional. A question that can be posed is whether all the parties are in fact taking an active role. Individual acts—storing paper copies, scanning paper copies, creating cataloging records, hosting digital files, provisioning access—may appear at first glance to be passive, invisible, or blunt acts, without nuance. In fact, each of these has a substantial and significant impact on shaping the outcomes described above.

The method here is but one possible approach; many more are most welcome. There exist also many additional corpora of cultural, political or literary periodicals from our collective cultural history that could be examined in this way. Outstanding digital projects that have long established value to their fields consist of these types of magazines. Compact Memory, originating in Judaic Studies, and the Modernist Journal Project, with its roots in literary criticism, are two that have become essential to scholars from a multidisciplinary and multimodal viewpoint. Additionally, an opportunity for further investigation is to include Irish literary magazines that live on today and may overlap in origin with the 15 named here. *Irish University Review* and *Poetry Ireland* are two such magazines. Analysis of this type, applied to such projects, could provide yet further data as starting places.

The mechanisms for access, and to an extent, the underlying policy choices, are also a framework around the digital versions that itself has form, one that shapes the way that scholars encounter the material, and run alongside the contact that the reader has with it. In and of itself, this framework is a transforming dynamic. An arena for exploration is to study the particularities of this dynamic from a theoretical, multidisciplinary—or even phenomenological--viewpoint. (We shall save this for the media and cultural theorists.)

Many across this ecosystem are participating in the creation of digital special collections, including periodicals. Those of us who are would do well to keep seeking ways to understand how digitized materials are meaningful to readers. This project and the resulting data highlight the need for us to consider the means for access and discovery in critical ways. It highlights the importance of efforts being undertaken to expose hidden collections, and the need to examine the ways that records reflecting these collections are interrelated.

It is also worth resisting the temptation to assume that because use originates from 134 countries once online, we have done what we need to follow through on engaging with as broad



a readership as possible. It is also tempting to view the transition from print to digital as complete once a digitized item appears online, but it may indeed not be. It may be a more useful framework to consider this transition to be a permeable phase, rather than a bright line. It is becoming well understood that discovery and preservation, of both the print and the digital artifact, are all ongoing. As these phases continue, examining outcomes should also be ongoing. In doing so, collaboration may be the most important aspect. We as a community would also do well to be certain to include entities from many viewpoints in dialogue, as we are all part of the same ecosystem, each conducting acts that shape digital corpora.

In the same way that digital humanities scholars have used theory of distant reading and applied textual and visual analysis methods to begin to critique canonization and archival research, data such as this—applied in new contexts—has potential as another source to develop critical thinking on the materials and systems we as an ecosystem are developing. An outcome from this report is the hope that others from all corners of the community will formulate new approaches, be they qualitative or quantitative, to understand the interrelated lives of print and digital scholarly materials.

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APPENDIX

<i>All Ireland Review</i>	
Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
Sweden	NATIONAL LIBR OF SWEDEN
United Kingdom	Exeter University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Manchester University
United Kingdom	Oxford University
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast

<i>Anti-Union</i>	
Australia	NATIONAL LIBR OF AUSTRALIA
Australia	STATE LIBR OF VICTORIA
CA,ON	MCMASTER UNIV
CA,ON	QUEENS UNIV LIBR
Ireland	NATIONAL LIBR OF IRELAND
Ireland	TRINITY COLL DUBLIN
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR OF POLITICAL & ECON SCI
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR REFERENCE COLLECTIONS
United Kingdom	CAMBRIDGE UNIV
United Kingdom	Exeter University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Leicester University
United Kingdom	London Library
United Kingdom	London School of Economics
United Kingdom	Manchester University
United Kingdom	Reading University
United Kingdom	Royal Holloway, University of London
United Kingdom	UNIV OF MANCHESTER LIBR THE
United Kingdom	UNIV OF OXFORD
United Kingdom	University College London
United Kingdom	University of London
United Kingdom	Warwick University
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast
United Kingdom, Scotland	NATIONAL LIBR OF SCOTLAND
US,CA	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
US,CT	YALE UNIV LIBR
US,MA	HARVARD UNIV, HOUGHTON LIBR
US,NJ	PRINCETON UNIV
US,NJ	SETON HALL UNIV

<i>Belfast Magazine &amp; Literary Journal</i>	
Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
United Kingdom	British Library
United Kingdom	Cambridge University
United Kingdom	Exeter University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Royal Holloway University of London
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast
United Kingdom, Scotland	National Library of Scotland

<i>Belfast Monthly Magazine</i>	
Ireland	TRINITY COLL DUBLIN
United Kingdom	CAMBRIDGE UNIV
United Kingdom	Exeter University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Manchester University
United Kingdom	Oxford University
United Kingdom	Royal Holloway, University of London
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast

<i>Cambro-Briton</i>	
France	BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE
Germany	BAYERISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK
Germany	STAATSBIBLIOTHEK ZU BERLIN
Germany	UNIVERSITAET GOETTINGEN
Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
Ireland	UNIV COL, CORK
United Kingdom	Bristol University
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR REFERENCE COLLECTIONS
United Kingdom	Cambridge University
United Kingdom	Exeter University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Leeds University
United Kingdom	Liverpool University
United Kingdom	London Library
United Kingdom	National Trust
United Kingdom	Oxford University
United Kingdom	Royal Holloway, University of London
United Kingdom	Senate House Libraries, University of London
United Kingdom	UNIV OF LEEDS

United Kingdom	WELLCOME LIBR
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queens University Belfast
United Kingdom, Scotland	National Library of Scotland
United Kingdom, Wales	Cardiff University
United Kingdom, Wales	NATIONAL LIBR OF WALES
United Kingdom, Wales	UNIV OF WALES TRINITY SAINT DAVID
US,CA	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA, N REG LIBR
US,WI	UNIV OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, GEN LIBR SYS

<i>Catholic Layman</i>	
Ireland	TRINITY COLL DUBLIN
Switzerland	UNIV OF BASEL UNIVERSITATSBIBLIOTHEK
United Kingdom	British Library
United Kingdom	Cambridge University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Lambeth Palace
United Kingdom	Royal Holloway, University of London
United Kingdom	University of Oxford
United Kingdom, Scotland	National Library of Scotland
US,GA	EMORY UNIV, PITTS THEOL LIBR

<i>Celtic Review</i>	
Australia	STATE LIBR OF VICTORIA
Australia	UNIV OF SYDNEY
CA,NS	SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER UNIV
CA,ON	UNIV OF GUELPH
CA,ON	UNIV OF OTTAWA
CA,ON	UNIV OF WINDSOR, LEDDY LIBR
CA,QC	MCGILL UNIV
CA,SK	UNIV OF SASKATCHEWAN LIBR
Denmark	DANISH UNION CAT & DANISH NATL BIBL
France	BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE
France	RENNES2-BU CENTRALE
Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
Lebanon	AMERICAN UNIV OF BEIRUT
South Africa	NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SOUTH AFRICA (2000)
Sweden	NATIONAL LIBR OF SWEDEN
Switzerland	BCU - FRIBOURG
United Kingdom	Aberdeen University
United Kingdom	British Library
United Kingdom	Cambridge University

United Kingdom	Exeter University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Liverpool University
United Kingdom	National Library of Scotland
United Kingdom	Newcastle University
United Kingdom	Oxford University
United Kingdom	UNIV OF ST ANDREWS LIBR
United Kingdom	University College London
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast
United Kingdom, Scotland	EDINBURGH UNIV LIBR
United Kingdom, Scotland	Edinburgh University
United Kingdom, Scotland	Glasgow University
United Kingdom, Wales	ABERYSTWYTH UNIV
United Kingdom, Wales	Cardiff University
United Kingdom, Wales	UNIV OF WALES SAINT DAVID
US,AZ	ARIZONA STATE UNIV
US,AZ	UNIV OF ARIZONA
US,CA	HUNTINGTON LIBR ART & BOTANICAL GARDEN
US,CA	STANFORD UNIV LIBR
US,MA	HARVARD UNIV, HARVARD COL LIBR
US,NC	NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV
US,NC	WAKE FOREST UNIV
US,NY	STONY BROOK UNIV
US,PA	TEMPLE UNIV
US,SC	UNIV OF S CAROLINA
US,UT	UNIV OF UTAH
US,VA	UNIV OF VIRGINIA

<i>Dublin Penny Journal</i>	
CA,ON	TRENT UNIV
CA,ON	UNIV OF TORONTO THOMAS FISHER RARE BOOK
Germany	BIBLIOTHEK DER HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITAT BER
Germany	FREIE UNIV BERLIN
Germany	UNIVERSITÄT,TSBIBLIOTHEK EICHSTATT
Germany	UNIVERSITAET GOETTINGEN
Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
United Kingdom	Bristol University
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR REFERENCE COLLECTIONS
United Kingdom	British Library
United Kingdom	Cambridge University
United Kingdom	Imperial College

United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Manchester University
United Kingdom	Oxford University
United Kingdom	Reading University
United Kingdom	Royal Holloway, University of London
United Kingdom	School of Antiquaries of London
United Kingdom	UNIV OF ABERDEEN
United Kingdom	University College London
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast
United Kingdom, Scotland	Edinburgh University
United Kingdom, Scotland	National Library of Scotland
United Kingdom, Wales	National Library of Wales

<i>Gadelica</i>	
Denmark	DANISH UNION CAT & DANISH NATL BIBL
Denmark	DET KONGELIGE BIBLIOTEK, THE ROYAL LIBR
Germany	BIBLIOTHEK DER HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITAT BER
Ireland	TRINITY COLL DUBLIN
Switzerland	BCU - FRIBOURG
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR REFERENCE COLLECTIONS
United Kingdom	Cambridge University
United Kingdom	Exeter University
United Kingdom	Glasgow University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Liverpool University
United Kingdom	Manchester University
United Kingdom	National Library of Scotland
United Kingdom	Oxford University
United Kingdom	University College London
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast
United Kingdom, Scotland	Aberdeen University
United Kingdom, Scotland	Edinburgh University
United Kingdom, Wales	Cardiff University
<i>Irish Church Quarterly</i>	
Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
Sweden	NATIONAL LIBR OF SWEDEN
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR REFERENCE COLLECTIONS
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United Kingdom	King's College London

<i>Irish Monthly</i>	
Australia	CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL COL MANNIX LIBR
Australia	STATE LIBR OF VICTORIA
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CA,ON	MCMASTER UNIV
CA,ON	QUEENS UNIV LIBR
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CA,ON	UNIV OF TORONTO ROBARTS LIBR
CA,ON	WESTERN UNIV
France	BIBLIOTHEQUE NAT & UNIV STRASBOURG
France	BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE
France	BM LYON
Germany	DIE DEUTSCHE NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK
Germany	FREIE UNIV BERLIN
Germany	PHILOSOPHISCH-THEOLOGISCHE HOCHSCHULE S
Ireland	NATIONAL LIBR OF IRELAND
Ireland	NATIONAL UNIV OF IRELAND, GALWAY
Ireland	TRINITY COLL DUBLIN
Ireland	UNIV COL, CORK
Ireland	UNIV OF LIMERICK
Netherlands	STADSBIBLIOTHEEK MAASTRICHT
Netherlands	TILBURG UNIV
Sweden	NATIONAL LIBR OF SWEDEN
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR REFERENCE COLLECTIONS
United Kingdom	NATIONAL LIBR OF SCOTLAND
United Kingdom	UNIV OF LIVERPOOL
US,CA	HUNTINGTON LIBR ART & BOTANICAL GARDEN
US,CA	SAINT MARY'S COL LIBR
US,CA	SANTA CLARA UNIV
US,CA	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA S REG LIBR FAC
US,CA	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
US,CA	UNIV OF SAN FRANCISCO, GLEESON LIBR
US,CT	YALE UNIV LIBR
US,DC	WOODSTOCK THEOL CTR
US,IA	LORAS COL
US,IL	DEPAUL UNIV
US,IL	LOYOLA UNIV OF CHICAGO
US,IL	NEWBERRY LIBR
US,IL	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIV
US,IL	UNIV OF CHICAGO
US,IL	UNIV OF ST MARY OF THE LAKE



US,KS	UNIV OF KS ARCH/MSS/RARE BOOKS/REGL HIST
US,MA	HARVARD UNIV, HARVARD COL LIBR
US,MI	UNIV OF MICHIGAN LIBR
US,NC	WAKE FOREST UNIV
US,NJ	PRINCETON UNIV
US,NY	HOFSTRA UNIV
US,NY	SUNY AT BUFFALO
US,OH	PUBLIC LIBR OF CINCINNATI & HAMILTON CN
US,PA	SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIV
US,VA	UNIV OF VIRGINIA
US,VT	SAINT MICHAEL'S COL LIBR

<i>Irish Penny Journal</i>	
Australia	AUSTRALIAN NAT UNIV
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Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
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United Kingdom	Bristol University
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR REFERENCE COLLECTIONS
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United Kingdom	Imperial College
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	London School of Economics
United Kingdom	Manchester University
United Kingdom	Oxford University
United Kingdom	Royal Holloway, University of London
United Kingdom	University College London
United Kingdom	York University
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queens University Belfast
United Kingdom, Scotland	National Library of Scotland
United Kingdom, Wales	CARDIFF UNIV
United Kingdom, Wales	National Library of Wales
US,MA	HARVARD UNIV, HARVARD COL LIBR
US,NJ	PRINCETON UNIV

<i>Irish Review</i>	
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Australia	UNIV OF SYDNEY
CA,ON	QUEENS UNIV LIBR

CA,ON	TORONTO PUB LIBR
CA,ON	UNIV OF TORONTO ST MICHAEL'S COL LIBR
CA,ON	UNIV OF TORONTO THOMAS FISHER RARE BOOK
CA,ON	UNIV OF WATERLOO LIBR
Germany	BAYERISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK
Germany	UNIVERSITÄT,TSBIBLIOTHEK WÜRZBURG
Germany	UNIVERSITÄT GOETTINGEN
Germany	UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG, UNIVERSITÄTsbIBLIO
Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
Japan	WASEDA UNIV LIBR
Netherlands	INT INST OF SOCIAL HIST
Sweden	NATIONAL LIBR OF SWEDEN
Switzerland	ZENTRALBIBLIOTHEK ZURICH
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United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Leeds University
United Kingdom	Manchester University
United Kingdom	Oxford University
United Kingdom	Senate House Libraries, University of London
United Kingdom	Warwick University
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast
United Kingdom, Scotland	Aberdeen University
United Kingdom, Scotland	National Library of Scotland
United Kingdom, Wales	CARDIFF UNIV
United Kingdom, Wales	Cardiff University
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US,CA	STANFORD UNIV LIBR
US,CA	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA S REG LIBR FAC
US,CA	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
US,GA	UNIV OF GEORGIA
US,IA	IOWA STATE UNIV
US,IL	DEPAUL UNIV
US,IL	NEWBERRY LIBR
US,IL	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIV
US,IL	UNIV OF CHICAGO
US,IL	UNIV OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO
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US,NC	DUKE UNIV LIBR
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US,NY	STATE UNIV OF NEW YORK, BINGHAMTON LIBR
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US,NY	SUNY AT ALBANY
US,OH	CLEVELAND PUB LIBR
US,OK	UNIV OF TULSA
US,OR	OREGON STATE UNIV, CORVALLIS
US,PA	CHESTNUT HILL COL
US,RI	UNIV OF RHODE ISLAND
US,TN	EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIV
US,TN	UNIV OF TENNESSEE
US,TX	TEXAS A&M UNIV
US,VA	UNIV OF VIRGINIA
US,VA	VIRGINIA TECH
US,WA	UNIV OF PUGET SOUND LIBR

<i>Kerry Archaeological Magazine</i>	
Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
Sweden	NATIONAL LIBR OF SWEDEN
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR
United Kingdom	BRITISH LIBR REFERENCE COLLECTIONS
United Kingdom	Exeter University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Manchester University
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast
United Kingdom, Wales	National Library of Wales

<i>National Magazine</i>	
CA,ON	WESTERN UNIV
Ireland	NATIONAL LIBR OF IRELAND
Ireland	Trinity College Dublin
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United Kingdom	Cambridge University
United Kingdom	Exeter University
United Kingdom	King's College London
United Kingdom	Leicester University
United Kingdom	Manchester University
United Kingdom	Royal Holloway, University of London
United Kingdom	Sheffield University
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	Queen's University Belfast

US,IL	UNIV OF CHICAGO
US,IL	UNIV OF ILLINOIS
US,IL	UNIV OF ST MARY OF THE LAKE
US,NY	SUNY AT BUFFALO