Pili Duncan

"The prince of Dublin printers"



George Faulkner & The Dublin Journal



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THE PRINCE OF DUBLIN PRINTERS

.

GEORGE FAULKNER

AND

THE DUBLIN JOURNAL

SUBMISSION FOR N.C.E.A. DEGREE IN VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

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Ireland may have been among the last countries to introduce printing as it was not until 1551 that the first book was printed here. Then Irish printing practices were crippled by strict censorship dating from 1559 when Queen Elizabeth issued the following injunction:

> "No manner of person shall print any manner of boke or paper except the same be first licensed by her majestie"

For over one hundred years, the entire Irish booktrade was controlled by a single press run by the appointed King's printer, who was granted patents by the Privy Council of England. As only one person was allowed to run a press under careful supervision, there was no competition in printing as the monopoly lay entirely with one printer. This lack of competition led to a continuous fall in standards.

However in 1681, Joseph Ray, an Irish printer, broke the "King's Printer". restrictions. This became possible because of a rising demand for books, due to a population increase in Dublin. Illegal printers then began to practice and in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century the restrictions relaxed, although the "King's Printer" was still being appointed. Once this monopoly dissolved, a wealth of printing presses began to flourish in Ireland.

The eighteenth Century Dublin Printer had to abide by many rules and restrictions. Printing became competitive and some individuals turned to London for guidance and experience and then applied their skills in Ireland. Many printers failed, some could not keep up with this competitive business and some lost their presses due to breaking the libel laws. But one who succeeded and became reknowned for quality printing was George Faulkner.

I will begin my thesis by introducing George Faulkner, the dedicated printer and a good friend to Dean Swift. Before analysing Faulkner's styles and techniques, I believe it is important to become acquainted with the printer, and discuss his background and lifestyle. Consequently I will write an account of Faulkner's history which bears relevance to his works.

The conservation of printed material enables us to analyse its production techniques but also has the additional value of providing information through its subject matter. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> provides a complete and very real record of life and society in Dublin and Ireland in the eighteenth century. It also describes universal happenings throughout this period. It is necessary to appreciate the times in which Faulkner worked in order to justify the value of his work, so this paper will examine the kinds of subjects that were reported.

This thesis is not a complete study of Faulkner's works as he published numerous books, pamphlets and newspapers for a period of over fifty years. I will focus entirely on Faulkner's periodical printing and I will attempt to ascertain the influences upon his work. I will compare his <u>Dublin Journal</u> to Hume's <u>Dublin Courant</u>, and discuss the many similarities in techniques and styles between the two printers. It is important to note that Faulkner served his apprenticeship with Hume and through him he learned all his printing skills. This thesis will show how Faulkner adapted Hume's style and developed it through his publications.

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I will examine Faulkner's less successful newspapers including the <u>Dublin</u> <u>Gazeteer</u> which proves to be the least known of Faulkner's publications.

Finally I will trace the design development of the <u>Dublin Journal</u> through to its decline in 1825, and this will demonstrate how its design reached a similar format to that used in newspaper design today.

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BIOGRAPHY

BIOGRAPHY

1.

It is essential to understand the printer before attempting to analyse his works, therefore it is of primary importance to gain a thorough knowledge of his life and background. The account of Faulkner's life bears great relevance to his printed works.

George Faulkner was born in Dublin in 1699. He was a Protestant, of Anglo-Irish descent. His father was a butcher and his mother had connections with a noble family.

Faulkner received a classical education at the academy of Rev. Dr. Lloyd. At the age of fourteen he became an apprentice to Thomas Hume, a reputable printer who ran a newspaper called <u>Dublin Courant</u>. The newspaper contained both domestic and foreign news. Faulkner learned all his printing skills under the guidance of Hume. He practised handsetting, page make-up and printing. It is said that the apprenticeship ceased after Hume's daughter refused Faulkner's proposal of marriage.

He then went to London and worked in the print workshop of William Bowyer Senior, where he gained additional experience in printing, and first learned about the book-trading business. The book-trade in Dublin was still quite young; Faulkner saw this as an opportunity and so in 1724 he returned to Dublin and opened a printing press in Pembroke Court/Castle Street.

Shortly afterwards he bought two newspaper titles; the <u>Dublin Journal</u> and the <u>Dublin Postboy</u>. The first issue of the <u>Dublin Journal</u> was brought out on the 27th March 1725. It was published twice weekly, every Tuesday and Saturday. The reason for this was because the post left <u>Dublin every</u> Tuesday and Saturday for the countryside, and so Faulkner's newspaper was distributed throughout the country. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> sold at one half penny per copy [figure 1]. The <u>Dublin Postboy</u> was first issued around Christmas 1725 [figure 2].

In the summer of 1726 Faulkner returned to London for a business holiday. He married Mrs Taloy, an English widow, of whom very little is known, and returned with her to Dublin.

Business was flourishing and so Faulkner moved his printworkshop to a bigger premises at Christ Church yard. The following year, he took on an apprentice, James Hoey, who was a Catholic printer. Faulkner could work and socialise with people of all religions. Hoey had no formal training and learned all his printing skills from Faulkner. Later Hoey took on apprentices himself, and so the Dublin book-trade developed.

In 1729 Faulkner and Hoey moved to a new print shop called "The Pamphlet Shop" in Skinner's Row. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> had been printing articles written by Dean Swift and the friendship between Swift and Faulkner was growing. In 1727 Swift appointed him printer and publisher of his works. This caused friction between Hoey and Faulkner and in 1730 the partnership was dissolved. Faulkner moved to Essex Street leaving Hoey in Skinner's Row, but he himself kept on the name of "The Pamphlet Shop".





Fig. 1 The Dublin Journal 1727



Fig. 2 Faulkners Dublin Postboy 1727

The <u>Dublin Journal</u> usually advertised at the end of the last page, where and by whom the newspaper was printed, but in May 1730, after both printers split up, this information was printed directly under the masthead.

2.

"Printed by George Faulkner (removed from Skinner's Row) in Essex Street, opposite to the Bridge, at which place Advertisements are taken in for this paper, and no where else."

This was printed to ensure that advertisements were not all sent to Skinner's Row, where Hoey was conducting his own business.

The Government of the day silenced presses for printing works not to their liking. In law the printer became responsible for checking the contents of his newspaper. Although printers automatically escaped liability in court if they named the reporter responsible for an offending article, printers considered it their duty to remain secretive. These libel laws were very vague and were often broken due to their ambiguity. As a result, prosecutions were carried out regularly.

Faulkner himself was often the victim of these prosecutions. He was arrested many times and spent periods interned at Newgate Prison.

In September 1730, he sailed to England. The main purpose of his visit was to escape an order from the House of Lords of Ireland, ordering the printer and publisher of the <u>Dublin Journal</u> to attend their bar for having inserted in their paper articles reflecting the honour of the House. Faulkner avoided this libel charge by remaining in London for some time. This trip resulted in a tragic accident for Faulkner. His biographer describes the accident in <u>Authentic Memoirs</u>, this is contained in <u>The</u> Prince of Dublin Printers by R.E. Ward:

> "Before he embarked he had received a slight hurt on one of his shins, which he disregarded so much, that on his going on board the vessel, he put on his boots and did not pull them off til his arrival in London, he then found his error in not having paid a proper attention to his hurt, for the journey had so inflamed it to so violent a degree that the best assistance could not prevent a Gangrene, which spread so rapidly, that he had no other means of saving his life, but by the loss of his limb."

Hoey was still in competition with Faulkner and he began to spread rumours that Faulkner was no longer printing the <u>Dublin Journal</u> Hoey's rumours were strengthened by Faulkner's long stay in England. Nine months later on 12th June 1731 Faulkner returned to Dublin and explained in his newspaper that he was delayed "By a dangerous and tedious indisposition".

This tragedy did not deter Faulkner from continuing his career and travel expeditions. His determination, strong personality and good business sense ensured his success. Apart from Hoey, he was competing with Grierson, the Exshaws, the Ewings, Peter Wilson, Henry Bade and Samuel Fairbrother and Thomas Hume. Faulkner reported on the death of Grierson's wife in the <u>Dublin</u> Journal on December 2 - 5 1732.

"On Saturday in the evening dyed Mrs Grierson, late wife to Mr Grierson, the King's Printer. She was a woman of great abilities and her death is much lamented by those who had the happiness of her Acquaintance."

Mr Grierson is referred to as the "King's Printer", this reminds us of the restrictions which were imposed on printers by the appointment of one King's Printer, who alone held the liberty to print for Dublin. This law was very much relaxed now, and printing was becoming more competitive and of a higher standard. Strangely enough Grierson still held the title of King's Printer.

The Dublin Journal also reported on other printers who broke the libel laws, many even lost their business because of the actions which were taken against them. On 17th - 20th July 1731 the Dublin Journal reads:

> "Last Saturday Henry Bade, a printer who was last term convicted for printing a false scandalous and malicious libel (against) Sir John Freke, bart and Ensign, John Perry Cooke, stood in the Pillory, opposite the Tholstel, pursuant to his sentence, the last day of the last term and was afterwards carried back to Newgate where he now lies."

Faulkner repeatedly suffered the awful consequences of breaking the Libel Laws. In the <u>Dublin Journal</u> dated February 1732 he printed the substance of a pamphlet written by Swift. The contents opposed the Clergy Bill which was to be considered in Parliament. There was insufficient time to print the entire pamphlet before the Parliament met, and so it was summarised and titled:

> "Considerations upon two Bills Relating to the Clergy of Ireland."

The Bill was defeated in Parliament, probably due to Faulkner printing the article. This demonstrates the influence of Faulkner's newspaper on political issues.

Consequently a warrant for Faulkner's arrest was sent from the bishops of the House of Lords. He was charged with public libel because he violated public peace by printing material concerning public figures, whether true or false. This violation was considered grounds for arrest. Two days after the defeat of the Clergy Bill, Faulkner appeared before the House of Lords. Swift later told Lord Oxford:

> "He suffered severly in his private poverty as well as in his health."

Faulkner paid an unknown fee, and it is said that he was reprimanded on his knees. Swift showed his gratitude by giving Faulkner the printing rights to many more of his printed works.

In 1735 Faulkner fell foul of the Castle for publishing:

"A New Proposal for the Better Regulation of Quadrille."

An M.P. Sergeant Betterworth prosecuted him as he found the article offensive. Faulkner was sent to Newgate prison in Dublin. After making several applications and a public submission he paid his release fees by presenting a set of Swift's books, which Faulkner himself had printed. Swift wrote a poem dto commemorate this event. He also wrote a letter to Lord Hort demanding monetary compensation for Faulkner.

"To the poor printer who suffered so much upon your Lordship's account, confined to a dungeon among common thieves and others with infectuous diseases to the hazzard of his life; besides the expense of above twenty-five pounds, and besides the ignomity to be sent to Newgate like a common male-factor."

This led to common talks in Dublin's coffee houses about freedom of the Press.

Swift grew more confident of Faulkner's printing and consequently Faulkner dreamed of printing a collection of Swift's entire work. This project was considered impossible even by reputable London printers. The Dublin Journal dated February 6th/10th 1733 reports:

> "This can nowhere be done so conveniently as in Ireland whose booksellers cannot pretend to any property in what they publish either by law or custom."

Swift wrote to Faulkner concerning the proposed new edition of "Gulliver's Travels".:

"Since you intend to print a new edition of that book, I must tell you that the English printer made several editions which I must disprove of."

This shows Swift's approval of this project being carried out in Ireland by an Irish printer. His London printer Benjamin Motte became anxious over Faulkner's project, because Swift was editing the edition, and so it would be more authoritative than his own version of "Gulliver's Travels".

Irish printers were beginning to discuss their rights to send their books to England to compete with English printers and booksellers. When Faulkner brought out four volumes of Swift's works, Benjamin Motte sued him in a London Court. Motte had the right to print certain works of Swift's in England, and this resulted in Faulkner breaking the Copyright Laws of 1710. Faulkner's lawyer fought the case objecting to this copyright law, but the court was biased in favour of English booksellers. This was a prime example of English oppression against Irish trade and Swift objected bitterly to this:

> "If I were a bookseller in this Town I would use all safe means to reprint London Books and run them into any town in England that I could."

Swift held Faulkner in highest regard and in a letter to the Earl of Oxford he introduced him as "The Prince of Dublin Printers". He explained further:

> "He is engaged in a work that very much discontents me, yet I would rather have it fall on his hands than any others on his side."

Faulkner was the first Dublin printer to undertake expensive works on his own account, instead of merely reprinting London editions. His obituarist wrote:

> "He is entitled to the praise of the first encourager of his art in this kingdom which has saved to the nation the great sums that were frequently sent out of it for books."

During Faulkner's life-time two hundred and sixty four printers and booksellers opened their shops in Dublin, yet most of these ventures failed. Faulkner's business outlived many others because of his high standards, determination and shrewd business sense. Other printers did not have a patron to work for, as Faulkner worked for Swift. Consequently they pirated work issued by other printers. This was done sometimes by even stealing the galley proofs and reproducing books, cheaper but identical to those initially printed by the appointed printer.

Faulkner advertised his books continuously in his <u>Dublin Journal</u>. These adverts appeared often on the back page but Faulkner even inserted them on the front page especially when the boats did not arrive with the foreign mail. He went as far as scolding Dublin readers for insufficient reading, and he maintained that they bought claret wine in preference to books:

"Come into subscription to take four books per Annum, such as they shall chuse at three and six pence per book at an average which will amount in all to fourteen shillings a year, though a very inconsiderable sum to each individual, and little exceeding four bottles of claret amounts in the whole to twenty eight thousand pounds; out of which sum we upon the faith of Christians desire the small profit of eight thousand."

The Dublin Journal averaged £100 - £200 advertising revenue annually. Faulkner profited at least £900 a year from his advertising in the 1740's and apart from this he profited from the subscriptions for his books. Faulkner also sold tickets for plays and events, and it is probable that he profited from this also. The Dublin Journal dated January 23rd/27th 1732/33 advertised on the front page.

> "On Monday next will be acted a Tradgedy called the Morning Bride. To which will be added Damon and Phillida. For the benefit of Mr Vanderbank. Tickets to be had at the printers hereof."

5.

Faulkner was financially successful, and survived even the heaviest fines which were imposed on him for breaking the libel laws. Subscriptions were so numerous for Swift's books that he could not get them bound fast enough, and he boasted:

> "in all other Editions that have been publish'd in London and in Dublin are many gross errors and mistakes so it may be truly said a genuine and correct Edition of this Authors Works was never publish'd til this time."

One of Faulkner's competitors Samuel Fairbrother cashed in on his success and began printing his own unauthorised miscellany of Swift's works. Faulkner boldly denounced his competitor:

> "This is the only genuine collection of this Gentleman's Works that ever was published excepting that which was done by Subscription in four volumes octavo printed on very fine Genoa paper, yet one Fairbrother hath in a manner unprecedented published a Medley in three volumes to which he hath the Modesty to prefix this Gentleman's name, although without his knowledge or consent, besides the pieces that he hath printed of this supposed Author's have whole lines, Sentences and Paragraphs left out

Besides this Edition doth not contain Gulliver's Travels nor the Drapier Letters."

Faulkner became more ambitious and in 1742 he began printing Universal History from the Earliest Account of Time to the Present. This was an immense project and was to be bound in eight volumes folio. He received two hundred subscriptions of 8 guineas for each edition. Before it was completed Faulkner heard that private printers intended printing the same in octavo. These printers were not members of the Dublin Printing Establishment, which Faulkner was. A group of Dublin printers led by George and Alexander Ewing came to Faulkner's assistance. They suggested he print a greater edition of twenty volumes in Octavo. They wanted shares in this project and with their help all competition ceased. Faulkner continued to advertise his books in the <u>Dublin Journal</u>, placing particular emphasis on books authorised by Swift. In the issue of December 17th/20th 1743 he advertises:

7.

"Letters to and from the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift D.S.P.D. from the year 1714 to 1738. At the same place may be had. The above author's works in Six Volumes Ictave (printed the same size of the letters) price

1(10s vis)
Vol.1. The Authors Miscellanies in Prose.
Vol.2. His Poems.
Vol.3. The travels of Captain Lemnel Gulliver to several remote nations.
Vol.4. Papers relating to Ireland.
Vol.5. The Conduct of the Allies and Examiners.
Vol.6. The Public Spirit of the Whige and

Vol.6. The Public Spirit of the Whigs and other pieces of political writings, polite conversation & c.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the four first volumes may have the fifth and sixth to match them or the Poems alone just published. The above works in six neat pocket volumes printed on a fine Dutch paper and Elziver Type Price 16s 3d.

Also lately publilished by the printer hereof

By 1740 Faulkner had completed a collection of works by Swift and also by Alexander Pope with whom he was well acquainted. He seemed to loose contact with both men after 1741 but continued to print their works. Both Swift and Pope were ill at this time and in 1744 Pope died. Faulkner wrote a short obituary for Pope in the <u>Dublin Journal</u> dated 6th June 1744.

> "On Wednesday night late dyed at Twickenham, after a lingering illness Alexander Pope, whose writings best speak his character."

Jonathan Swift died over a year later on 19th October 1745. Faulkner wrote a long humble obituary for his friend and patron [figure 3].

"Last Saturday at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon died that great and eminant Patriot the Rev. Dr. Johathan Swift Dean of St Patrick's Dublin in the 78th year of his age who was born in the parish of St Warburg's Dublin the 30th of November 1667 at his uncle Counsellor Godwin Swift's house in Hoey's alley which those times was the general residence of the chief lawyers. His genious, works, learning and charity are so universally admired. That for a News writer to attempt his character would be the highest presumption. Yet as the Printer hereof is proud to acknowledge his infinite obligations to that Prodigy of wit, he can only lament that he is by no means equal to so bold an undertaking.

The Dean hath bequethed the bulk of his fortune which is about 12,000 L to build and endow an hospital for lunatics idiots and incurables which said hospital is to be called St. Patricks and to be erected near Stephens."

8.

Dean Swift left approximately £12,000 in his will "to build and endow an hospital for lunaticks, Idiots and incurables." St. Patricks Hospital was built near Dr. Steevens Hospital as intended by Dean Swift.

In 1745 Lord Chesterfield became the new Lord Lieutenant and both he and Faulkner became good friends. They socialised and corresponded regularly and often Faulkner was referred to as "Sir". Lord Chesterfield wanted to knight George Faulkner but it is unclear whether Faulkner declined the offer or whether it was never actually made due to political pressures.

Another of Faulkner's associates was Samuel Richardson, a reknowned author. Faulkner was to print Richardson's three novels; <u>Pamela or</u> <u>Virtue Rewarded</u>, <u>Clarissa</u>, and <u>Sir Charles Grandison</u>. Faulkner printed the first two novels and advertised these regularly in the <u>Dublin</u>. <u>Journal</u>. (See photocopy) However before printing began on the 3rd novel "Sir Charles Grandison", it was already on sale by pirate printers: Peter Wilson, the Exshaws and Richard Saunders. Although Faulkner had advertised this novel in his newspaper, he had not ever received the proofs for printing. He abandoned the project, and lost both money and reputation. Consequently Richardson accused Faulkner of being a silent partner in this piracy and he distributed a pamhlet denouncing him of such, titled <u>Mr Richardson's Case</u>. As a result Faulkner was in danger of losing his printing plant.

Faulkner was also threatened with physical violence in retaliation for offensive articles. In the <u>Dublin Journal</u> dated 16th February 1754, Faulkner reported on events at the Castle. his version of the festivities stated that there was a toast made to the Duke of Dorset, however this was not true as there was a certain animosity towards the Duke, and he omitted the toast which was made in memory of the late King William. This article was taken as a source of ridicule, and following this, Faulkner received a threatening visit from Lord Kildare, Lord Carrick and Mr Creighton. They demanded that Faulkner should correct these errors in the next issue of his newspaper, and if this was not done, Lord Kildare threatened he would break what bones Faulkner had left. These encounters caused Faulkner much anxiety.

In January 1755 Faulkner's wife died after a long illness. It was a painful experience for him, yet it released a new energy in him. He travelled more now and corresponded with more people. In 1756 his name appeared for the first time on the rolls of the Dublin Society as a member.

In 1762 the playwright Samuel Foote wrote "The Orators" which was a satire on Faulkner. He was the ideal target as he hobbled with a wooden leg, spoke with a lisp due to missing teeth and spoke with an Irish accent. Foote mimicked lines about Lord Chesterfield, the "Peer", who was known by Faulkner. Faulkner was nicknamed "Peter Paragraph" whose famous lines are:

> "I went to visit a peer, for I know Peers and Peers knows me."

This raged Chesterfield and he urged Faulkner to institute libel proceedings against Foote during the London run of the play. The following October Foote brought his successful play to Smock Alley in Dublin. Faulkner presented his employees with tickets for the play, so that they could hiss at Foote from the front row.

Numb.

e 22d, 1745.

and they will lole the laft drop of Blod in their Veins to preferre the former, and to delivoy the latter. I have matter the Publick of, and is I prove to be a fine Proynet? I ye I funfit to be burnt at a Stake; which by the bye is the leaf I expert, inculding please God in his Wrath, for the juff Punithmen; of our Stan, to curfe us with a Popith King. I have bur numbred brive Fel-lows ready to follow me at an Hour's Watning, and 1 the last feruple to fet mytelt at their Hend. Would to G ? I were a is to furnish them with Arms. Give us Arms, and if we for 't after them to good Purpole againft our inemies mas ach is out ileads.

D L B L I N. Lait Satarday at three o'Lick in the Alternoon dyed that great and eminent Patrior the Rey Dr. Jonathan Swift. D-an or St. Patrick's Dublio, in the 75th Year of his Age, who was born in the Parish of St. Warburg's, Dublin, the 3bin ... November 1667; at his Uncie Couniellor Gativin Swift's Haite in Huey's Alley, which in these Times, was the general Recidence of the chief Lawyers. His Genins, Wotar, Learning and Charity are & universally admired. That for a Naws Writer to attempt his Character would be the highest Prefit mprion. Yet, is the Printer bereof is prood to acknowledge his informer Onligations to that Prodigy of Wir, he can only matter, state he is by no Means equal to to bold an Undertailing. The Dean hath bequeathed the Bulle of his Fortuke which is

about 12 000 L to build and endow on Huspital for Longitely, Idious and Incurenbles, which faid Hospital is to be called :-Patrick's, and to be crefied, near Steverais. Dr. Sarine, la.e. Bihop of Clogher left 600 l. towards carrying on the mid light pital, and William- Coningham E:9; 300 f.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met according to Adpourninent.

The following is recommended by feveral Roman Catholis k Gentlemen and published at their Request to their pe scealise Difposition and Lovalty at this Time; to the present Government.

The Roman Catholick Clergy have for three Weeks part ear. nelly recommended to their Peaple to behave themfolles peaceably and quietly like good Subjets, to avoid fike unae Christians all River, Mobin, Drankennels or late Hours, to give no Offence eicher in their Words or Actions to their Neighbours, but us behave themfelves fo in avery Reiject, as to be worthy the Parour and Liberry which they now erfoy.

Fig. 3 Faulkner's obituary for Swift.

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JEEL idini i He attended the play himself but remained out of sight. When his employees saw Foote playing the part of Faulkner on stage, they would not hiss at him because he seemed too much like Faulkner. Soon afterwards Faulkner sued Foote and he was tried at the Dublin Four Courts by Judge Christopher Robinson. Foote paid bail and left Dublin quite suddenly, thus the showing of "The Orators" ended at Smock Alley. It is ironic that Foote later too, lost a leg as a result of a riding accident. Lord Chesterfield wrote to Faulkner:

9.

"I can not help observing with some satisfaction that heaven has avenged your cause as well and still more severly than the courts of temporal justice in Ireland did, having punished your adversary Foote in the part offending."

In the summer of 1767 Faulkner was elected to the position of Dublin's high sheriff, but he resigned due to ill health, and his preoccupation. with printing Swift's books. His letter of resignation is printed in the Dublin Journal dated July 28th 1767.

In August 1775 Faulkner and some friends were dining at a tavern which had been freshly painted. This affected Faulkner and he developed respiratory trouble. He was ill for 9 days, and died on the 30th August 1775.

Thomas Todd Faulkner printed a short obituary in the <u>Dublin Journal</u> of 29th/31st August 1775:

"Yesterday morning at 6.00 O'Clock in the 76th year of his age, died Alderman George Faulkner who was printer of this journal upwards of 50 years."

Faulkner was buried in St Patricks Parish at the foot of Cathedral Lane in a burial ground called the "Cabbage Patch". He, like Swift left money in his will towards the building of St Patrick's Hospital.

The <u>Dublin Journal</u> was taken over by Faulkner's nephew, Thomas Todd Faulkner and in 1793 it was acquired by John Giffard. He is held responsible for the betrayal of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, which caused the Journal to become bitterly Anti-Catholic.

By the time the <u>Dublin Journal</u> ceased it was located in Parliament Street, where the newly founded <u>Dublin Evening Mail</u> was also printed.

The <u>Dublin Evening Mail</u> killed Ireland's oldest surviving newspaper, which George Faulkner founded in 1725. The circulation of the <u>Dublin Journal</u> collapsed from about 650 copies per issue in 1821 to approximately 325 in 1824, the year after the Mail was launched.

The Journal folded in 1825 exactly one century after it was started. It was bought over by the owners of the <u>Irish Times</u> which was founded in 1823. It was intended that the name of the Journal would be added to that of The Irish Times. The amalgamation of titles did not take place, instead the newspaper was named the <u>Morning Courier and Dublin Journal</u> in July 1825. The paper ran into labour difficulties with the printers, and it closed down.

Thirty four years later The <u>Irish Times</u> title was used again on Major Lawerence Knox newspapers. This second version of the <u>Irish Times</u> is still with us today. Faulkner learned his printing skills through Hume in Dublin. He became ambitious and competitive, and moved temporarily to London to develop his skills further. He always had an affinity for Dublin and settled here opening his own print shop. He was a hard worker, which he demonstrated by publishing two newspapers. In 1726 he was publishing as many as four newspapers. Faulkner alone held responsibility for compiling, editing and printing these publications. Swift admired his determination and the two men developed a strong friendship. Faulkner printed many of Swift's writings in the Dublin Journal, and although he was reprimanded for printing these, he remained loyal to Swift and continued to print Swift's controversial writings. Due to these events Swift had developed confidence in Faulkner and appointed him as printer of his books. Faulkner's business began to flourish rapidly, he could not get the books bound fast enough as they were so much in demand.

Faulkner had such a strong character that his accident did not deter him from his ambitions. He continued to print his newspapers as well as Swift's books. His shrewd business sense made him financially successful, so that he withstood even the harshest penalty for breaking the libel laws. he was so ambitious that he became the first printer in Ireland to undertake large projects at his own expense. He was a competitive printer and through his determination he competed with Swift's English printer, but suffered financially for this. Faulkner's confidence made him indifferent to ridicule, he proves this by attending Samuel Foote's play.

Through his determination and hard work Faulkner defeated the piracy on his works by competing printers. He was indeed a successful printer and his reknowned Dublin Journal outlived many other competing journals.

18th CENTURY DUBLIN AS PORTRAYED BY THE DUBLIN JOURNAL

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By studying printed matter we can examine the printing technique used in the eighteenth century. This subject has the additional value of providing accurate information through its material contents. The <u>Dublin</u> <u>Journal</u> provides us with a comprehensive record of life as it was in Ireland in the eighteenth century. In this section I will concentrate on different aspects of life in Dublin as depicted by the Dublin Journal. This will assist in creating the atmosphere in which Faulkner worked.

Dublin was the second largest city in the British Isles in the eighteenth Century, with the population reaching one hundred thousand.

In his journal, George Faulkner portrayed Dublin as a growing city of elegance culture and style, but in contrast to this it was a murderous city infested with disease, crime and poverty. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> continuously reported on events and happenings throughout Dublin and thus it conveyed a true atmosphere of the times.

Dublin was closely tied with Britain and this was echoed strongly in political and social activities. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> dated February 29th - March 4th 1732 describes the festivities held in Dublin to celebrate Queen Caroline's 50th Birthday:

> "Wednesday last being the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of our most gracious Queen Caroline, (When her Majesty entered into the Fiftieth year of her Age.) the same was ushered in with the ringing of Bells. There was a very numerous and splendid Appearance of Nobility and Gentry at the Castle, to compliment his grace the Lord lientenant on the occasion. At Noon there was a triple discharge of the artillery at the Barracks. In the Evening his Grace gave the ladies a play at the Theatre Royal and afterwards an Elegant entertainment and Ball, at the Castle. The Night was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Loyal healths & c. and nothing omitted that could demonstrate, a People truly sensible of the many Blessings they enjoy under the Majesties gentle and mild administration. On Monday the Fixth of March 1731 - 32 will be acted at the Theatre Royal, the celebrated comedy called The Way of the Worlds; written by the late ingenious Mr Congreve"

Dublin was clearly a city of wealth and grandeur but the dreadful poverty which existed led to crime and misery. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> dated May 6th - 9th 1732 carries a story on the front page about a thief operating at St. Andrews graveyard:

> "On Friday last, the Sexton, or under-Sexton of St. Andrews Church, dug up a grave about three O'clock that afternoon, broke open a coffin that was lately laid there, and stript the dead corps of the Sheet & c.

> 'Tis supposed that this is not the first time that this Sacraligious Wretch has perpetrated such villanies - He was carried before a Justice of peace, who comitted him to Newgate."

Irish eighteenth century laws were strict, and severe punishment was imposed on offenders. Criminals were sent to either of Dublin's main prisons, Newgate or Marshalsea, and Petty criminals were reprimanded physically. They were whipped, or fined and some were transported. A typical report was: "Last Tuesday a chairman was whipped for refusing his fare."

The word "chairman" was used to describe a passenger using the public transport.

Frequently the death sentence was imposed; men were hung and women were burnt. These executions were carried out publicly at St. Stephen's Green. The Dublin Journal on 21st - 24th October 1732 lists the names of people sentenced for that week:

> "John Dunmark for Burglary found guilty received sentence of Death. Patrick Smith for Cow-Stealing, was found guilty and received Sentence of Death. Patrick Ryan for breaking the house of a quaker near the Moat of Granoge and setting a man on a gridition, over the fire was found guilty and received the Sentence of Death. John Davis for killing Mr Watson the Weaver at the Black-Pits was found guilty of Manslaughter."

On July 7th 1750 Faulkner reports on a crime of high treason:

"Last Wednesday Edward Costelowe and Mary his wife and Sarah Cane who were found guilty of clipping, filing and defacing of guineas and half-guineas, received sentence of death to be executed on Saturday 14th, instant at Stephen's Green, the man to be hung drawn and quartered and the woman to be burned, their crimes being high treason. Sarah Cane pleaded pregnancy and jury of matrons having examined her brought in their verdict that she was with child"

On July 14th 1750 Faulkner concludes the story:

"Last Wednesday Edward Costelow and Mary his wife were executed at Stephen's Green for filing and diminishing guineas and half-guineas. The man was hung drawn and quartered and the woman was burnt to ashes."

Faulkner himself occasionally spent time at Newgate prison for breaking the Libel Laws. When he printed <u>A New Proposal for the Better Regulation</u> and <u>Improvement of Quadrille</u>, he was sent to Newgate where a fever broke out in the prison. Dublin's prisons were diseased and overcrowded and this "Jail Fever" was a common occurance. Faulkner petitioned to be moved elsewhere, away from the fever. An abstract from the <u>Journals of</u> the House of Commons VI reports:

> "Ordered that the said George Faulkner be removed from Newgate (Newgate being an infectuous place.) and be continued in custody of the Sargeant at arms attending this House."

The <u>Dublin Journal</u> reports on another "Jail Fever" epidemic in the hot summer of 1741.

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Another major problem in Dublin in the 18th Century was the extremely bad road conditions which led to many accidents. This problem was explained in <u>The Prince of Dublin Printers</u> by R.E. Ward, with a quote from the <u>Dublin Journal</u>.

> "Many complaints have been made of late of the badness of the roads leading to Dublin; particularly of those near the suburbs by which several wheel carriages are overturned and the hay and straw are much damaged, many limbs are broken and riders thrown from their horses. Query who is to mend these roads, which are commonly the worst near the toll and the Custom Houses? And how is the money applied that is collected at these places?"

Faulkner raised these and other issues which could not be ignored. They were certain to create controversy over what was being done with the money which was intended for road maintenance. His criticism of the roads was strengthened by his continuous reports of road accidents. In the <u>Dublin</u> Journal of January 13th - 16th 1732 he reports:

> "Last Tuesday a Coach was turned near Essex Bridge and the coachman had one of his legs broke."

Similar reports appeared regularly in the <u>Dublin Journal</u>. Dublin's poor lighting also contributed to road accidents, and to an increase in violence. Faulkner kept his readers informed about these problems, and any steps taken to improve them. He may have contributed to the Irish Parliament passing a law to improve lighting conditions. This law made each church parish responsible for lighting its own area, and failure on doing so resulted in heavy fines. In the <u>Dublin Journal</u> of 19th - 23rd January 1762 Faulkner writes:

> "The insufficient lighting of the streets of Dublin was complained of as a great Grievance and the Occasion of Comitting many Robberies and other heinous crimes; to remedy which Mischief an Act passed last session directing that the lamps shall be kept lighted and burning from sunset to sunrising during the whole year and that the lamplighter should attend all night to keep the lamps constantly lighted and that upon any complaining made to the Church Wardens of any neglect of Duty in the Contractors for lighting the lamps or the lamp lighters they are required immediately to summon them and the witnesses one each side to the Vestry room of the Parish and examine into the Neglect an Oath, and if it shall appear that there has been any Neglect the Contractors shall forfeit such sum as the Church Wardens shall deem just and reasonable, which sum will be deducted out of the wages of the Contractor and applied for the lighting of the lamps."

It seems unfair that lamplighters suffered financially on the failure of their duties, however it was the law of the day to reprimand workers for negligence. Printers also were punished for neglecting their duties. By printing unfavourable matter, they risked breaking the Libel Laws and as these laws were unclear they were regularly broken. As a result printers paid heavy fines and sometimes lost their entire press.

Another eighteenth century problem in Dublin was the "Enclosure Movement". R.E. Ward examines this problem in <u>The Prince of Dublin</u> <u>Printers</u>. Enclosures were formed in the suburbs for cattle grazing without any consideration for the land dwellers. This forced many people off their lands, and they were left no option but to enter the city where many became beggars and thieves. Faulkner reports on 19th - 23rd January 1762:

> "The many roots and robbers in and near Dublin are attributed to the enclosure of the fields and gardens round this town where all degrees of people formerly had the liberty of walking for business, ease and safety to and fro, and where they used to wrestle, play at hurley, pitching of Quoits, football and other healthy Amusements."

This account describes the leisurly activities enjoyed by Dubliners in the 18th Century, and creates a strong contrast between this, and the crime of the lower classes. The injustice of the law is once again seen to provoke misery.

Among the great events Faulkner recorded in his Journal was Handel's visit to Dublin in 1742. George Freidrich Handel was unable to get a London hearing for his new oratorio "The Messiah" so he brought it to Dublin where it was played for the first time in the newly built music hall in Fishamble Street. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> of April 1742 reads:

> "Mr Handel's performance of his Oratorio called the Messiah for the support of hospitals and other pious uses at the Musick Hall in Fishamble Street on Tuesday April 13th 1742 before the Lord Justices and a vast Assembly of the nobility and Gentry of both sexes."

and also

"Words are wanting to express the exquisite delight it afforded to the admiring crowded audience."

The contents of the <u>Dublin Journal</u> were not consistent. They varied in accordance with demands as well as available material. R.R. Madden notes in <u>The History of Periodical Literature Volume II</u> that by 1768 kidnapping in <u>Dublin had reached frightening proportions and in the <u>Dublin Journal</u> there appeared a Grand Jury Proclammation concerning this:</u>

> "That a most wicked and illegal practice hath for some time prevailed, of stealing secreting and carrying away to his Majesty's plantations in America, certain young children, without consent of their parents which practice is commonly known by the name of kidnapping."

Occasionally Faulkner printed cures which were intended to help readers suffering from certain ails. In the Journal dated 14th/16th June 1768 Faulkner prints an awful account of a woman suffering from breast cancer and what was considered to be an appropriate cure for it.

> "A poor woman near Hungerford had laboured many years under a most inverterate cancer in her Breast. A Gentleman in that neighbourhood told her, if she would use toads as directed they would cure her. Agreeable to his orders she applied eight toads tied up in muslin bags, to eight holes in her breast, which sucked amazingly. The toads fattened eagerly like leeches. When they had sucked themselves full, they dropped off in agonies terrible to behold. I do not hear they give any pain but on the contrary, her pains abated from the first application. She repeated this til she had demolished one hundred and twenty toads, by which time the wounds were healed, and her breast was of the usual size. She has been well ever since."

By examining the reports which Faulkner printed in the <u>Dublin Journal</u> it can be established that Dublin was a very wealthy and stylish city. This is contrasted strongly by continuous reports of murders and thefts. The laws to deter these criminals were harsh. Sentences imposed on offenders varied from hanging and burning to whipping and transportation.

Dublin's major problems were diseases and squalor in the lower classes. The bad road conditions and the poor street lighting were the cause of many road accidents. Kidnapping of children for sale to plantations in America had at this time escalated. Again we see the contrast of these reports to the glamourous events such as Handel's first performance of the Messiah in Dublin's Music Hall.

Among the reports which Faulkner printed he included bizzare cures for diseases and illnesses. These provide humourous and sometimes grotesque descriptions of remedies which were practiced at the time.

Faulkner's reports were not restricted to domestic affairs as his masthead boasted:

"Being the freshest advices foreign and domestic."

Faulkner received weekly mail through England, from Holland, France and Belgium, and from these he compiled his foreign news. He offered Irish readers news from such places as: Russia, Spain, France, Germany and the States. His English reports were extracted directly from the London Gazette but this was also done by other newspaper printers in Dublin.

For fifty years Faulkner printed articles providing accurate historical accounts which extended one hundred years. I believe that it is important to read a compilation of reports from the <u>Dublin Journal</u> in order to enter into the eighteenth century ambient, and thus to understand the times in which Faulkner lived. These extracts were taken directly from the <u>Dublin Journal</u> and so many provide samples of Faulkner's writing style. THE DUBLIN JOURNAL IN COMPARISON TO THE DUBLIN COURANT

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THE DUBLIN JOURNAL IN COMPARISON WITH THE DUBLIN COURANT

This thesis concentrates entirely on Faulkner's periodical printing and in this section I shall attempt to analyse the influences on Faulkner's work. I shall compare his <u>Dublin Journal</u> to Hume's <u>Dublin Courant</u> and discuss the similarities between the two journals. As Faulkner served his apprenticeship with Hume, and as a young printer, he worked on the Dublin Courant, I find it interesting to compare both journals.

Later I will examine Faulkner's less successful journals and compare these to the Dublin Journal.

George Faulkner received a classical education until the age of fourteen years. Then he served an apprenticeship with Thomas Hume, who we might recall, was the printer of The <u>Dublin Courant</u>. Faulkner was first introduced to the trade by Hume who taught him all his printing skills. Before discussing the development of The <u>Dublin Journal</u> we must examine the <u>Dublin Courant</u> to reveal Hume's influences on Faulkner's printing [figure 4].

The Dublin Courant was published once weekly and sold every Saturday. It was printed on one page measuring 8 inches X 13 inches, and the text was arranged on two columns, either side of the page, totalling four The masthead occupied one third of the front page, and Thomas columns. Hume's name appeared above the title. On the top left side he printed the month of issue and on the right he printed the issue number, all aligned with his name. The title the Dublin Courant was printed centrally in a heavy Gothic typeface. Between the words "Dublin" and "Courant" there appeared a square symbol measuring 1 " X 1 ", which was to act as a logo for this newspaper. The symbol showed a man with wings carrying a sythe and surrounded by a black border [figure 5]. Hume improved this woodcut from time to time. This illustration appeared centrally on the masthead, thus giving the front page an orderly and distinguished appearance.

Below the title Hume inserted: "CONTAINING NEWS, Both Foreign and Domestic" This was printed in the same typeface as the text, but a 'Display Type' appearance was created by using capitals only for the words "CONTAINING NEWS" and upper and lower case for "Both Foreign and Domestic". This was a larger size type than used in the text, but smaller than the title. Hume achieved variation in the masthead by usine Gothic and Roman type and by printing type in different sizes.

The masthead was separated from the text by two thin lines, between them the precise day, month and year of issue was printed, in the text type and size. The two lines extended across the width of the page using the same margins as the columns. The margins were equal on both sides of the text but the centre space separating both columns, measured about one third of the outside margins.

The text was printed in Old English spelling, for example on the masthead we see Domestic spelt as "Domeftick", similarly British is spelt as "Britifh" and nevertheless as "Neverthelefs." [figure 6]

The type used for the text is a Roman type, which creates a complete contrast to the Gothic type used on the title. This Roman type falls into the category of "Old Face" which was popular in France, Italy, Holland and England from 1500 to the 1760's. Now it was the the standard text type used by Irish printers.

Old face is characterised by a high horizontal bar to the lower case "e", the figures are non-lining, and the serifs are bracketed. There is good contrast to the thickness of strokes to the letter, reminiscent of the storecutters. [figures 7, 8 and 9].



Since my last arrived Two British Pacquets which brought One French and Two Holland Mails, viz.

Meffina, June 9.

OUNT ÆTNA has made a horrid Noife for fome time paft, and vomired a great Quantity of Smoak, which prefages an Eruption of Fire and of which we very much dread. The great Drought we had in this Country for three Months together, has very much damag'd the Fruits of the Earth, and alfo caufed a great Mortality among the Cattle in feveral Parts; but fuch Plenty of Rain is now falling that 'us

hoped the Mortality will abate. Madrid, June 27 This Week Colonel Stanhope, the British Ambassador, receiv'd an Express from his Court, notifying his Britannick Majefty's Approbation. of his Condug in the Affair of the Duke de Ripperda, bat his Excellency keeps ftill at his Country House, expesting, as 'tis fais, further Instructions from his Master. The Duke de Ripperda is treated at the Castle of Segovia, with all the Diffinction due to the high Character he bore at Court : He makes a brave Defence in all the Interrogatories, and fome think he will come off, the rather becaufe the Council of Caffile have not declar'd him guilty of High Treason, as his Enemies gave out.

Warfaw, June 29. The General Summons for holding the Dyer at Grodno (which according to ancient Cuftom is to be in the open Field) is hitherto fix'd to the 28th of September. The British Minister is ftill here, and 'tis faid he propoles to repair in a fhort Time to Grodno, there to wait the opening of the Dyet. Advices from Jafie in Walachia relate, that the Inhabitants of that Capital had railed a great Tumult, on Occafion of a Murder committed upon a Christian Child of three-Years old by the Jews, whole Synagogue they had already demolifh'd; and would have maffacreed all of them, but for the Holpodar, who found Means to appeale the Tumult with the Affiftance of the Turks, after having fecur'd all the Jews till further Order.

Vienna, June 29. After the reading of the Difpatches brought by the Express from Count Coninglek at Madrid on the 25th, the Papers taken from the Baron de Ripperda were reftored to him, and he had Leave to refume the Function of Spanish Minister till the Arrival of the Gentleman who is expected from Bruffels, which makes some People think that 'tis not fo bad with the Duke his Father as was at first given out. Mean time tis reported that the Baron in a private Audience of the Emperor begg'd him, on his Knees with Tears in his Emperor begg a min, on his knees with rears in his Eyes, to intercede with the King of Spain for his Fa-ther's Liberty, and that the Emperor promifed him that he would. The Hopes of the Acceffion of the Courts of Ruffia and Sweden are all over, and fome think rather there will fhortly be a Reconciliation betwixt the Courts of France and Spain.

Drefden, July 5. This Morning arriv'd 2 Courier from Warfaw, with the King's final Refolution relating Fig. 4 Hume's Dublin Courant

to the Prifoners on Account of the late Tumult : 'Tis faid that two of the chief Ringleaders are condemn'd to be beheaded, and the others to work at the Fortifications for a certain Time; and that the Murderer is to be pinch'd five feveral Times with red hor Pincers, and afafterwards quarter'd alive upon the Place of Execution. 'Tis affur'd that this Villain, upon being ask'd what he defign'd to do with the three great Nails found about him, freely faid, that he purpoled to nail therewith the murder'd Minister Hahn, against his own Door, as they do the Birds of Prey.

Hamburgh, July 9. We are told, the Czarina's An-fwer to the King of Great Britain's Letter, is drawn up in very obliging Terms ; and imports, That the' it was not her Intention to do any thing that might break the Peace of the North, yet the could not enter into the Treaty of Hanover, while the Affair of Holfteyn romain'd upon the prefent Foot.

Hanover, July 9. The Baron de Bernftorf, the King of Great Britain's Prime Minister of State as Elector of Hanover, died the oth Instant at his Seat at Garton, aged 18. The Baron de Goertz fucceeds him.

Hague. July 16. They write from Copenhagen, that on the 26th of June Six Men of War and a Firefhip of the Danish Squadron had joined the English Fleet near Revel. Some Letters from Stockholm give caufeto think, that the Court of Sweden will forthwith accede to the Treaty of Hanover, and they fay aReformution has been taken accordingly in the Senate: Portfmouth, July 7. Laft Saturday Morning appear'd in Sight Admiral Hopfon with all the third Rate

Ships from the Downs, but came no nearer than St. Hellens that Day. The fame Morning Sir John Jenning's Flag was remov'd from the Canterbury, and hoifte ted on board the York; and the Canterbury failed to the Eaftward, but return'd to St. Hellens in the Afternoon with the Squadron. The next Morning they all came up to Spithead and about Noon were join'd by the Union, when Sir John remov'd his Flag from the York on board her. On Monday came up the two Bombs, with another small Ship or two.

From the London Prints and Manufcripts, July the

7th and 9th. "Tis faid that Admiral Wager, upon the Receipt of the Czarina's Letter, immediately quitted the Isle of Narguen, and failed towards Dantzick, with the Fleet, under his Command.

The Inhabitants of Oftend are somewhat recovered from their Confternation; neverthelefs they continued to fortify the Port and Town, and the Detachment fent thither are not to return 'til Admiral Jennings' has turn'd his Back upon them.

Tis now again talked. That the King of Pruffia will fhortly take a Tour to England. Baron Wallenrodt the Pruffian Envoy here, fet out

last Monday for Cleves, to meet there the King his Mafter.

We have Advice by Ships just arrived from Jamaica, thac 4 Men of War had joined Admiral Hofier's Squa-dron, That the faid Admiral had taken in Wood and Watery





Fig. 5 Hume's logo used on his mastheads.

Domestick.

British Pacquets

Fig. 6 Old English spelling used in the 1700's.



Fig. 7

High horizontal bar to lower case 'e'

Fig. 8 1234567890 Non-Lining figures

1234567890

Lining figures

Bracketed serifs

Fig. 9

Non-Bracketed serifs (Slab serif)

Sans serif

The diphthong ligatures used in the text were designed to suit the Old English spelling [figure 10]. In the word "Domeftick" we see the ligature "ft" being used. The reason for using the ligature was because the metal type 'f' and 't' would not fit closely together because of the overhanging kern of the 'f' [figure 11].

Other ligatures appear throughout the text, some no longer in use today.

Words were abbreviated then, in a manner not acceptable to our standards of written English e.g.

"'Tis now again talked" "This Morning arriv'd" "... is hitherto fix'd"

The first news to appear in the <u>Dublin Courant</u> was always the foreign news. The domestic news was of secondary importance and always remained at the end. The foreign news was introduced by a solitary opening paragraph e.g. [figure 4]:

> "Since my last arrived two British pacquets which brought one French and two Holland mails viz."

Following this introduction there was a small title printed in upper and lower case, stating the country and date of the news story. There was no conception of headlines, as all stories were treated equally.

The opening sentence began with a dropped initial, its height equal to five lines of text. This initial was in the same typeface as the text but because of its large size, it added interest to the layout and highlighted the starting point for readers.

The foreign news continued to the end of the first column on the next page, then the Irish news began. This was distinguished from the foreign news, by using Italics [figure 12]. Each section was introduced by a small heading, indicating places and dates. These headings were printed the same size as all the text, in upper and lower case type. The opening sentence of each new section of domestic news, began with a dropped initial; its height was equal to two lines of type. This was much smaller than the dropped initial of the foreign news on the front page. This appeared to attribute more importance to the foreign than the domestic news. The Irish news rarely occupied over one column of text.

Each column of text was justified on the right and left side, therefore words were often broken up and hyphenated. This justification of type, contributed enormously towards the elegance of the page [figure 4].

At the end of the second page, a line is printed to separate the text from the printer's name and address. The line was composed by placing single pieces of metal side by side. These at times failed to meet, resulting in a broken line.

Finally Hume printed his name and address directly underneath this line.

"DUBLIN; Printed by Thomas Hume, at the Custom House Printing House next door to the Merchants Coffee House in Essex Street 1726".



Figure 12. Back page of Hume's Dublin Courant. Water, and that his Man were in good Health ; but

whither he would proceed was not known. We have yet no Account of the Fleet being fail'd from Portf-mouth, but'tis faid Sir John Jennings has received Or ders to fet fail the first fair Wind.

We have an Account that the Corn Harveft is already far advanc'd in feveral Parts, and particularly in the Ifle of Ely, new Wheat was fold in the Market at 3s. and 4d. per Bufhel.

We are told that the Queen of France had been indifpofee, but was recoveree, and that the Farmers-Gene ral were to pay the King ninety Millions of Livres for the annual Revenue of the Kingdom.

The Earl of Macclesfield has been to wait on his Majefty atKenfington, and the Prince and Princels at Rich-

mond, and was very gracioufly received at both Courts. We hear his Maj fly has been pleafed to grant His Pardon to the late Earl of Seaforth, who was concerned in the Scotch Rebeliion.

They write from York, that Wm. Guardham, and Mary Longhorn, who were fometime ago taken up in Bishopigate ftreet; the former on Suspicion of murder- , ing his Wife, and the latter of murdering her. Husband, and committed to Newgare, and order'd to be removed from that Prifon by Habeas Corpus to York, in which County the Facts were committed, were arrived there, and close confin'd in the Goal of that City.

"Tis now rumour'd that Sir John Jenning's Squadron is defign'd for Gibraltar.

Car Richard Cowper, formerly a Woollen Draper in Southward, Jaa afterwards in Grace Church Street, bring administed not the Service of the Bank of England, a fey Days agos did, lait Tuefday abfent himfelt with Buis of Liebury and Bank Notes to the Value of upparticoft oil. and the Bank have offer'd sol. Reward

De unrehe active nim. there in ccount from Chrift Church, That laft Turning they had a terrible Thunder and Lightning, The for an the Mills and dwelling Houfe of one Wm. Ward of sopley, two Miles from thence, and con-Turned the whose to Alhes, and did other great Damage. The Net sear Chancery Lane, and most of the Notes sere recevered and put into the Hands of the Goverper of the Bank, and he himfelf is in fafe Cuffody. The Court of Madrid has as the preffing Inflances

of Count Coningf k, rem used 200000 Pieces of Eight Do Vienna, in Part of the promis'd Subfidies; mean Enne they frem confident, that a Gongreis will be held, for israinating amicably the Differences which have. a franging agitated the Powers of Europe.

The Emprels of Ruffin has order'd her grand Admi-Tal Apraxin to go on board the English Fleet, and de-Fire ic Admiral Wager her Anfwer to the King of Grat Burain's Letter. 'Tis affur'd that Sweden will Tiede to the Treaty of Hanover.

Resert from Jam ica, dated May 16. advile, that the Fridaof the Pirates tak-n by the Diamond Man of War, ion which we formerly gave an Account was carried on with all Expedition ; that ten of them that had been try'd and condemn'd, were executed that Day, and eleven more that had receiv'd Sentence of Death would foon share like Fare: Several more remain'd to be try'd.

Yesterday his Excellency Mynheer Hop, Envoy from the States General, notified the Acceffion of their High-Mightineffes to the Treaty of Hanover in due Form.

Dublin, 6th of May 1726. W Hereas in Order to prevent any Frands or Abuses, that may bappen by the Concealment of the Death of any redese'd Officers or etberevile ; His Majefty hatb thought fit to direft, That all Perfons who claim and enjoy any Allowance upon The Eftablishment of Great Britain, as reduc'd Officers of the Land Forces or Marine, refiding in the Kingdom of Ireland, pould appear before Me in Dublin, between the 25th Day of Juby and the 15th Day of Anouft following : Thefe are to give No-sice, That the feveral reduc'd Officers now in Half Pay whom the If ablifbment of Great-Britain, refiding in the Kingdom of Ire-

land, are requir d to appear in Perfon before Me at Dublin Cuffle, . where I will be every Day between the 25th of July and the I 5th of August following, Sundays excepted; and such of the reduc'd Officers as shall not appear before Me within the Time before mention'd, will be taken to be dead or provided for by fome Place of Profit or civil Employment under His Mojefty, and will be omitted in the next Eftablishment of Half Pay.

OWEN WINNE, HE Ship Sizargh. of Whitebaven, Burthen 130 Tuns, Je emiab Cowman, Commander, will be ready to fail about the Middle of Aucust next, from bence for Penfiloasia : If any Paff. neers bave a Mind to go to faid Place. or Merchants to fend Goods, they may have all reasonable Encouravement, and good Accommodation; the faid Mafter is to be poke with at Mr. Francis Ruffells, on the Blind-Key, Dublin. STolen from if the Lans or Lind ffe in the County of Tipperary, the both May 1996 of the County of

STolen from of the Lange or Lind. ffe in the County of Tipperary, the 30th May 1726, a forrel Horfe, with a fmall Star and Snip, a little white on both his hind Fert-trots very flort, has the Mallendars, is between 13 and 14 Hands high, is about 9 Years old. Whoever fecures the fad Horfe, and gives Norice to Mr. Nichola, Brennan at the Star of the Starr in Killenny, or to the Rev. Mr. Higher of Sign of the Starr in Killsenny, or to the Rev. Mr. Hicks of Lifduffe amrefaid, fhall receive 20 Shillings Reward, and for the Thief or Setter, fo that he he brought to Juffice, Five

DESERTED June the 28th, from Lientenane Col. Hand-alyd's Company, in the Han. Col. Groves's Regiment, now in Dub'in Barracks, RICHARD OXFIELD, Drummer, about 28 Tears of Age, born in Dublin, 5 Foot 12 Inches bigb, dark colour'd lank Hair, a fraight well made Mon; a Butcher by T. ade, and Teaches to Pafb. Whoever feinres bim, and gives Notice to the Commanding Officer of faia Regiment, or so Mr. John Dunkin at the Treasary Office, Dublin, Iball reseive 40 Builings Roward

/HEREAS Charles Willington, who fome time W ago kept a Cloath Shop in Caffle freet, Dubling die, as a Protestant Discoverer, file a Bill, or Information on upon the Popery Acts in the Caure of Exchequer in this Kingdom, the first of March 1725, against Lukes Dowling of the faid City Stationer, wherein the faid Willington Suggests that the faid Dowling took Leafer of feveral Towns, and Lands, in the County of Longford, fince the paffing faid Acts, at lefs than two thirds of the Improved Yearly Value, at the time of the making fuch Leafes, from James Ferrall, late of Mornin in the faid County of Longford, and now of the City of Dublin. Elq; and Elizabeth o Ferrall of the faie Giry Widow an prays he the faid Willington may be De-creed the Benefit of the faid Leafes; and whereas it is given out by fome Perfons, that the faid James Ferrall encouraged or affiited the faid Willington in the faid Discovery : Now I the faid James Ferrall, do hereby Declare the faid Report to be Falle, and Scandalone, for that I well know that the faid Dowling, did at the time of taking fuch Leafes, pay for the fame, more than two thirds of the Improved real Value thereof, Dated at Dublin, the 4th Day of April 1726. Wirnels Present

Ambrole o'Neall. DESERTED from C.spt. Join Heir Company, of the Hon. Col. Robert Hayes's Rogt. of Foot, ELWARD WEBB,

about 33 Years of Age, 5 Eont 9 Inches and a quarter bigby well fet, full fac'd, frefb Complexion, dark brown Hair, come monly wears a light colour'd Wigg, by Trade a Collier, bord near Stourbridge, in Worftershire, lately lived at Stommer Mills Steurbridge, and fold Ale. Wheever fecures him fall dave Forby Shillings Reward, paid by the Officer commanding faid Regis ment at Corke, or Mr. James Wills, Agens in Grane lane, Dublin,

James Perrall.

ESERTED from Capt. Edward Southwell's Company is the Hon. Brig. Gen. James Dormer's Regt. of Fost, JOHN CARR, on the 30th paft, aged about 23 Tears, 5 Foot 9 Inches bibg, well fest, broad shoulder'd, mark'd with the Small Post, wears a black Wigg, black bair'd, a broad Face, a large Cut on bis Temple, and several Cuts on bis Head ; a Blacksmith by Trade, born in Cavan fireet, Dublin ; He formerly belong's to Col. Handafyd's Regt. and deferted from them. Whoever fecures bim and gives Notice to the commanding Officer of the Regt. at Londonderry, Colvaine, Charlemont, or Altmore, or ta Mr. Simon Sandys, Agent to the Regt. foall bave 40.5. Reward.

DUBLIN : Printed by THOMAS HUME, at the Custom-House-Printing-House next Door to the Merchants-Coffee-House, in Effex-Breet, 1:26.

Again Hume gives the impression of display type by using Italic capitals for Dublin, his own name and the name of the printing house and street. The rest of this section is printed in upper and lower case text type [figure 12].

The paper used for The <u>Dublin Courant</u> was an imported antique paper, heavy in weight. The edges were ragged on all sides, due to the manner of paper-making rather than the wear and tear of over two hundred years. The paper was a yellow/cream colour because of the natural fibres used in the paper production. In paper making to-day, bleaches and dyes are used to counteract this natural colour. The surface of the paper was bulky and rough and would have assisted the ink drying process by absorbtion. The ink used was very black and thick and often smudged. When printed, the pages were stacked in a pile, occasionally causing the ink from one page to set-off on to the next [figure 13].

Although I am discussing newspapers they were in fact fly-sheets, which could be described more readily as pamphlets. There was no binding involved as these newspapers only consisted of one sheet of paper printed on both sides.

After analysing the layout of Hume's the <u>Dublin Courant</u>, I will now focus on George Faulkner's newspapers, in particular the <u>Dublin Journal</u> where we will discover his adaptation of Hume's house style. When Faulkner ceased his apprenticeship with Thomas Hume, Hume continued to print The <u>Dublin</u> <u>Courant</u> and Faulkner began to print his own newspapers, the <u>Dublin Journal</u> and the <u>Dublin Postboy</u> so that in 1725 they were both competing against each other as rival printers [figure 14].

George Faulkner managed, wrote, edited and printed his own journals. The first issue of The <u>Dublin Journal</u> came out on the 27th March 1725. It was printed on both sides of a small folio sheet and cost one half penny per copy. It was published twice weekly, every Saturday and Tuesday to coincide with post days.

Faulkner's design layout was very like that of Hume's <u>Dublin Courant</u>, and indeed very similar to that used by other newspapers at that time [figure 15].

The Dimensions of the <u>Dublin Journal</u> were 8" X 13" and there were two columns of text on each side of the page. The masthead, like Hume's, occupied one third of the front page, but Faulkner's name did not appear over the title until later editions in the 1730's. The month of issue appeared on the top left side of the masthead, and the issue number appeared on the right. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> title was printed centrally in Roman type, in upper and lower case. This was the same type face Hume used for his text but unlike the type used for the title of the <u>Weekly</u> <u>Courant</u>, which was Gothic. Faulkner did not use any Gothic in the <u>Dublin</u> Journal [figure 16].

Directly under the title appeared:

"Being the freshest ADVICES Foreign and Domestick".

This is similar to Hume's wording on The <u>Dublin Courant</u>, and again we see evidence of quaint English spelling being used, this was common usage at the time. Often there were variations in the spelling of words and this indicates that there was not much importance attributed to spelling errors and these variations were quite acceptable [figure 17]

C. Juffice Evers tryed 9 in the common Pleas, and feveral small ones that ky over the back Part of the Tis obletwable that the Courts of Record have lefs Buinels this Term than ever was known.

patch't all the Publick Bufinels before them, ord'ring We hear thet are Envoy of Portugal has received Money to leveral Perfons, and then adjourn'd for Advictor from Lisbon, the a Mine hath been dicover'd 3 Weeks; and Sir Robert Wilpoll went to Kenting and this in Billit, very near the Surface of the Earth, which his Seat in Norfolk.

Laft Night a Committee of Gouncil fat upon the Time. Lord Baltimroe's Affairs in Maryland and for Regu-Lord Baitimroe's Allatts in Marylatin and for rede, of Spain that the Duke de Ripperdal is charged with lating the Government there in Relation to Trade, of Spain that the Duke de Ripperdal is charged with The Government-has order id all-Dacayed Merchines) the greated 'Comes that in the Rank of thurles high Ships' and Meri of War'to be bought up in order to Treason con be committed, taking notice at the fame time that the Azyre granted to the Habitarians of Am them.

mem went to the Levy of Sir Robert Walpole and .with thele not in all' Curts. wilhed him a good Journey, and 'tis beliv a he will foon be back by Reafon a Board or Tremurry is 2p- and will be open d 16th of July next; and the Mid-

The last Dutch Letters brought an Account that the paid English Fleet still lay off the Harbour of Revel bur - cu did not think it advifeable to go into the siz bogr by Reafon the 'Platform' and Fortifications are lo firong that no Attempt caff be machthere. "From Flanders, that the Imperial Comiliarys are as a great diftance. By what can begathered from reviewing all the Regiments' in Flancers, the French Mynhee Hamel Bruyanne's Letters, that Minifter leems "there are doing the farrey & Adviling that the Blace ; but then he fails in with fome Other Advites "This Day came in a Dutch Per, Adviling that the Blace ; but then he fails in with fome Other Advites Mulcovite Admiral is gone on Board their Fiert. That the filector of Bavaria would fain have the Em-. And from Vienna that the Tyrkiin Aga is arriv'd rhere.,

From Petersburg, that the Czarina, notwichitanding -the New's fhe' received of the English and Danish leet Bieing in the Baltick, ftill intifts that the King, of Den- Day before: arrivid there, Gaptarn William Groß, it

firation; among others, the Duke de Main is now at and put them on board the Diamond Man of War ; who Court, and in the Countel, who has not meduled with has gaken a Pyrate commanded by one Cooper, and had a the publick Affairs fince the Time of the late Regent, great many Priloners on board, and was bound to Jamaiby whom he was confined, upon Sulpicion of bring in ca with ilem. He turther lays, That Low and Spriggs were the Defign which was laid for feizing and carrying the born marouned, and were, got among the Musketon faid Regent-into Spain. The D. ke of Bourbon conti- Indiana. In the Alternoon nues at Chantilly. Montieur Paris, late of the Treas. On Monday about Three p. Glock in the Afternoon

the Execution of the four following Malefactors on going into her House was flruck down, and very Monday next, viz. Wm. Borne alles Bun for fleating much biutted, her Cloaths burnt, ber Arm and Break a Shew Glais with Goods in it of great Value; John fadly fcorched; but being prefertly let Blood, and Cherry and William Hollis for Felony and Burglary ; and John Morrel for Horfe flealing : But William Still, condemn'd for flealing a filvet. Tankard, and John

Fifty thousand Pounds are iffued for the Payment of the Pensions on the Civil Lift.

Yefferday Sir John Lock, and William Ogborne Elg; were uninimoufly elected Sheriffs of this City and Gounty of Middlefex.

Height, did, in a very little time, incredible Damages. It is computed, that the Water was 13 or 14 Foot the newelf English, Irish and Scotch Airs and Minutes perpendicular; Tome Houles' overturn'd from the Poindation, others very much damaged, and many Ea-millies log their Houlbold Goods, Apparel, Provision, the new Pieces as they come out in London may be had at the above fail Shop. &c. -Our-chief Bridges were terribly thatter d, and .

River, were remov'd to a great Diffance ; but Thanks to Providence no Body wasdrowned, tho' many were Yesterday the Lords of the Treesurry lat and Dif- in great Danger, even in their Beds.

to the value of 100 l. Sterling being taken up at a

It was lately mentioned in a Manifesto by the King be employ'd to block up some Harbour by finging time that the Azy:e granted to the Habitations of Ambaffadors, on scount of the Sovereigns they repres This Morning a great number of Lords and Gentle- Jent extends no farther than common Crimes, and even

Eart India Transfer Books closed the 21fl Instant fummer Dividend or 4 per Cent, will then he

gar Advices concerning the Accellion of the Electoris Cologn aud Bavaria to she Treaty of Wiennag. remain Contradictory; the Imperialis fill afferting it as a Thing one, while others would perfuade us, it is yet. peror guarantee to him the Payment of a Million of Crowns, which he claims of the King of Spamy but has not yet heen able to get paid in Whole or my Part.

... They write from Lik Maqua of April 12. That the mark flouid do juitice to the Dake of Holftein, in a Sloop from the Bay of Honderas, who fays that be Respect to the Durchy of Sleiwick : A great Part of and two Veffeis more were taken by a Spanith. Reside ther Attentiants and Equipage are already for out, for guier of 17. Men, as they were going, into the Bary Riga, for that it is pretty certain the has not alter d her and put alhore on an Illand; where finding a Dores five of them went into ther up to the Bay Men, who; They write from Paris, that the People in general immediately fitted out two Boars, with wy Men each Jeem well pleafed with the late Changes in the numini- and recook all the Veffers, and the Spaniards on them,

a violent Storm of Taunder and Lightning happend The dead Warrant' is come to Newgate, ordering on Croydon Common, by which a Woman that was other proper. Means being ufed, the is like to tecover ; Part of the Houle was untiled, and the Tilesidriver by, the Hurricane many Yards diftant :: A httie War Thompson and Joim Hutchins for Horse stealing are from the Place an Horse was struck dead at, the fame

a General Court Martial for Delerzion. HE Songs, Dances and Airs, in the new Musick, of

Bruton Somerletshire, June 18. Laft Sunday a- lequin, Merlin, confilling of above 20 Folio, plates > bour one in the Morning we'had a violent Thunder. The Vocal part composid by Dr. Heighington, and by Storm, which by rifing our River to a Prodigious him carefully corrected. Printed and fold by Mr. Neal

Dublin: Printed by George Faulknef in PembrokeCourt-Caftle-Street, where Printing Work is done at Reasonable Rares.

Fig.13 An example of 'set-off'ie. the transfer of ink from a printed page to the back of the sheet placed on top.



Faulkner's Dublin Journal and Dublin Postboy.1727
August

N umber 1 53

The Dublin Journal.

Being the freshelt A D V I C E S, Foreign an Domestick.

Tuelday August 30. 1726.

Yesterday arrived one British Packer, which the Duke who faw it went next Day likewife in brought one French, one Holland and one Person to ask his Pardon. The Chevalie:'s el-Flanders Mails, viz. .

MUSCOVY.

Petersburg, Aug. 5.

RE R Czarilh Majesty here fint Orders to Admiral Kruyts to embark on board the Fleet the Portugal. four Regiments of Foot that are march'd to Revel, and not to open his sealed Orders till the Day that has been appointed

him. 'Tis faid the faid Orders are to go with the Fleet, which is composed of above fixty Men Refeelhments, he used to have from the Ruffians; of War, Frigates and Gallies, to take a Cruife becaufe fome of his Men who landed on the Rufrowards the Coafts of Livonia, where 'tis believed fian Coaft were used ancivilly, whereupon, in orhe is to take on board part of the Troops that der to prevent farther Diffections, all Communiare encamped near Rica. 'Tis even faid that cation with the Ruffian Fleet has been forbidden Admiral Kruyts has Orders not to falute first the by that Admiral. Fleet commanded by Admiral Wager, which is ftill riding at Anchor before the lile of Nargen, The Conditions of the Treaty of Alliance conher Czarish Majesty being unwilling to fuffer cluded between the Courts of Vienna and Peters-Laws to be prescribed to her upon her ownCoasts, burg, so far as it regards the Ottoman Porte, imand in the Seas of her Dominion. 'Tis affured ply, as we hear, that in cafe the Turks attack that the eldeft Prince of Heue-Hamburg has ob- the Czarina's Territories, the Emperor fhallide. tained of the Czarina the Government of the clare War against them, and act on the fide of Fortrefs of Riga, and of all Livonia ; and that Hungary. And if the Emperor's Dominions be part of the Regiments which form the Camp attack'd by the Infidels, the Caarina shall furnish near Riga, will be fent to take Quarters in Cour- 40000 Men. "Tis added, that her Czarian Maland, where Mittau, the Capital of that Dutchy jefty would not concern herfelf one way or tother

ITALY. Rome, Aug. 10. The Coaches of the Cheva- Holfteyn the Succession to the Crown of Sw.d.n. was fadly used by the Chevalier's Servants, and

deft Son is ill of a Fever, he which his Mother the Princefsaszvery uneafy. He is educated in the Principles of the Church of England, to all butward Appearance ; but 'tis certain, That he is taught privately to give the Preference to that of the Church of Rome. They often give him an Airing, when he is commonly attended with 7 or S Cardinals, as also by the Ambaffador of

DENMARK.

Copenhagen Aug. 24. An Advice Yacht late ly arriv'd, brought an Account that our Squadron is all fafe and well, and that the British Admiral fends to Dantzick for all his Victuals and

Extract of some Letters from Germany.

is to be fortify'd, to ferve for a Place of Arms. in the Affair of Oftend. One of the Secret A:ticles of that Treaty tends to fecure the Duke of Her de st. George and the Duke of Aqua Sparte It is pretended, that the Court of Rome had meeting in a Street ran foul of one another, fo form'd a Project with threeother Courts, tomake that the former could not pafs. - Tho' the Duke's new Attempts in favour of the Chevalier de St. Coachman did not do it for the Purpofe, yet he. George; but endeavouring to engage a 5th Court

Fig. 15 The criginal design of the Dublin Journal. Actual size.

Fig. 16 A comparison between Faulkner's and Hume's mastheads.



The Dublin Journal.

Being the freshest A D V I C E S, Foreign and Demestick.

Saturday July 2d. 1726.

Packets, Pacquets Spellin

July.

Fig. 17

s Spelling variations.

Faulkner emphasises the word ADVICES by centering it nicely and by using all capitals; this gives an impression of display type. At times the spacing in the type seemed uneven, or a few letters seemed to jump out of line. This would have been because the metal type was not secured sufficiently on the press.

The Dublin Journal did not have a logo as The Dublin Courant had on its masthead. This would have acted as an identification symbol, as the primary functions of the masthead are to cover information, identification and show distinction. The Dublin Journal did not acknowledge its publisher on the masthead until the 1730's. Faulkner printed all his heading titles in a larger version of the text type, which added variation and acted as an introduction to the typography as well as the subject matter.

Faulkner's masthead ended with two black rules, and between these he printed the day, date and year of publication. Again we see that these lines were composed using metal rules which did not always match up, and so resulted in a broken line.

A space of 1/2" was left between the masthead and the text. The text was introduced with an opening paragraph similar to Hume's:

"Since my last arriv'd a British packet which brought two mails from Holland, viz".

and also

"Advices from the London Gazette".

The foreign news began with a small heading in capitals stating the country and date of the report. These reports were often a month old and were dated as such, which was because of transport delays. The titles indicating each country were larger and clearer than those used in The Dublin Courant.

The first paragraph began with a dropped initial, which was equal in height, to five lines of text in the same typefaceas the text. This was identical to Hume's layout but Faulkner later began to use a decorative dropped initial [figure 18].

These were curiously designed: the letter was outlined, and surrounded by a pattern of leaves enclosed in a square, which resulted in a negative letter. The pattern on some of these blocks varied, but their size was always consistent.

Faulkner used these initials occasionally, perhaps he did not have the full alphabet of decorative initials and maybe he only possessed the popular letters. On the other hand, he may have used them at random to please himself [figures 19 and 20].

As with all newspapers of the time the Irish news was treated insignificantly and sometimes only occupied a small paragraph, always in the last column on the back page. The title for each section on the Irish news was in the same type and size as the text. These headings were treated with less importance than the foreign news [figure 13]. There were no italics used in the earlier Dublin Journals; Faulkner probably did not possess an Italic fount until much later.

20.

POLAND.

Wallaw, June 14.

THEY write from Courland, That fome Petions ale arrived here whis ipesk al.anguage quire unanouis ; they cane quite naked, each with a Crown and a bick in their Hond : they fl ep very little, and feed only upon Bread and Milk : Great Starch ismade alter Pe funs skuled in living Langesges to know-from whence they court. We hizr trom the Frontiers of Tu:key, the they can mue to torille Chargin, for which Purphie great builts are afrived there from Conftantinepie.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Aug. 12.



here. The Articles of the Treaty of this Crown's Accellion to the Treaty of Hanover, are as good as fertied; fo that there is not the least R. om left to doubt of that Accellion.

MUSCOVY.

Petersborg, Aug. 5.



FER Czarifh Majefty her fint Orders to Admiral Kruyts to four Regiments of Foot that are marchil to Revel, and not to open his fealed Orders till the Day that has been appointed him. 'Tis faid the faid Grders are to go with





MUSCOVY.

Petersburg, October 4



UR young Monarch, after ha ving narrowly enquir'd into the fo long diftreffed State of his Grandmother, wrote a Letter of Confoiation to her lately with his own Hand, and order'd the Exchequer to fend 6000 Rubles Yearly to the Convent In the City of Molcow, which he had cholen for



HE Queen has had the Rneumatifin in one of her Knees, of which tho' fhe is Recover'd, yer it will re ard her Journey to Fountainbleau. The King for his Part, is perfectly well, and is as eager as ever at

Dropped Initial used in the 'Dublin Mecury' 1726 .

Fig.18 Dropped Initial and Decorative Dropped Initials, used in the Dublin Journal 1726.

Fig. 19 Decorative Dropped Initial used by Faulkner 1726.





Stockholm, Aug. 12. F Deputies to the approaching General Dyer of the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Kingdom; begin the Marris of the Marris Stevenal sites have happend in this City with the Koral Arienal, where the Foundary was redu-ted to ABris, and will coll 200,000 Ciuladoesto make for the Roral Arienal, where the Foundary was redu-ted to ABris, and will coll 200,000 Ciuladoesto make for the Roral Arienal, where the Foundary was redu-ted to ABris, and will coll 200,000 Ciuladoesto make for the Roral Arienal, where the Foundary was redu-ted the Roral Arienal, where the Foundary was redu-ted to ABris, and will coll 200,000 Ciuladoesto make for the Roral Arienal, where the Foundary was redu-ted the Roral Arienal, where the Foundary was redu-ted the Roral Arienal, where the Foundary was redu-ted the Roral Arienal of the Court alfo exported the Efficies of the with 48 Men and 47 Women were condemned to Marid Angulf 4. N. S. The Man of War named

of the Inquifition. Nadřil, August 6. N. S. The Man of War named the Conqueror, and the Frigate call'd the St. Joiepn, are ready to fail from Gadiz to America, and another Man of War and two Transports, are equipping, to carry Ammunition to the Havanna. Don Lucas Spino-las received Orders from Court to watch the Motions of the English Squadron which is daily expedied in the Mediterament, and feveral Reinforcements are fer out for the Illeat Majorca, for tear leaft the English flowid intenda Defernt there. At the Lame Time, other pre-outions are offed to preferve Gadiz and all the other Maritime Places of this Monarchy from all manner of Intuit. And 'tis reported that the laid Advice Ships where trild from Gadiz for the Wek-Incies, carry or-ders aktive from this Gater. all the Gaileons to flar there till if the Orders, in that one would think the +

Since my Lafartived one Britilh Packet which broaght one Mail from Hollana, viz.
SWEDEN.
Stockholm, Aug. 13.
TE Deputies to the approaching General Dyce of the Nurrey of the Kingdom is then a to the Diracidant that Bacegolith Body, concerning the Kingdom is the rest of the Surrey of the Kingdom is the net Result of the Surrey of the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the Kingdom is the concerning the tothe Current the Current and the Lather the Concerning the concerning

Matter. SCOTLAND. Edinburgh, Aug. 13. Francis Montgomery, of Elp' Efq; Father to Col. Montgomery, one of the Gentle-men of the Bed-chamber to the Prince, dy'd Erre forme Days 25. A certain Member of Parliament has kill'd otte Col. Stewart, occifiond by forme aggravating Word Wordy

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- Chinf

At the end of the text on the back page, he printed a straight rule aligned with the columns and under this he boasted of reasonable rates:

> "Dublin: Printed by George Faulkner in Pembroke Court - Castle Street, where printing work is done at Reasonable Rates".

Faulkner's columns of text were equal in width to Hume's and they also were justified on both sides, but the space between Faulkner's columns was narrower, giving a more elegant impression. Both The <u>Dublin Journal</u> and The <u>Dublin Courant</u> used the same typeface and size for their text. This typeface was commonly used for text by Dublin newspaper printers in the 1700's. The main difference between Hume and Faulkner's printed page was that Hume used italics for his Irish news, thus giving more variety to the page [figure 12].

Most of the newspaper printers at the time used the same paper for their journals. This paper was handmade giving it uneven edges. It was made in standard sizes which related to the presses used in paper production. It was not guillotined and so all sides were ragged. The colour was a natural yellow, it was heavy and bulky and provided a good surface for printing. It was imported mostly from Holland and Faulkner complained about this in The <u>Dublin Journal</u> dated 2nd December 1769:

> "Query it is not worth while to take the state of the paper manufacture of this kingdom into consideration?

> Can there be a sufficient quantity made here for the consumption of the Kingdom?

Are there not some cases where the paper manufacture in this kingdom cannot be used in printing?

What has been the consequence of the duty formerly laid on any manufacture until there is sufficient in quantity and quality of such a manufacture for the consumption thereof?

May it not destroy the very manufacture it was ment to serve?

Is there not a sort of paper much used by the printers of this kingdom for the manufacture of which there are not near sufficient materials in the kingdom? May it not be proper to examine some of the principal printers and stationers upon this important occasion?"

When examining newspapers of the eighteenth century it becomes evident that Faulkner indeed learned his skills from Hume and adapted his style in layout and also contents. Both men printed an elegant page but many similarities were inevitable. Irish printers were restricted to using the same typefaces as the founts available to them were mainly Roman type, Gothic type and Italics [figure 21,21a,21b].Printers had no other option than to print in the Roman type as the Gothic and Italics would be too illegible for text. The only variations a printer could make was with type size, titles, headings, spacings, dropped initials, borders and rules.

21.

a product and and an other all the man will the

entral province by anticipation of the second secon



Figure 21

ABCDEFGHIJk LALPOPQRSTUVVX97 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvvxy7

Gothic Typeface

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ& abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

Roman Typeface

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ& abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Roman Italic Typeface

AND DE LE CONTRUCTION DE LE CO

123456789

ABCDEFGHIJKLANYOFG









Figure 21b. Fount of wooden(display) type.



The size of newspaper was determined by the paper available as well as the size of printing press. The paper imported to Ireland had little variation, and the newspapers of the early eighteenth century were all similar in format, with the exception of the <u>St. James Evening Post</u> by C. Carter 1726. This was half of the size of the folio newspapers and consisted of two sheets of paper with four sides printed. It was probably a folio page folded centrally to give a book format.

The presses used by printers at the time were small Columbian Presses, which can be identified by the large eagle displayed on top. These were hand fed presses, taking only one sheet at a time, and needed a strong manual effort by the printer to operate them [figure 22].

George Faulkner's most successful newspaper was The <u>Dublin</u> Journal which ran from 1725 - 1825, outliving him by fifty years. The <u>Dublin Postboy</u> began around December 1725 but later ceased as Faulkner devoted more attention to publishing The Dublin Journal.

The <u>Dublin Postboy</u> was printed using the same size and layout as the <u>Dublin Journal</u>, but with a different masthead design [figure 23]. It is interesting to note the lack of uniformity in the mastheads throughout issues of the <u>Dublin Postboy</u>.

Faulkner's name always appeared above the title, but sometimes the 's' in 'Faulkner's' was lowercase, other times upper case. At times one rule divided the masthead from the text, occasionally two rules were employed and often no rules were used at all. In one issue I noticed that the title was spelt incorrectly and read the <u>Dublin Pot-Boy</u>. Faulkner hyphenated the mis-spelt word, and so achieved the same spacing as an 'S' would have done [figure 24]. This hyphenation appeared only when there was an error in the title so I suspect Faulkner was concious of the error. As the letter 'S' occurs so frequently in text, he may have used them all on a more important printing.

Underneath the title Faulkner printed:

"Being the most Impartial Advices both Foreign and Domestick".

He used dropped initials for the opening sentence in this newspaper also. Occasionally these were decorative and taken from the same front as those used for the <u>Dublin Journal</u>, otherwise they were just large capitals from the text type. Apart from the masthead, the format, layout and contents of the <u>Dublin Postboy</u> were very close to the Dublin Journal.

While studying newspapers from the early eighteenth century, I came across a newspaper called The <u>Dublin Gazeteer</u> printed by George Faulkner. It was dated August 5th 1726, and marked issue number one, but I failed to find any following issues. There had been no mention of this periodical in any books I referred to, so it appears that Faulkner ceased its publication promptly. The layout, format and contents are not unlike his other two newspapers. The masthead is different in that he uses for the first time a Gothic typeface [figure 25].



Figure 22 A later version of the Columbian Press.



Platen press (flat-bed), early 19th century.



Figure 23.

July,

Number 52

FAULKNER'S

BLIN POSTBOY

Being the most Impartial Advices Foreign and Domestick,

Thuriday July 28th, 1726.

Just now arrived one Brittish Packer, Crown of Sweden shall not be oblig'd to

- - - - -ITALY.

Rome, July 6.



Cardinal Marescotty departed this Life, aged 98

Xch.

SPAIN.

DGibralter, June 20. The Spanish Galhes have taken and carried into Malaga, a Tartan with 59 Moors and a Christian Slave, who were fav'd out of a Corfair of Algiers, which was driven upon a Sand by Use; which occasioned much Speculation the Dutch Man of War.

AMERICA.

Jamaica, May 5. We daily expect the return of our Barks, from Porto Bello and Cuba, here is Advice from those Parts, that a Frenchi Bark has engaged fome Time a go with a Spanish One, they fought so obftinately, that the Spanish Bark was much shatter'd, but the French far'd, worse still for the lunk, however the Men were timely taken out.

fubject to which Sweden has ratified the the Elector of Cologn is not fo much as Emperor's Acceffion to the Treaty of Ny- mention'd in this Affair, we shall suspend stadt and Stockholm, concluded in 1724 our belief of it, till it comes well confirm'd. between Ruffia and Sweden, is, that the - . The fame must be faid with Regard

which brought one Mail from France. be concer'd in any Manner in the Affairs of Italy, nor in any Thing that may affect the Oftend Company.

Hague, July 26. Mynheer Pefters Refident of this State at Bruffels, writes to their High Mightineffes, that tho' the O-AST Monday Morning fteaders are in fome measure recover'd from their Pannick, yet they are not to be made perfectly eafy, 'till they hear that the Eng-Years and 7 Months; and Hilh Sqadron commanded by Sir John Jenin the 51ft Year of his nings is got clear cut of the Brittifh Chan-Cardinalship, having been nel. He adds, that the Count de Mor-..., created by Clement the ville, Secretary of State, had written to the Marquifs de Rouffy, that the 52,000 Mirlirons, order'd to be fent from Paris to Amfterdam, were countermanded; and that the Pasport he had obtain'd of the Go. vernment, for their free Paffage thro' the Auftrian Netherlands, was therefore of no at Bruffels.

Hague, July 26 N. S. The Refident of this State at the Dyet of the Empire writes, that it was currently reported at Ratisbon, that the Elector of Bavaria had actually acceded to the Treaty of Vienna ; that in Confequence thereof he was to furnish the Emperor with 8000 Men, in Confideration on of a Sublidy 50,000 Florins per Month, to be paid out of the Money that is to come from Spain. But fince there have NETHERLANDS. , been many Reports of this fort spread Amsterdam, July 26. .. The Condition without Foundation; and especially, as

10



June,

Number 45

FAULKNER'S DUBLIN POSTBOY

Being the most Impartial Advices Foreign and Domestick,

Tuesday July 5th 1726.

July,

Number 52

FAULKNER'S DUBLIN POSTBOY

Being the most Impartial Advices Foreign and Domestick,

Thuriday July 28th, 1726.

February

Number 12

FAULKNERS DUBLIN POTBOY,

Being the most Impartial Advices both Foreign and Domestic,

Monday February 21, 1725-6.

August

The Jublin GAZETEER

Being the freshest ADVICES, Foreign and Doniestick.

Friday, August 5th. 1726.

Lair Night arrived three Brittish Packets which of All Saints. from whence she departed eighty brought 2 Freuch and 2 Holland Mails, viz

ITALY.

Venice, July 14.

that he will not proceed without a

certain View of taking that great City with ve-Ty fmall Lofs to the Grand Seignior.

Constantinople advise, That new Levies were had great plenty of Provisions: That on the raising in all the Provinces of the Ottoman Empire, to be fent to Persia. They had already form'd, Kingdom of Angola wanted all the Ni ceffaries of in the Neighbourhood of that Capital, thirteen Life; and that all the other Merchandizes of Eu-Companies of 150 Men each, which were to' be- rope were very dear there. gin their March to Trebifond very foon, that Place being appointed for the Randezvous of all the new raifed Forces Mean while, the Quar- of Hail at Pias and that Neighbourhood, that 'tering of fo great a Number of Soldiers in Con- the Hail-Stones lay almost two Foot deep upon ftantinople was a manifest Injury to their Trade; the Ground; and some of them being almost as the Shopkeepers being oblidged to keep their big as a Hen's Egg, the Olive-Trees, Vines, and Shops shur, for fear of being plunder'd. These Corn in the Fields are so beat down and destroy'd, Letters fay farther, That the Ballaw of Babylon that there is hardly any prospect of a Harveft having written to the Prime Vizier, that he was ... The Count de Unhan, Governor and Capt. able, with the Army under his Command, to General of the Kingdom of Algarves, has obmake himfelf Mafter of Ifpahan that Minifter tain'd the King's Leave to come to Court. answer'd him, that: he might do as he pleafed, but If he mould milcarry in his Entirprize, the Coutinho, Canon of the Patriarchal Church of would be in danger of loling his Head. How- this City, B. prized two Moor's that are Galleyever, Orders are fent to the other Ballaws, to Slaves, after having inftructed them in the Myjoin the Baffaw of Babylon with the Troops un- fteries of the Chriftian Faithing 14502 9381 913 der their Command, to enable him the better to 12. On the 11th, Vice Admiral Van Sommellauk undertake the Siege of that Capital of Perfia.

PORTUGAL. Lisbon, June 20. N.S. The Concord, a Ship into this Port, the 11th Inftant; from the Bey

eight Days before. By the Letters the brought we understand, that Don Lewis Alvarez de Figuereido, Archbilhop of the Bay, arrived the 29th of November laft at St. Salvador, where he was receiv'd with extraordinary Honours by Don Fernandez Czfar de Menezes, Viceroy of HE Bashaw of Babylon, who lately Brazil. The same Letters add, that all the Peowrit to the Grand Vizier, thathe was ple of Brazil were fatisfy'd with the Adminifable with the Army under his Com- tration of that -Vicercy; that all the Regular mand to take lipahan, has wrote fince Troops and Militia of the Country were well paid, well cloathed, and well difciplin'd; that the Fortresses were provided with Necessaries of all Sorts, that they heard of no P rates up in Venice, July 6 N. S. Our Last Letters from the Coasts; and that the Province Das Minas contrary, the Province of Rio de Janeiro and the

London, July 26 and 28.

1 Laft Week there fell fo great a Quantity of . On the 6th Inftant, Dop Gonfales de Soufacame into this Port, with the Dutch Squadron Tis reported here, that there have been dif-

belonging to our Farmers of Tobacco, came cover'd, in the Mountains of B. azil, new Gold? Mines

Figure 25. Faulkner's short-lived newspaper "The Dublin Gazeteer".

NUM.

The words "The Dublin" are printed in Gothic type, and "Gazeteer" is printed in upper and lower case Roman. It was worth noting that on comparing this masthead to that of The <u>Dublin Courant</u>, Faulkner has used the same Gothic type and size for the words "The Dublin" and he has positioned them exactly the same as Hume has done, even though Hume's positioning of words is conditioned by his central logo [figure 26]. Faulkner has no such central symbol, so his positioning of the title looks quite awkward. The Gothic type and Roman type on the masthead clash terribly. It is clear that Faulkner has imitated Hume's masthead without consideration. Under the title he prints as on the <u>Dublin Journal</u>:

"Being the freshest ADVICES Foreign and Domestick."

This masthead is the same size as on the <u>Dublin Journal</u> and ends with two straight rules bearing the date.

Another newspaper published by Faulkner was the <u>Country Gentleman</u>, which was first printed on March 30th 1726, but died shortly afterwards. At this time Faulkner was printing four publications.

The <u>Country Gentleman</u> was printed on both sides of a Quarto page, each side in double columns [figure 27]. The masthead, typeface and format were similar to the <u>Dublin Journal</u>, but the text type was a larger size. The character of the periodical was to revive humour and wit. It was written by Faulkner as a frivolous piece of prose directed at the Gentlemen of Ireland. Faulkner's aims for this journal are underlined in the <u>Country Gentleman</u> dated Monday 4th April 1726:

> "I shall carry on as far as I am able with cheerfulness and good humour; if it grows too heavy for me I will lay it down, and content myself with the thoughts that I have been sufficiently rewarded; if I have contributed in the least to the Pleasure or Improvement of my Country".

Certainly one aim of these journals was for their printers to be "sufficiently rewarded". They were published primarily to be competitive with existing newspapers and to increase the popularity of the publisher, so that they could make a good living.

We have seen Faulkner mimic Hume's masthead to the point that both The Dublin Gazeteer and the Dublin Courant could have been mistaken for one. But printers went further than that.

When the partnership between Hoey and Faulkner ceased in 1730, Hoey continued to print a newspaper which pirated Faulkner's title the <u>Dublin</u> Journal. There was also another <u>Dublin</u> Journal in publication in 1729, "With Advices foreign and Domestic" and "Printed by Edward Waters, the Blind Quay near Essex Bridge Dublin 1729". No doubt Mr Waters was attempting to flourish under this good title.

In 1728 there was a journal printed by Thomas Walsh called <u>Dublin</u> <u>Postboy</u>. It is not clear if Faulkner's <u>Dublin</u> Postboy originated first, but both journals were in close competition [figure 28 and 29].

The eighteenth century Dublin printers had no "esprit de corps"; they printed one another's titles like literary theives, without any shame, using piracy as a means for development.





Augult

NUM. I

The Bublin GAZETEER

Being the freshest ADVICES, Foreign and Domestick.

Friday, August 5th. 1726.

Figure 26. Hume's masthead in comparison to Faulkner's masthead.

Country Gentleman.

Monday, April 4. 1726.

Tis fgreat Discouragement to me, in treating of the before mention'd Subjects the Profecution of this Work, to find in a Different Light, than they have yes

Humours of Mankind have been represen- rope, &c. when I can depend upon my red already in so just a Light, with that Intelligence, and deliver my felf with Cer-Copiousness of Thought, and Clearness of tainty, knowing I cannot have a more com-Expression, that tho''I were Maiter even of mendable Employment, than in endeavourtheir happy Talents, there would be but ing to undeceive my Countrymen; fomelittle left for me to do.

Roger de Coverly :'Will Honeycomb has en- of my Readers, who have Libraries, and gag'd all the Ladies. There is fcarce any don't care to give themfelves the Trouble Club or Sociery of Men, that I can ven- to look into the Infide of their Bo ks, as ture into; nay, there are very few private well as for the Instruction and Curiofity Families, that won't fhut their Doors upon of others, who are unable to purchase those me : The Box Keepers of the Opera and bulky Volumes. Play-houfes have already refus'd me Entrance; even Mr. Figg has order'd me to thole Ingenious Active Spirits, who are will speak to me; and I had lik'd to have Entertainment, which was ouce look'd been knock'd down by a Prentice t'other upon amongst us, as both agreeable and Day, for looking at his Sign Post; nay, it useful. is gone To far, That I have been infulted by a Piece of Wood ; and Punch himself ings, who will alwys be comparing these has refus'd to act, unless 1 am kept out of Works with those of my Predecetfors, which the Pupper Theatre : I have been denied never can be to my Advantage. I shall Phyfick by all the Quacks in London, even readily own my Deficiency. and affure for ready Money ; and the Lawyers avoid them to their eternal Disappointment, I me as they would a Pauper : I can't get a never propos'd to build my Fame upon fo Pew at Church, and what is more extra- Sight a Foundation ; and if this won't conordinary, have been deny'd a burying tent them, I shall have the Satisfaction Place in M'eft.niniler Abivey.

pzfs, my Readers will not be furpriz'd to Superiority over him. fee me make Excursions, and endeavour to enlarge my Quarters ; fometimes by

my'feif (as it were) forestal'd almost, been seen in ; sometimes by breaking up pon every Subject the Mind can new Ground, which can hardly fail of prothink of, by my Predecessors, the Ingeni- ducing Something worth the Reader's ous Authors of the Spectators, &c. _ Trouble of looking over; now and then I All the Virtues and Vices, Paffions and Ihall fpeak of the important Events of E_{4-} times I shall transcribe the Works of some I am driven but of the Country by Sir celebrated Author, for the Benefit of fuch By these Means, and the Affistance of

Numb. II

be kept out of the boarded House in Mary- willing to contribute to the Publick Emobone-fields : There is hardly a Tradefman lument, I hope to revive and continue that

I am aware of those little envious Behowever; to think, That he who is made Being confin'd within fo narrow a Com- uneafy with thefe Writings, confelfes my

Figure 27.

Country Ge

to A his offers



Figure 28. Faulkner's Dublin Postboy 1727



Figure 29. Walsh's Dublin Postboy 1727

On comparing the <u>Dublin Journal</u> to Hume's <u>Dublin Courant</u> I have found many similarities in techniques and styles used by both printers. Both journals used the same paper, layout and typeface, and contents were very similar. Although these similarities were also present in other journals of the eighteenth century due to limitations in equipment and materials, the similarities between Hume's and Faulkner's printing were mainly because Faulkner had served his apprenticeship with Hume.

While using the original journals for research, I came across a journal printed by Faulkner which had not been mentioned in any source which I consulted. This journal is <u>The Dublin Gazeteer</u>, and there proved to be only one issue, which implied either that the consecutive issues had been destroyed or that Faulkner printed only one issue. I found this journal among miscellaneous journals of the eighteenth century. Its masthead was very like hume's masthead on the <u>Dublin Courant</u> and again demonstrates Faulkner's adaptation of Hume's style.

Faulkner ceased publishing his least successful newspapers in 1726 and it was around this time that he had been appointed printer and publisher to Dean Swift. This seems a reasonable explanation for Faulkner ceasing these publications, because it seems that they could have been as successful as the Dublin Journal.

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THE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT OF THE DUBLIN JOURNAL

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THE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT OF THE DUBLIN JOURNAL

This section will trace the design development of the <u>Dublin Journal</u> through to its decline in 1825. It will indicate typographical changes as well as changes in format.

When Faulkner began the <u>Dublin Journal</u>, it was printed on a small folio page and was sold every Saturday for 1d per copy. In November 1726 he began printing twice a week, every Tuesday and Saturday to take advantage of the post days.

The basic layout of The Dublin Journal remained the same for its first four years of publication. In its second year Faulkner introduced italics to the text and to the days and dates on the masthead. enabled him to put emphasis on words, and add variation to the text [figure 30]. The masthead became shorter and the border on the right side of the page became wider. It appears that the size of the paper used for the Dublin Journal was not consistent Faulkner occasionally used wider sheets but economised by printing on the surplus space. He printed advertisements for books, land leasing, etc., on the wider right-hand. border. Strangely enough, these columns of text were printed to be read with the newspaper held sideways. Sometimes they were made up of four columns, other times six, all columns of varying sizes. It appears that Faulkner printed these columns in accordance with the advertisements that came in or else to suit the size of paper he used, as these side columns are printed always at random rather than on a regular basis. They were printed on a space which was intended to be a margin, and in many issues of The Dublin Journal it remains only a margin [figure 31]. They appeared on the front page alongside the foreign news but consisted only of Irish news. Small broken rules are used to separate the side columns from each other [figure 32].

In January 1729 Faulkner changed the design of his newspaper to accommodate more information and advertisement. He altered the layout from a two column page to a three column page and he used a smaller type in a new typeface called "Elziver" [figures 33 and 34]. This was originally a French typeface designed by Theophile Beaudoire. At this time Faulkner started working with James Hoey and moved his business from Christ Church Yard to Skinner's Row, calling his new premises "The Pamphlet Shop".

In The Dublin Journal dated January 7 - 11 1729, No. 376, he announced to his readers:

"The care lately taken to collect this Journal has entirely answered the End and given such Universal Satisfaction, that we can assure our Readers, my other Gentlemen as well as those of the Post-Office, send it twice a week. (being as often as it is printed to all the noted towns of this kingdom by which advertisements are duly dispersed and consequently increase; Yet our readers may not be deprived of any material Occurences Foreign and Domestic, we are obliged to make use of a smaller letter than hitherto, by which this paper is made to contain (beside the advertisements) much more news than any other in the city is now capable of."

Faulkner clearly had to make these changes to make way for more advertisements thus increasing his income. He began to include small woodcut illustrations to boost his advertisements.

The Duhlin Journal.

Being the Fresheft A DVICES, Foreign and Domestick.

From Satarday November 4th. to Tuejday November, 7th, 1727.

More Advices brought by the laffe Five Packets, of Brandenburg ; and how that Houfs can be, curb'd

MUSCOVY.

Petersburg, October 4.

DR young Monarch, after haying narrowly enquir'd into the folong diffrested State of his Grandmother, wrote a Letter of Confolation to her lately

November.

of Brandenburg; and how ibat Houfs can le, curb'd, in order to prevent its growing too. might for the Reman Catholick Powers. To which this Minifter adds, That altho' the faid Pamphlet was differs'd fome Years ago, yet his Pruffan Majefty is highly dif-pleas'd that the fame thould now the publich'd a-gain, with an Addition of Highling Expressions, and tending to make his faid Majefty odious to the Koman Catholick States': Wherefore his Majefty States expects Satisfaction. What Answer our Ceurt R R A N C R

Paris, OH. 17. We hear from Vienna, That Orders have been fent by the Imperial Court to the Hereditary Countries for railing feveral Thoufand Men more than were demanded at firft ; and alfo for all the Imperial Regiments to be ready to take the Eield by the ilt of Apr $\vec{H}_{\vec{n}}$ if a War'en-fues. As for the Departure of the Plenipotenii: a aries for the Congress there is no Talk of it : Mean while this certain that our Advices from all Parts are faller of Accounts of Preparations for War, than of Dispolitions to Peace. There is alfo much Talk of new Alliances going forward at . divers Courts,

Patisy Nov. 1. On Monday Night the King bring in a Dream rumbled out of Brd, and Imre one of his Kates, which is a little fwell'd upon it. And the' his Head did not firike against any thing, his Majerty was blooded the next Morping, and heard Mass in his Chamber. — The Queen took Phylick the 220, by Way of Precaution.

The last Letters from Madrid import, that the Court's D=parture from St. Ildefonfo for the Ef-curial was put off till the Sth of last Month: That i the Count of Rottembourg had been receiv'd very gracibully by their Catholick Majeflies, and that he is to be lodg'd at the Efcurial, in the Apartment which the Ministers of France formerly hed.

Chur, in the Country of the Grifons, Od. rt. So great a Number of Recruits for the Imperial

So great a Number of Recruits for the Imperial Regiments hi the Milancze pais thro' here daily, to that the faid Regiments will foon be compleat. NETHERLANDS. Hague, OG. 21 N.S. It is written from Paris that the Cardinal de Fleary bending under the Weight of Age and Infirmities, has made it his Request once and again, to have the support of a Collegne in his Office; and recommends for that purpose the Dake du Misine.

Hugue, Od. at. N. S. It comes from good Hands at Madrid, that the Oblinacy of that Court, in rejecting all the Proposais of the Allies of Hanover, is grounded upon this fingle Point, to wir, their Expectance of the fafe Return of the Spanish Galleons from the West-Indiss; for which we know of no other Foundation, than his Cathow lick Majchy's great Confidence in his own Neval Force, which he now computes at 30 Men of War of the Lingof Battle, well adamed and previded to make Herd againft Admiral Wager, The fame Letter adds, that the Spirit of the Spil

with bis own Hand, and order'd Rubles Yearly to the Convent in the City of Molcow, which he had chosen for his constant Retreat. All the Clergy of Russia are overjoyed at Knez Menzikoffi being removed from the Helm of the Government, fince they impute to him to have been the only Author of the heavy Imposts laid upon them; as for the reft, the Ministry feems not all fatisfied with a certain Court wherewith Knez Menzicoff had held a fecret and Coultine Correspondence, which he carefully

cil after her Deceafe,

hid from the late Empress, and the Privy Coun-

S. P. Ar. I. N. Cadiz, Off. 3. The Marquind'O, who was to have Sail'd from this Port the 24th of fall Month with his Squadron, was detained by contrary Winds' cill the 29th. The Chevalier de Grenay, Endign of one of his Ships, dailed the Neptano, having had a Quarrel with a Spanish Officer, endeayour'd to meet with him, and accordingly having 'fpy'd him at the Corner of a Street oblig'd him to draw, whereupon 5 or 6 Spanish Officers estaulted the Chevalier, and he received 'a great Wound in his Arm; notwithstanding which he defended himself, 'till two Soldiers of a Neighbouring Guard with their Bayonets at the Muzel of their Pieces refer d him, by forcing the Spanish Officers to retire. The Marquis d'O being in-formed of this, by Perfons of feveral Nations, fent Complaints to the Governor of this City, who referr'd them to M. Caftagnetto, Lieutenant General and Commandant of the Marine, who did not regard them fo fericulty as he ought to have done, Whereapon the Marquis d'Ogave Orders that none of the Officers of Singuration for the go'on Shoar. Then M. Cattagnetta fint fin Word, that having taken Informations of that Affairs he had already confind in the Fort St. Catharine four of the Officets concernid in it. The Margols d'Orequired no more of him; as well knowing that the Power of the Commandent extended no farther ; hut in Order to give him an inftance of the Honefty of his Proceedings, im-parted to him a Copy of the Letter he wrote to His Molt Christian Majelly to acquaint aim with that Affair, and allo of another he had wrote to

the King of Spain upon the fame Subjed. G E R M A N Y. Vienna, Oct. 11. The Minifler of the Court of Pruffia has complained to the Emperor domoerna ing the reprinting here of a Pamphlet entitled Political Reafons My ainft the great Power of the Houfe Figure 30.







Figure 31.



Figure 32.Occasionally Faulkner printed side columns in the Dublin Journal.



Conti els Corfica, by rato Barris, under Imperied Colongra allited hy forme Genocie, according to Adittes by a Holland Mail rhir Oay, multer lo much Holle, thus the expected Prance will refere that India, having, its laid, ordered the Genocia Ambaliador to depart the Kingdom in regist Dars.

Numb. 682

that Infalle, Having 'in laid, oxford the Genoels Ambailador to depart the Kingdan id eight Days. The Day the Lords field a long Conference with the Contension, upon Barl Dermensiaters Effice, and the Lords could find no Precedents for the Bill, the the Highlanders, after a long Ortherne. The King of Profils has ordered all his (Proop diffirming the Highlanders, after a long Ortherne. The King of Profils has ordered all his (Proop to be ready to imarch oil the first Command, bic for what Had have faith the Content of the States in the Content of the States of the States of the States of the States of the States of the differming the Highlanders, after a long Orbe-tics. Bill, and deformed the Content of the Richogen Effect and Dr. Board to Stard by the represend the Lord Hightgroup Stardsy. It's represend that Lord Hightgroup Stardsy. Effect it to officiate as Secretary of States the Occupic. Jaurday hell, the Corps of the Inte Billop of Arriebary, was brought to the Orther-board, from France, and there was flowed in a thile Cof-from underweather was flowed in a thile Cof-from trance, and there was flowed in a thile Cof-from Ling for which he was taken in by a Metingers, he Sign of the they were of any Confequence, he being fer at Liberry again. It's reported is States the King goes abread. Yellerdry the Cormon agreed is a field, for planting Coffic in the Bills of Berbalders and Carolina, and order d'a Still for encouraging the Whale Higher for y Years, without paying any Carliens.

What Fillerly for 7 Years, without paying my Cathema. A Pasinghing to ry Years, without paying my A Pasinghing to expected out this Week, which the stricture of the Criticki, bloce that the Dunchil did before its Publication, and fild to be done by the fame Authors It it outled BUOTNOORUMA LIBERS. In two Casso's D U B L I N. I On Friday laft, the Starmo, or inder Scinoi of StlAndrew's Churchi, idog up a Grave about three o'Lock that Afternoon, broke open a Goffon, that was lately laid there, and Bript the dead Corps of the Steer, for. This furgoid (Bauthin is not the first Time, that this Heratigioni Whetch has perpended the Publication of the Steer of Peace, who committed him to New pace.

fore i juffice of Peace, who committed him to Newgase. The fance Day, one Bryan, a Sailori who was downed in the Harboar, about Ten Dawy before, wis found on the North Boli, and i screed the fance Afternoon it Closearf Church. On Sunday Lift a Womin was taken out of the Lifley, at the Slip opposite to Ormood-Marine ; fuppoled to be mardered fonce time app, and all terwards thrown into the River.

The force Nicht; _____ & Weaver, id Dolphin - Barn-Laue, haug'd himfill with Gond twited Worfded.

On Mooday the aid of this preferse May, wild be acted the BEGGAR's OPBRA. For the Benefit of Mas. JTERLING, bring the Lin Time

berchied Mas. STBRAK / OPBRAK For the Benchied Mas. STBRANC, OPBRAK For the of her Performance du the Scape.
 Mrt. Sterling fresht a tiew Brilogue proper to the Occasion.
 N. B. It is hopfd, that Eit Play being post-posid from the 13th (as mention d in this Paper) to the aad, will be no Disprosentement to her Priends; the Right Hois the Huddes, and the Honourable Society of the Riggielbus, hising beipoke a Play that Night for data Instance Mary will be fold by Auction, to the higher Bidders the Remainder of the Liberary of the Liberary Barts, Schwart of the Liberary of the Liberary will be fold by Auction, to the higher Bidders the Remainder of the Liberary of the Liberary Farts, Bel; confifting of a they calledons of Law Books. The Safe to bryth at Tera in the Morning, at his like Daching Hoalid is S. the phase a teram.

phon's Green. Dublin-Calile, May 3, 1932. Will bereas it appedig to the Lorde July Marcias it appedig to the Lorde July and the second print of the Lord July phil 1915 has been printed with the they form July family to the second printed form the the family to the second printed with the theory of the family to the DOBINSLIP of Domain to the format of Automatica and the dear of the receipt the factor of the second print the theory of the theory of March and the family factor of the theory of the second print the family factor of the theory of the second print the family factor of the second theory of the second print the second print the second print theory of the second print

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Figure 34.

In The Newspaper Book by Hugh Oram, Oram claims that The Dublin Journal was the first newspaper in Ireland to print an illustration, which was a crude woodcut showing a dentist pulling out a patient's tooth. However I failed to find further reference to this and could not find the actual illustration in The Dublin Journal.

Occasionally Faulkner did not receive his mail on time and therefore had no news to print [figure 35]. However, he proceeded to print his newspaper and filled it with miscellaneous articles. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> dated February 24th - 27th 1733 read:

"There being three packets due, we hope the following miscellany will be acceptable to our readers."

A title followed this which said "Love and Marriage". This was a piece of prose written by Faulkner on the virtues of love and marriage. He then printed a poem called "The Shepherd's Complaint". On the second page he printed the Dublin news and also advertised Swift's books. Sometimes these advertisements for Swift's books were entered on the front page when the packets did not arrive with the foreign mail.

In the 1730's Faulkner entered his name on the masthead of The Dublin Journal for the first time [figure 36]. In the 1740's he increased the type size for his name, but decreased the masthead, again economising with space. [figure 37]

In 1743 the size of The Dublin Journal was now full folio. In the issue for March 6th - 10th 1743, Faulkner included ears with the masthead for the first time [figure 37]. These appeared occasionally afterwards but not regularly. Faulkner was now printing more advertisements and these ears were composed of advertisements for his own printed books. The first ears he printed contained the following:

> "This day is published by the printer hereof and sold by Peter Wilson in Dame Street and William Powell, the corner of Christ Church price 13/ d. A most beautiful edition of the celebrated poem. Pamela or the Fair Impostor. A poem in five cantos by J-D-Eig."

On the right side of the title he printed:

"Now ready to deliver to subscribers by the printers The First Volume of 'The Universal History from the earliest account of time to the Present'. Illustrated with maps notes Chronoligical and"

These ears were printed in the text type and size and they were fitted compactly in the masthead, neatly beside the title. A thin rule divided the ears from the title. By printing on the masthead, Faulkner economised with space and he also continued to use side columns so that some issues of The Dublin Journal were packed with text. In the issue of March 6th - 10th he used five side columns as well as ears.





Figure 35.

GRORGE FEULENER! CHAT February. The Dublin Journal.

Being the fresheft A D V I C E S, Foreign and Domestick.

From Saturday February the 24th, to Tue day February the 27th; 1732-3-

There being three Packets doe, we hope the fol-lowing Milicelany will be acceptable to our Receders.] LOVE and MARRIAGE The pleafasted Part of a Mini Meridea to keep little Souis and Board together. I all the used as a set of the constant, the start of the format in the pleafasted Part of a Mini four high the three same with a set of the constant with the fourt of the Souis and the pleafasted Part of a Mini four high the three same with a set of the fourther. The pleafasted Part of a Mini four high the three same with the constant with the fourther and the set of the fourther. The hore the three same with the same with the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of the fourther and the set of fourther and the set of fourther and the set of the set of fourther and the set of t <text><text><text>

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They call the, Jornae, fickle and untrue, But it hy judge, they wrong thee of thy Doc: Conduct to me un gwing Cute and Pun; They call thee what I with thee til in vain.

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THE RECEIPTING TOTAL

To a Painter drawing the Port & Midreft.

H^E that great Jove's Artill'ry an'd fo weil, By teal Fhunder and true Light ming fell; Then how durit thou wile coan Danger try To draw the Light ming of her angaiter. Eye : Painter, defift;-or elle th'Event will prove. That hove's as feations of his Arms as Jore.

The Shepherd's Comment. i

THE Night was full, the Air ferene, Fann d by a Southern Breeze: The glimm'ring Moon mignt juit be feen Redecting thro the Trees. The bubbling Water s conflant Course

From off th' rdjacent Hill, Was mournful Eccno's ish Reiource, All Nature was fo fill,

The conflatt Shepherd fought this Shade, By Sorrow fete oppreit, Cole by a Fountain's Margin laid, His Pain he thus expect.

Ah wretched youth ! why didk thou love, Or hope to meet Succes; Or thusk the Fur would coallast prove, Thy blooming Hopes to bless?

THUS deen look'd when from the Garde doren, And this defpased order from Heaven 1 Like him I go, the 'the down I'm lott ; Like him I go, the 'the down I'm ben. Hind was his fast, bet some fill more onkind; HUS Aden look'd when from the Garden

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Contact that little dang roas Boy Was present at his porting Joy. Full or Reverge his Bow he diew. Which made Words fook an Jeth prove true: And by his Mother Press (wurd, That Love a Jeth Row do he no more. The angry God Heingut Song his Dar, And Ioon Itsain d the Shephent's Heat. For Strephen, nuw th' unstapp Yesin. Feels Plan, for councerteiling Plan.

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On Barry, as the Beef State Hould in Iry-Lane.

Line. While all the Town runs siter Satar, From Tuttle-Stroet to * Porters Ally, To une on Mutura Chorp, and protect Their Hears tudespuble of Larce: Sicilia Silent, tuncili None, All our Lays with Heip Dirthe, To cicheste a Lais as gy, At bijther of Sata. Silvect at May: For none can be more sat, more pretty Then Dolly & Jorey Charmung Batty, We then no Mutura thops the tells. Ye the in better Fase accells: Such Fase as Epicures would hat, With ummoh Plesfung for to tale, For knighted Beer, in there is and Docks, Ye then in better Fase accells: Such Fase as Epicures would hat, With ummoh Plesfung for to tale, For knighted Beer, in there is and Docks, Ye then und Plesfung to thop pp Place, Which Barry is Prefere now does give! By ber more Hunour doit thou get, Than does by Sata. Threadoreace Street For all mut down, that, Buder's Head Does is a the pany Lamb acced.

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May:

GEORGE FAULTNER The Dublin Journal.

Being the fresheft A D VICES, Foreign and Domestick.

From Saturday May the 6th, to Tuesday May the 9th, 1732.

Since my laft arriv'd one British Packer, which brought one French, one Flanders and one Holland Mails, viz.

ITALY.

Anguft,

make a Pavement, where wanted, between, each Stage (as they fay) all the Way from Paris to Ca-lars; and Numbers of the Troops will the em-ployed for the fame Purpore along that Road ap-

London Prints and Manufcripes, May 2.

Casht ei, Gorfica, by rwo Barse, under Ianperial Colsars, attifted by fone Genoefe, according to Advitte by a Holland Mitil this Day, imiles for much Molie, that its expected Prance will releas that Insult, having, 'its laid, occlered the Genoefe Ambailishor to depart the Kingdiam in right Days. This Day the Lords had a long Conference with the Costimons, upon Barl Dermentwater al Effice, and mis Lords could find no Precedents for the Bill, way yet they pail's it, and allo the Bill for difference of Pruffia has ordered all his from pit to be ready to march of the find Command, but for what had no find. This Day the Lords faid. This Day the Lords the Gauge Ordere for what had and faid.

Numb. 632

Number 152

The Dublin Journal.

Being the freshest A DV ICES, Foreign and Domestick.

Saturday August 27. 1726.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Aug. 11.

H E Deputies to the approaching General Dyet of the States of the Kingdom; begin ... arrive here. The Articles of the Treaty of this Crown's Acceffion to the Treaty of Hanover, are as good as fertled; fo that there is not the leaft Room left to doubt of that Accellion.

PORTIGAL.

Lisbon, July 16. N. S. Preparations are making for the Departure of the Infants, their Majeffies el'eff Daughter, wheis to be married to the Prince of the

Since my Laftarrived one British Packet which brought one Mail from Holland, viz. Gourt hed fome Umbrage at the English Squadro which is failed to America under the Command of Rear Admiral Hofier.

GERMANY.

Ratisbon. Aug. 15. The Minifter of Pruffix has prefented a Memorial to the Evangelick Body, concerning the following Accident that hapened at Grunfladt. where the free Exercile ofReiigion is allowed to the Calvinifis : One of that Periwefion would have buried one of his Children at the common Barying Blace by Women, according to the Cuftom there, without finging or Ringing the Bells: The Capuchins and the Lutherans went to the Door of the Church-yard to oppole it, and obliged the Women to go away without burying the Child: The Gound de Leningnen, who is the Lord of the Place, having heard what had happened, order a that the Child fhould be buryed without more ado; but norwithfanding this Order, the Gapuchins and the Lutherans refused to deliver the Key of the Churchyard; and by this Refufal oblig'd the Coupt to order Atturia's ; and it is talk'd at Court, that young Prin- a Lock-Smith, in Prefence of a publick Officer, to break tefeisto fer for Mudite toward the latter End of next open the Door: The Capuchins being apprized of this

Figure 36. Faulkner entered his name on the masthead in the 1730's.

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Figure 37.

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From

Faulkner's illustrations became more popular in the 1740's, advertising such commodities as spectacles, shoe-polish and dental services[figures38, 39, 40, 41 and 42]. It is interesting to observe the treatment of these illustrations. They were small woodblocks measuring approximately one inch square, and were usually surrounded by a linear border. They were integrated with the text as though they were large dropped initials, and the text was then placed about them, but then, the first letter of the first word was a small dropped initial, equal in height to two lines.

The Design of The Dublin Journal remained quite consistent until 1768 when it improved greatly. The size increased to 18 inches X 12 inches and it was now published three times weekly [figure 43]. The reason was because until 1768, the post left for Dublin for the country only twice a week. Now Thursday had been appointed the third post day and so Faulkner took advantage of this and brought out his paper three times weekly. In The Dublin Journal dated March 24th - 26th 1768 he explains:

> "As Thursday will shortly be appointed a General Post Day throughout the kingdom, and as many letters are come to hand from divers parts of the country, expressive of desires that an established newspaper might be forwarded on that day, notice is hereby given that this paper will, for the future continue to be published on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday. The necessity fo this additional publication appears to be obvious from the want of a due circulation of news in the country and from the variety and number of advertisements that daily occur, which we could not find room for in the ordinary course. Such Gentlemen resident in the country, who would choose to be supplied with the Thursday's journal are desired to contract for the same with the proper officers in the General Post Office Dublin viz. John Wilson Esq. in the Leinster Road, Thomas Lee Esq. the Northern Edmund Browning the Munster and Tho. Jones Esq for the Connaught Road who will engage to supply those papers in their several departments at a reasonable price."

It is evident that the Dublin Journal grew in output, out of nationwide demand, and in physical size to accommodate the increasing advertisements [figure 44]. From this extract, it is clear that the newspaper was distributed to all of Ireland from the G.P.O., which received subscriptions for The Dublin Journal. The G.P.O. had four messengers, each designated to one region of Ireland, and all deliveries were made on horseback.

Another reason for the growing demand for The Dublin Journal was that in 1768 Faulkner increased the domestic news, now placing more emphasis on news relevant to Irish readers.



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Figure 38. Advertisement for dentist.

MOTE, That field Mather is well assariated on the A-Berican Could, having some diversit Tatter them, and beek Fallengers hence to their general Scrieterions, and hepes may again.



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Figure 39



Advertisement for shce polish.

Figure 40



Advertisement for ironmonger.

Figure 41



Advertisement for tobacco. Figure 42



Advertisement for spectacles.



The Dublin Journal. 433

From SATURDAY August the 6th, to TUBSDAY August the 9th, 1768.

and One Englis Mall, which brought the following

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Altilag Arpan all Ima-

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reats near a Fortnight, add that they faf- contel re add nawholefome. Heats, although the that : nih the French Ball-Indla Combidy bald fo

West ten thousand Pounds, which had bean drawn mer Faftery at Bangal, in Favour of the Servints of

Papers' lafarme us, thet Yefferday Morning Calheavers in Wapping watched the Oppor-coming from on board a Ship In the River, be foing into it house when in the state is fail) with the Klitchen Poker and Sho-their, firft Batrace, and inimicalla (ely ef-The two Villaids ward immediately fe-

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Hall; arrived in the Dowar, is River Yofterday Moralag.

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and, D U B L T N, August g. ppt. Latrell, Mr. Phillips and bis Family, artived from Holyhesd has Sandwich Packers for which Place for failed the jift of July with meas Shee, Rea. Capt. Latrell, Thomas Shee, Efqt The Right Hon. 1 kets, &t. and feiste diffributed to the first

ht fich. the Lord Mayer and Sheriffe villed the feveral Mar- -and feised & Qdiallig of valalenbis Provisory which weres ted to the Poor. Wheat was brought to our Markes La Thomas reel, from Rathfartham

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Chauty of Tyrone, ended at Ottinga ; at the Courter of Tyrone, ended at Ottinga ; at the Courter of the start and

Extrad of a Letter from Caven, dated 615 August, 1768. Dar Election, fince it het began en the sgit of latt Menth, has been carried on with the greate e Regularity and Oood hamdar, the Condi-dates vylag with each other in Candeur and Policizets, sed in paping oft Acknowledginents to our d. fplrited Canda& during it ica and ipirited Candad during the Courfe of this tedious and warn contefled Election. Our Numbers at cloting the Poll this Night, flood that,

The Sinyth Wm, Smyth Relph Smyth

statu foly 1768. To the Right Hoo, Anthony Maldoe. Sir, We the Independent Conclemen of Welthreath, tske this Opp anity of declaring our entire Approbation of your lplitted and lle Attachment to ap, and to the free Intereft which we have called con Bir, congratulate you on and, which we have we nd Rasiliy to this Cosaiy. We how, app butcels of your Endersoures & Bac-iys attend fuch a Caule, both here and Aug. 6, 1968. the happy butcel Hens Wood

ongreve Elq. The whole Numbers polled were

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Figure 44.



The Dublin Journal 1727.



The Dublin Journal 1768.

Before Faulkner died, he printed a long list of queries in the <u>Dublin</u> Journal. The purpose of these queries was to satisfy his conscience:

"Some queries most humbly offered to the publick.

George Faulkner having been the printer and proprietor of The Dublin Journal for near thirty years doth hereby call upon the world to know if he ever printed blasphemy; Irreligion, Immorality, lewdness, Profaneness, Impiety, Scurrility, Treason, Sedition, Scandal or falsehood? These queries it is hoped will satisfy the world that he had been a good subject, an useful member in society, humand to his fellow creatures and a true friend to his country."

In 1775 shortly after printing this examination of conscience, Faulkner died after a brief but severe illness. His printing establishment was taken over by his nephew Thomas Todd Faulkner who continued to print The Dublin Journal as George Faulkner had done. I have found evidence that Thomas Todd Faulkner worked closely with his uncle in the 1760's and probably served his apprenticeship with him, for example, in The Dublin Journal dated 5th - 8th March 1768 there is an advertisement which reads:

"All Dr. Hill's medicines to be had of T. Todd at the printer hereof."

Thomas Todd Faulkner continued to run the <u>Dublin Journal</u> until 1789, when he became ill and there were signs of changes in management. The size of the newspaper increased to 19 " X 12" and the price increased to 2d. It was still published three times weekly and there was a total of twelve columns of text, three per page. The domestic news improved and occupied more space than before although there was a careful avoidance of Irish Politics. Peculiarly, The <u>Dublin Journal</u> was still described as being printed by George Faulkner, even though he had died the previous decade.

Thomas Todd Faulkner died in 1793 and consequently The Dublin Journal came into the hands of John Giffard a political adventurer who dishonoured the newspaper and used it as a vehicle for his own political purposes. John Giffard was the proprietor of The <u>Dublin Journal</u> but it was printed for him at Faulkner's address by W.F. Hodges.

In 1799 the price of The <u>Dublin Journal</u> increased to 4d per issue, and it occupied four pages with four columns in each, reaching a total of sixteen columns.

In 1819 the price of John Giffard's newspaper increased yet again, this time to 5d. An extra column was added to each page, making the layout a five column page. The <u>Dublin Journal</u> was still published three times weekly but now it was sold on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

For the first time in 1820, Alexander Thom's name appeared as printer and publisher of The Dublin Journal at 15 Parliament St. The reason for the change in publisher was described by R.R. Madden in <u>The History of</u> Periodical Literature Vol II.

> "This was to retrieve the character of the most infamous of all the Dublin Orange and Protestant ascendancy newspapers at that time, the Dublin Journal."

28.



Thom was a man of great character and intelligence, and was appointed to take charge and manage the Dublin Journal. He was previously connected to the newspaper trade and was the father of Alexander Thom the respected Queen's printer and stationer in Ireland. Alexander Thom senior made the Dublin Journal respectful again, but this was to last only a few years. In 1824 A. Thom was no longer connected with The Dublin Journal. It became a struggling newspaper, fighting for its existence, and in 1825 it

The last issue of the Dublin Journal was dated 8th April 1825 Number 13671 and was still designated George Faulkner's Dublin Journal.

Faulkner's competitiveness is seen by the constant changes he made in the Dublin Journal. He alters the format from two columns to three columns to fit in more text, and advertisements. The peculiar use of side columns is employed on his page, and later he introduced ears to the masthead to economise on space. He explained his preference for a smaller type called "Elziver" was so that he could print more "Occurences Foreign and Domestic" and include more advertisements. He demonstrated his good business sense by changing his journal in accordance with demands. He made his advertisements more attractive in the 1740's by using illustrations but by the 1760's he no longer used these as they occupied too much space. He also stopped using decorative initials by the 1760's for the same reason.

Faulkner kept in tune with the times, and as post-days increased to three days per week so to did his publication. This increased subscriptions for the Dublin Journal, and also Faulkner's revenue from the Journal. The dimensions of the Dublin Journal increased from 8" X 13" in 1725 to 18" X 12" in 1768. Faulkner must have acquired a new letterpress to accommodate the greater page. Any changes in Faulkner's equipment can be pinpointed throughout the Dublin Journal for example, in 1727 he first used italics and so this implies that Faulkner then had acquired an Italic fount of type.

The changes Faulkner made to his journal in 1768 were the last changes he made before his death in 1775. Following his death many changes occured as the journal changed hands quite frequently.

Before Faulkner died the Dublin Journal had reached a design closely resembling that used in newspapers today, but it managed to preserve a distinguished elegance to the page.



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This thesis has examined eighteenth century printing in Dublin with a definite emphasis on Faulkner's periodical printing. It is important to understand the printer and appreciate the times in which he lived before placing value on his works. I have given an account of Faulkner's life and explained his association with Dean Swift.

Faulkner began his printing career by working for Hume, and ambitiously he moved to London where he learnt additional skills. His competitive spirit and innovation motivated him to print his own newspapers and later to undertake the printing of Swift's books. He employed apprentices himself, therefore assisting in the development of the Dublin booktrade. It becomes evident that Faulkner was a shrewd businessman who worked with a strong determination for what he claimed was: "The Pleasure or Improvement of my country".

He was highly regarded by Swift and his sense of adventure is seen when he printed controversial writings by Dean Swift in the <u>Dublin Journal</u>. With determination he survived the penalties for breaking the libel laws and pulled through his horrific accident. He defeated the piracy practised by other printers, and his periodicals outlived those of his competitors.

The material contents of the <u>Dublin Journal</u> provide a very accurate account of life and society in 18th Century Dublin. By examining the subjects which were reported in the <u>Dublin Journal</u> we can sense the atmosphere in which Faulkner lived.

He depicts eighteenth century Dublin as a large elegant city which was ruled by the British Crown. This close link with Britain was echoed strongly in social and political events, for example the celebration of Queen Caroline's birthday and Handel's first performance of the Messiah in Dublin. In contraxt to the politics and grandeur surrounding Dublin, Faulkner reported on the dreadful poverty which led to horrific crimes. He described the strict laws which reprimanded criminals, and he constantly provided a list of offenders and their sentences. It is clear that the death sentence was imposed frequently, and this was carried out publicly at St Stephen's Green. Men were hung and women were burnt to death for crimes such as stealing and murder. Kidnapping was also a common offence and was reaching frightening proportions. For smaller offences criminals were whipped, fined or imprisoned and some were transported to other countries.

Faulkner reported on the squalor and disease in Dublin prisons. These accounts would be very accurate as he himself served time at Newgate.

The problems of 18th century Dublin are highlighted in the <u>Dublin</u> <u>Journal</u>. In addition to the problems of disease, crime and poverty, there were the problems of poor lighting and severe road conditions which led to many road accidents. The injustice of the law caused more problems for example the Enclosure Movement forced people off their land and into the city without compensation.

Faulkner occasionally printed cures in the <u>Dublin Journal</u> which described bizzare remedies for various illnesses. These cures were considered appropriate and demonstrated a certain naiveity of the times.

When describing eighteenth century Dublin I have quoted many extracts taken directly from the <u>Dublin Journal</u>, giving precise accounts of the times, but in addition to this, these extracts provide samples of Faulkner's writing style.

This thesis has focused entirely on Faulkner's periodical printing. In addition to newspapers he published numerous books and pamphlets for over fifty years. I have examined the influences upon his work and in doing this, I found it necessary to compare his <u>Dublin Journal</u> to Hume's <u>Dublin</u> <u>Courant</u>. There were many similarities in techniques and styles between the two printers. Both men used the same paper, size and layout for their periodicals, and their text was printed in the same typeface. Although similarities were also evident in other newspapers of the eighteenth century, due to limitations in printing materials and techniques, the similarities evident between Hume's and Faulkner's printings, were mainly because Faulkner had served his apprenticeship with Hume. Through Hume, Faulkner learned all his printing skills. He adapted Hume's style and developed it through his publicaitons.

While examining newspapers of the eighteenth century I uncovered a newspaper which Faulkner printed which was never referred to in any source which I consulted. This periodical is The Dublin Gazeteer which I found in the Gilbert Library. Its publication ceased after a brief period. It is interesting to look at the less successful newspapers which Faulkner printed. They were as well printed as The Dublin Journal but perhaps the reason for these newspapers failing, was because Faulkner was undertaking more work. He ceased publishing The Dublin Gazeteer and The Country Gentleman in 1726 and it was around this time that he took up the position as printer and publisher to Dean Swift.

I have traced the design development of the <u>Dublin Journal</u> through to its decline in 1825. It advanced rapidly and changed typeface and format to accommodate more information. The contents improved greatly and advertisements became more numerous with the addition of illustrations. Before the <u>Dublin Journal</u> ceased it had closely reached the newspaper design still used to-day, yet it always preserved its elegance.

We are indebted to George Faulkner's dedication which resulted in this valuable history available today. It is through his dedication which we owe this privilege of being able to research the history of printing in Ireland.



OTHER 18th CENTURY IRISH NEWSPAPERS

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Hume's Other publication 1727 The Dublin Gazette Or Weekly Courant.







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