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COVER ILLUSTRATIONS:

Our cover illustrations are taken from item 92, the magnificent collection of Cuala Press Prints and Cards: The upper cover with St. Patrick tending his flock; with an Irish Harper on the lower. The inside front cover is taken from item 53, the hand-coloured copy of Carr’s The Stranger in Ireland.
Please note our new email address: deburcararebooks@gmail.com.
1. ADAM, Frank. The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands. With coloured plates of Clan Tartans and coloured Maps. Edinburgh and London: Johnston, 1908. pp. xx, [3], 505, 57 (coloured plates). Bound in tan calf by Riviere. Title and author in gilt direct on spine; turn-ins ruled in gilt and with binder's name stamped on lower margin; gold and red endbands; painted armorial shield on upper cover. From the library of James Montgomery Byng Wright with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown. With a photographic copy of a letter from the Keeper of the Records to Byng Wright of Auchinellan certifying the ancestry of Williamina Ross to the Earl of Kingstons. Top edge gilt. A fine copy. See illustration below. €265


   THE EARLIEST BOOK ON DENTISTRY

   Facsimile reprint of the first edition published in York in 1685 and printed by John White for the author. There were two early editions printed in Dublin in 1686 and 1687.

   That second edition of 1686 was the earliest dentistry book printed in Ireland and according to Cohen's introduction to our copy, the first book in the English language on the subject. It also includes A physical Discourse wherein the reasons of the beating of pulse are mechanically explained whose author seems to be unknown. A second Dublin version (Wing A 1019) was published in 1687 with a variant title Curious observations in that difficult part of chirurgery, relating to the teeth showing how to preserve the teeth and gums and while more copies of this edition have survived it too is rare in commerce. In the year of publication of the Dublin edition, the author was "at his own lodging at Mr Banister's at the Smith's-Arms in Essex Street" Dublin. On the question of children teething his advice is as follows: "You are to wash his mouth now and then with the following mixture: Take seven or eight as new Figs as you can get, and boil them in a pint of more of Whey, till they grow very soft, and then squeeze the Whey and as much of the substance of the Figs as you can through a Cloath; of which liquor take half a pint of Honey of Roses, and Sirrop of Violets of each half an ounce, and three or four spoonfuls of Plantain-water: mix all together and keep it close in a Bottle. The best way to use it, is with a stick of Liquorish beaten at one end into small threads like a Comb brush, or little Broom, with which being dippt in some of the said Liquor, you shall wash and rub the Child's Gums .... atleast five or six times a day .... till you perceive the Gums to grow white above the Tooth .... and then take a Lancer, or a very sharp Pen-knife, and divide the white place cutting it down to the head of the subjacent Tooth, with two Incisions crossing one another". €375

An exceedingly rare Irish language literary periodical, with short stories, poetry pieces and articles on contemporary issues. The contributors include: "Máire" (Seamus Ó Grianna); Máirtín Ó Cadhain; Máirtín Ó Direáin; Niall Ó Domhnaill; Liam Gógan; Séamus Ó h-Aodha; Proinnsias Mac Maghnuis; Seán Ó Siorradáin; "Tarlach Bhilli"; Seán Ó Rioghbhardáin; Seán Ó hUrmoltaigh; Roibeárd Ó Faracháin; Anraoi Ó Liatháin; G. Ó. R.; Domhnall Ó Modhráin; L.Ó R.; Séamus Ó Néill, Seán; Micheál Ó Suilleabháin; Máire Ní Ógáin; Donn Piatt.

4. AN IRISH GENTLEMAN [Thomas Walford] The Scientific Tourist through Ireland: by which the traveller is directed to the principal objects of Antiquity, Art, Science, and the Picturesque; Arranged by Counties. To which is added an introduction to the study of the Antiquities of Ireland. Engraved frontispiece and additional vignette title, six engraved plates and two folding maps. Dedication to Grand Duke Michael of Russia. London: Booth, 1818. 12mo. pp. [vii], 34, [2], [194]. Original quarter parchment on blue papered boards. A near fine copy in solander box. Rare. €675

COPAC locates 10 copies only.

Thomas Walford (1752-1833) antiquary, an officer in the Essex militia in 1777, was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the county the following year. Elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1788, the Linnean Society in 1797, and the Geological Society in 1825. Apart from the above work, Walford also published The Scientific Tourist through England, Wales, and Scotland in the same year.

REPLY TO SIR HERBERT TAYLOR
"IMPARTIALITY IS A VIRTUE WHICH ALL MEN ADMIRE!"


ESTC T177590 with 4 locations only.

The anonymous author of this pamphlet refutes parts of Taylor's account of General Humbert's invasion and in particular the latter's victory at Castlebar: "Unfortunately in the case before us, from what this officer has said and from what he has omitted to say; from what he has shewn in the map which he has attached to his pamphlet, and from what he has omitted to shew; it is evident that he was not himself a witness to the attack made by the French at Castlebar". See item 448.

\[€265\]


\[€25\]

**INSCRIBED FROM AN SEABHAC**


Bound in at end is another printing of sixteen pages of An Siota 's a Mháthair.

\[€95\]

**SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY**


\[€275\]

Loosely inserted is an article from a newspaper on 'An Seabhac - a giant of the Gaelic movement' by Piaras Beaslaí.

'This book is a collection of the modern Lays of Fionn and the Fianna - that is, of those known to the Irish speakers and readers of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. 'An Seabhac', in preparing this book has gone to great trouble to collate and compare existing versions, in books and manuscripts, of poems which were household classics throughout Gaelic Ireland, so as to present a reliable text of work.
which is a national classic - in fact the anonymous work of the whole Gaelic people, as no one now believes the Fenian Lays to be the personal work of Ossian. If there was an Ossian, and he sang, his song has turned out to be the origin or seed of a great national literary mode which poets have worked on for centuries without exhausting it, and without bringing it to that unity which men acquainted with the Renaissance Litteratures expect”.

10. AN SEABHAC. Autographed note in Irish, signed from An Seabhac to Micheál Ó Siochfhradha dated 2nd August 1954, enclosing galley corrected proofs of An Dromhoid (Dromod Parish) with corrections in red. One page quarto and four long galley sheets. All in very good condition. €95


IN FINE BINDING BY RAMAGE

13. ARGYLL, The Duke of. Iona. Illustrated. London: Strahan, 1870. pp. [4], 141, [1]. Bound by Ramage in half olive-green morocco over marbled boards. Spine divided into six compartments by five raised bands, title and author in gilt direct in the second and fourth, the remainder ruled in gilt; marbled endpapers; red and gold endbands. A fine copy. €185

14. ASHFORT HOUSE, COUNTY ARMAGH. Album (broken). Relating to the Waddy, Harris, Mayne and other families, former landlords from near Middletown, County Armagh. The album contains some interesting material, including Waddy Masonic Certificate, on vellum, Grand Lodge of Ireland No. 58, [of which he was Master], papers relating to a Hugh Kelly, [tenant ?], letters 1932-34, to solicitors at Bournemouth, England, regarding marriage settlements, details of sale of Irish land, programme, in MSS for a play, 1892, in which Miss
Waddy took part, newspaper cutting relating to Rev. Henry Wilmont of Dublin, Invitation cards to Wilmont marriages, early 1900's, newspaper cuttings relating to many other family members (some in England), West Kent Regiment, some articles in MSS, etc. Also tipped in, Particulars of income of Madeline Mayne, Bournemouth, late 1920's early 30's. €245


In the introduction the author states: "We seldom know the real value of anything till we lose it". With a lithograph of Slievemore and Croughan mountains from the Plains of Ballycroy, and a detailed map of Erris and Galway. See illustration above.

INSCRIBED BY THE BINDER

16. AVEBURY, Lord. The Pleasures of Life. London: Macmillan & Bowes, 1909. 12mo. Two volumes in one. pp. [18], 199; [8], 280. Finely bound by Worsfold in contemporary half green morocco, gilt, over marbled boards, with his name lettered in gilt on turn-in of upper board. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title and author in gilt direct in the second and third, the remainder lavishly tooled in gilt; green and gold endbands; marbled endpapers. Inscribed by the binder W. Worsfold to Stanley Betts on front fly leaf. All edges gilt. A fine copy. See illustration→. €245

17. BACHELOR'S WALK. The Confrontation at Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. Dublin / London, July 28th-31st, 1914. Extracts [each 2-4 p.] from various newspapers, with extensive accounts, and photographs ... British troops with fixed bayonets, Cheering the first motor car to leave Howth Quay with rifles, The R.I.C. on the way to Dublin, doctors, nurses, etc., who responded to "Sunday's carnage", a member of
the Provisional Committee, Nationalist Volunteers, young victims of the shooting.

 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin was the scene of a violent confrontation on the 26th July, 1914 between British troops, backed by the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and civilians of Dublin. The King's own Scottish Borderers had failed to disarm a column of Irish Volunteers returning to Dublin with arms landed at Howth. They then opened fire on the crowd, killing four and wounding thirty-seven in a brief fusillade.


The contents include: Councils and Parliaments of Ireland; Claims of the English Parliament to Legislate for Ireland; Parliament of Ireland, 1613-1688; Parliament of Ireland, 1688-1700; Discussions Respecting the Claim of the English Parliament - Treatises of Bolton, Molyneaux, and Mayart; Claim of the English Parliament to Legislate for Ireland Considered; Parliament of Ireland 1700-1798; The Policy of Union Adopted by the English Government, and Proceedings of the English Parliament with Reference to it; Proceedings in the Irish Parliament with Reference to Union, 1799; Union; Debates upon the Union in the Irish Parliament; Consideration of the Debates upon the Union in the Irish Parliament Continued, etc.


Tom Barry was born in the west of the 'Rebel County' in 1897. During the First World War he served with the British Army in Mesopotamia. On returning to Ireland in 1919 he became a prominent member of the Irish Republican Army, commanding the West Cork unit which he later developed into one of the leading Flying Columns of the war. The Column enjoyed remarkable success notably in the Kilmichael and Crossbarr ambushes. He opposed the Treaty and supported the Republican side during the Civil War. He also served as I.R.A. Chief of Staff in the late thirties.

**HAND-COLOURED COPY IN A FINE BINDING**

20. **BARTLETT, W.H.** Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland. Illustrated from drawings by W.H. Bartlett. The literary portion of the work by N.P. Willis and J.S. Coyne. With engraved half title, map of Ireland and 118 hand-coloured steel engravings. Two volumes in one. London: George Virtue, n.d. (c.1850). pp. (1) [vi], 124, (+ plates), (2) [vi], 108 (+ plates). Contemporary half red morocco over bevelled boards. Covers framed by a wide gilt floral roll, with Greek-key and Fleur-de-lys inner fleurons, enclosing in the centre a gilt harp. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title in gilt direct in the second, the remainder elaborately tooled in gilt with a Shamrock tool. Comb-marbled endpapers, blue silk marker. Signature of 'Ardmore' on front endpaper. All edges gilt. A near fine copy. Rare in this condition. **€3,750**

21. **BEAUFORT, Daniel A.** Memoir of a Map of Ireland; Illustrating The Topography of
that Kingdom, and containing A Short Account of its Present State, Civil and Ecclesiastical; with a complete index to the map. With list of subscribers, glossary of Irish words, and folding map of Ireland, coloured in outline. Dublin: Printed and sold by William Slater and William Allen, Dame-Street, 1792. Quarto. pp. [xiv], xvii, 147, 71, + errata. Modern half green morocco on marbled boards, covers ruled in gilt. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title and author in gilt on green morocco label in the second. Fine copy. Very scarce.  €385


Daniel Augustus Beaufort (1739-1821), educated at Trinity College, Dublin, succeeded his father as rector of Navan, and in 1790 was presented by his friend the Right Hon. John Foster to the vicarage of Collon, Co. Louth. He was a keen geographer, and is best remembered for his 'Map' and Memoir of Ireland. Lowndes describes the latter as: "An exceedingly valuable work, containing a succinct account of the civil and ecclesiastical state of Ireland, and an index of all the places which appear on the author's map". The author was the father of Sir Francis Beaufort (1774-1857), the renowned hydrographer, who gave his name to the 'Beaufort Scale' of wind force.


SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


Originally published in French as Mal vu mal dit the preceding year.

SIGNED FRAMED DISPLAY


27. BEHAN, Brendan. An interesting collection of documents concerning Brendan Behan's important play 'An Giall', later performed in English with great success as 'The Hostage', and the circumstances
of its first production in Dublin 1958. The documents comes from the collection of Padraig Ó Siochrú a former Army captain and a journalist in RTE, who had a life-long interest in theatre in Irish. The file includes the rare programme for the original production at the Damer Hall on Stephen's Green (printed at the Dolmen Press), a cyclostyled script which is almost certainly a copy of the original for the first production (76pp, with manuscript amendments, not in Behan's hand); a cyclostyled script for a television adaptation by Ó Siochrú for RTE television (1968, 75pp, with camera directions, lacking a page or two at the end), and original correspondence with Methuen Publishers and others about a 'literal translation' to English of the script, which Ó Siochrú prepared for the director Alan Simpson, for use in connection with an anthology of Behan's plays which Simpson was editing for Methuen. The 'literal translation' itself is not present. Documents in the file explain how Behan went to Roibeard Mac Gorain of Gael Linn early in 1958, with an idea for a play in Irish based on his IRA experiences. Mac Gorain gave him £100 - a decent sum in those days - and Behan and his wife Beatrice took off for Ibiza, where they rented a small house on a hill. There Behan worked every morning for four hours, descending at lunchtime to the village for food, drink and chat (though he spoke no Spanish). All was fine until the play was nearly finished, when a disagreement about General Franco obliged Behan to return home in a hurry. In his haste, he found when he reached Dublin that he had lost the play. All seemed lost - but a Dublin friend who was holidaying in Ibiza, found the manuscript on the beach and brought it home.

The file includes an interesting account (2pp) by Seamus Páircéir, later Chairman of the Revenue Commissioners, who played the soldier in the original production, discussing Behan's script and the approach of the director Frank Dermody. There is also a cyclostyled academic thesis by Ms. Maeve Murphy, titled 'Releasing The Hostage', comparing the Irish and English versions of the play, some correspondence with Ms. Murphy, Ó Siochrú correspondence with Nick Hern of Methuen about terms for his 'literal translation' (he was offered £100 which he regarded as 'buttons'), and a few other related letters. A unique collection.


COPAC locates only 5 copies.

"The most fondly remembered visitor to St. George School, Balbriggan, was Rev. Dr. Charles William Benson, who was rector from 1903 until his death in 1919. Affectionately known as 'Daddy Benson', this white bearded friendly man was much more than a cleric. He had a deep interest in education, had written several textbooks and trained teachers. He also had a passionate interest in ornithology and would be considered nowadays as a 'twitcher' - given his interest in spotting rare birds. Dr. Benson was well liked by the children in Balbriggan generally, as he was known to offer a penny to anyone who knew where a rare bird could be spotted. This allegedly led to pranksters studying bird books to memorize names of rare birds which they could then pretend they had seen in the hope that Dr. Benson would given them a penny in return for their fictitious reports" - Trevor Sargent.

Sir William Betham, (1779-1853) antiquarian and genealogist, born at Stradbrook in Suffolk. He began life as a printer, and came to Ireland in 1805, where he distinguished himself in genealogy, a taste derived from his father; he was knighted in 1812, and next year succeeded Sir Chichester Fortescue as Ulster King at Arms. He devoted himself with indefatigable industry to his favourite study, collecting an immense mass of materials, and partially reducing to order, and making available, the collections in the Birmingham Tower and the Remembrancer's Office. He published several works of a somewhat speculative character connected with the study of Irish antiquities, and contributed largely to the leading literary societies of which he was a member.

His greatest MS. work was his index to the names of all persons mentioned in the wills at the Prerogative Office in Dublin. It consists of forty large folio volumes, begun in 1807, and not completed before 1828, during a great part of which period he devoted to it from eight to ten hours a-day. His "philological Deductions were not generally deemed satisfactory; and it may be regretted that these speculative studies withdrew his attention from those more tangible questions affecting our political and constitutional history, of which he had made himself a master, and for the illustration of which he had formed such ample collections”.

The acceptance of Mr. Petrie's work on the Round Towers by the Royal Irish Academy did not meet with his approval, and was said to be the cause of his withdrawal for many years from that institution. He died at Stradbrook, Blackrock, County Dublin.


€60

It has been stated that: "You cannot understand the Middle Ages unless you know something about Ireland". Christianity came to Ireland while the Roman Empire stood. After its fall to the barbarians, Christian faith and culture flourished in Ireland, and radiated from there to Scotland, Northern England, and the Continent. This magnificent volume presents in text and illustrations the Irish culture of that period.


€95

Francis Joseph Bigger (1863-1926), author and antiquary, was born in Belfast and educated at RBAI. He became involved in the literary revival and supported the Irish language movement. He contributed articles to many journals throughout the world, and was editor of the Ulster Journal of Archaeology.

Bigger, at his own expense, restored ruined churches and castles and re-erected ancient crosses and gravestones. He had one of the finest Irish libraries, some 3,000 volumes, which was donated to the Belfast Central Library by his brother.

RARE FISHING ITEM


Aquatint frontispiece in each volume, and a folding map of Connemara in volume two. The frontispiece of the second volume is reputed to be a illustration of the author 'Killing a Salmon' at Ballyshannon, County Donegal.

Bilton (or Belton ) was also author of Two Summers in Norway (1840). Westwood & Satchell p.122 (giving author's surname as Belton).
See item 34.


Sweeney 468. See also Wellcome II, 184.

The first translation into French, by Pierre Briot, of Boate’s Ireland’s Natural History (1652). Educated at the University of Leiden, the Dutchman Gerard Boate (1604-1650) settled in London, where he became physician to Charles I. Ironically, he began his natural history in 1645, a work which describes all aspects of Ireland’s climate, geography, geology, topography and agriculture, without ever having visited the country. Arriving to take up his post as a doctor in Dublin’s hospital in 1649, he died there the following year. His work was subsequently published by the Polish printer, Samuel Hartlib, with the assent of Boate’s brother, Arnold, “for the common good of Ireland, and more especially for the benefit of the Adventurers and Planters there” (from the English title-page). The work was feted in Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique' of Moreri (1759): “Il y a peu d’ouvrages mieux exécutés dans ce genre. Il serait à souhaiter que nous eussions une histoire dressée sur le meme plan de tous les pays du monde, au moins de ceux de l'Europe” (II, 78).


The Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge holds one of the largest and finest collections of Books of Hours in the world, with over 250 examples dating from the 13th to the 16th centuries. Amongst so many treasures, MS 1058-1975 stands out. Made around 1510 probably in Bruges, the Fitzwilliam Book of Hours represents the last and most flamboyant period of manuscript production. By the early sixteenth century, the Book of Hours had become the quintessential text for private devotion, a cornerstone of the European book trade, and the manuscript type that showcased the final, most exuberant phase of medieval and Renaissance illumination.
See item 38.

BORLASE, William G. The Dolmens of Ireland. Their distribution, structural characteristics, and affinities in other countries; together with the folklore attaching to them; supplemented by considerations on the anthropology, ethnology, and traditions of the Irish people. With over 800 illustrations (including 2 coloured plates), and 4 coloured folding maps. Three volumes. London: Chapman, 1897. Royal octavo. pp. (1) xxxvi, 312, (2) 4, 399, (3) 4, 521. Original gilt decorated buckram. Top edge gilt. A very good set. Very scarce. €950

The first comprehensive survey, full of helpful drawings. The third volume contains an index and the material from folklore, legend, and tradition. A most attractive set of books and a must for the discerning collector.

Borlase spent at least a year and a half poring over the results of the work of the Topographical Department of the Ordnance Survey dating from the 1830s and early 1840s. Firstly, he read through the Ordnance Survey Letters now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. These had been written from the field to headquarters in Dublin, describing the antiquities which the various workers, George Petrie, John O'Donovan, Eugene O'Curry and Thomas O'Connor among others, had encountered on their countrywide travels throughout Ireland. In conjunction with the Letters, Borlase obviously also scoured every single one of the Ordnance Survey's detailed six-inch maps which marked the antiquities reported by the surveyors, and which are still a most valuable source as they record many items which have sadly disappeared in the meantime. On the basis of his map search, Borlase went out into the countryside himself to examine the megaliths often marked with traditional names such as 'Cromlech' (a concoction of the eighteenth century) or 'Diarmuid and Gráinne's Bed', reflecting folk etymology to explain who had built the dolmens. Borlase obviously took pride in noting down instances he came across where a prehistoric grave was not recorded in the Ordnance Survey maps, or where one of their ancient monuments turned out to be not man-made but natural.

It is remarkable how many dolmens he was actually able to inspect in person and, of these, he gives his own detailed descriptions, plans and measurements, even down to the length and breadth of individual stones making up a monument. For each one he also provides a most useful bibliography. No mean artist himself, he contributed a number of sketches from photographs. But among the greatest joys of thumbing through these volumes are the drawings of the various monuments done by a considerable variety of Irish artists, most of whom Borlase acknowledges in the Introduction – George Petrie, Margaret Stokes, G.V. Du Noyer, W.F. Wakeman, T.J. Westropp, George Coffey, G.H. Kinahan, John Windele, Henry O'Neill and Crofton Croker among others. Earlier than any of them was Gabriel Beranger, whose watercolours of around 1780 record the burgeoning interest in dolmens in the later eighteenth century, though already preceded by Wright's Louthiana of 1748. The more than eight hundred black and white illustrations which pepper the text are much more attractive than the few actual photos he uses, or than those accompanying the drier descriptions found in the more detailed official modern Megalithic Survey of Ireland by Ruaidhrí De Valera and others starting in the 1960s, which spoke in brief disparagement of Borlase's pioneering work.

So detailed is the information Borlase gives us that his first stout volume covers only three of Ireland's four provinces, as Leinster is spilled over into the second volume. What makes his achievement so remarkable is that this was really the first time that all of Ireland's megalithic tombs – which he totalled to be 898 – had been treated together. The only earlier countrywide coverage he had encountered was a map accompanying a text in French which Margaret Stokes had published in the Revue Archéologique of 1882. Of course, others had dealt with more localised groupings such as Wood-Martin in Sligo, Windele in Cork, or Conwell, Du Noyer, Frazer and Coffey on Lough Crew, but here for the first time we have complete assemblage of the country's megaliths – an achievement never properly acknowledged at the time, or since.

Very far reaching for his day was Borlase's well-illustrated survey of similar monuments in Europe and as far away as the Dekkan plateau in India, requiring vast research in foreign publications and periodicals, which Borlase must have found in libraries such as that of the Society of Antiquaries in London. Naturally, and justifiably, Cornwall and Scilly are brought in as valid comparisons to the Irish material, and he even goes so far as to say that the wedge-shaped megaliths in Saxony, Cornwall and Ireland must 'have belonged to one race, one state of culture, one order of customs, and approximately the same date'. Island tombs both in Orkney and on Gavrinis in southern Brittany he also wisely brings in as valuable comparisons, particularly to the Boyne Valley monuments.

On its publication the Dolmens got only passing mention (but no review) in the Journal of the Royal
Society of Antiquaries of Ireland where, for the year 1897, Mary Agnes Hickson describes the work as 'deeply interesting' and, in the following year, the antiquary T.J. Westropp (whose drawings Borlase used) praised it as 'valuable'. It was probably Westropp, too, who provided the only newspaper review in Ireland, which appeared, unsigned, in a single column in The Irish Times of June 12th, 1887, where, in 'Books of the Day', this 'elaborate and sumptuous work' is described as 'the most complete and comprehensive account of those remarkable remains of primitive Ireland that has been written'.


A picture of Brian Stewart illustrates the upper cover. He was hit by British Army plastic bullet on 4 October, 1976 - died 10 October, 1976.


Dan Breen (1894-1969) born near Soloheadbeg County Tipperary, worked as a plasterer and later as a linesman on the Great Southern Railway. Joined the Irish volunteers in 1914, and later Quartermaster Third Tipperary Brigade. He was co-planner of the Soloheadbeg ambush, staged on the first day of Dáil Éireann, 21 January 1919, this was the most significant incident since the Rising of Easter Week for it marked the beginning of the War of Independence. With the price of £10,000 on his head, he quickly established himself as a daring Republican.

43. BROWNE, Kathleen A. Was Wexford Betrayed to Cromwell? The Truth. Wexford?, [1940]. pp. 35. Printed wrappers. Light foxing. Cover faded frayed a little, otherwise a good copy. €65

Kathleen Browne participated in many of the political, national and cultural movements in Ireland in the early 20th century. For her part in the Easter Rising she was jailed in Kilmainham, and was one of the longest held prisoners there. She succeeded Alice Stopford Green in the Senate.

The author in her foreword states the purpose for this pamphlet: "The object of this little book is to vindicate the memory of a much-maligned gentleman, Captain James Stafford, Governor of Wexford Castle in 1649. The tradition that he was guilty of treachery is believed in by many to the present day. They are scarcely to be blamed, for almost all Irish historians, some very learned and eminent, have accepted it without verification. My attention was first drawn to its falsehood by Mr. P.H. Hore, who in 1928 wrote to me saying that no proof of the treachery existed".

This work is enhanced with folding pedigrees of Stafford family of Ballyconnor, Ballymacane, and Stonebridge.

See items 38 & 44.


The author emigrated to Argentina in 1884 and after some years contributing to The Southern Cross in Buenos Aires became its proprietor and editor. Because of his close links with Arthur Griffith he wrote frequently in The United Irishman, and Sinn Fein.

This is an excellent account of his travels in 1902 by cycle throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, nothing escaping his keen observation.


James Butler, 12th Earl and 1st Duke of Ormond, known as the 'Great Earl' was born at Clerkenwell, London, in 1610, in the house of his grandfather, Sir John Poyntz. Shortly after his birth, his parents returned to Ireland; he was brought by his nurse when three years of age, and for the rest of his life remembered being carried through Bristol on that occasion to take the ship for Ireland. He succeeded to the earldom in 1633. A royalist, he raised a troop of horse for the king.

James was six times Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was one of the most distinguished Irish statesmen and soldiers of his day, a supporter of English rule who was nevertheless a conciliator. He arranged a cease fire with the Irish rebels in 1643, and offered a treaty in 1646 which granted religious tolerance to Catholics. In all those troublesome times he fought for the king in the senate and the field until 1650, when he retired to France. He played an important role in the restoration of Charles II and was afterwards created Marquis and Duke by him. He retired to Dorset and died there in 1688.


COPAC locates the TCD and BL copies only.

Dr. Robert Cane (1807-1858), nationalist, physician, and historian, was born in Kilkenny City. He was a member of the Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation. He qualified as an M.D. in 1836, became a member of Kilkenny Corporation and was Mayor twice. In October 1853 Cane founded the Celtic Union, a nationalist literary and political society. He edited the society's magazine, The Celt, which first appeared in August 1857, announcing it would be 'Irish, Celtic, catholic and progressive' with a mission: 'To stir up past memories. To develop existing energies and resources, and to direct the national heart to pulsate with pride for the past and hope for the future'. At his home in William Street, Kilkenny, he regularly held evenings for nationalist writers, including Charles J. Kickham. He was the model for Dr. Kiely in Kickham's Knocknagow. He influenced James Stephens, and corresponded with Thomas Davis. He was visited by Charles G. Duffy and by Thomas Carlyle. His Williamite and Jacobite Wars (1859), was published by the Celtic Union, and he contributed articles to The Celt, The Nation, and various antiquarian journals. There were a further six issues of The Celt in 1858, and the magazine ceased publication when the author, after a short illness, died of consumption in 1858.
See items 47 & 50.

50. **CARLISLE, Nicholas.** A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland; Exhibiting The Names of the several Cities, Towns, Parishes, and Villages, with the Barony, County and Province to which they respectively belong. The Valuation and Present State of the Ecclesiastical Benefices. The Distance and Bearing of every Place from the nearest Post-Office, and of the Post Offices from the Metropolis. Fairs. Members of Parliament, and Corporations. Charter Schools. And Assizes. To which is added, Miscellaneous Information respecting Monastic Foundations, and other matters of Local History. Collected from the most Authentic Documents, and arranged in Alphabetical Order. Being a Continuation of the Topography of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. London: Printed for William Miller, 1810. Quarto. Contemporary full calf, titled in gilt on professionally rebacked spine. A very good copy. Rare. €675

Nicholas Carlisle (1771-1847), FRS, MRIA, English antiquary and librarian was born in York. In 1806, he became a candidate for the office of Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, which he obtained the following year. In 1812, he became an Assistant Librarian of the Royal Library; he went on to accompany that collection to the British Museum, which he attended two days each week. He wrote several topographical dictionaries of England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland. He also wrote an historical account of Charitable Commissioners, and of Foreign Orders of Knighthood.


COPAC locates 2 copies only.


**WITH EXQUISITE HAND-COLOURED AQUATINTS**


Sir John Carr (1772-1832), a native of Devonshire, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, but for health reasons found it advisable to travel and published accounts of his journeys in different European
countries. Carr’s *Stranger in Ireland* is a lively account of his impressions and experiences during his travels throughout the country in the year 1805. He supplemented his own experience with extensive reading of the works on this country available at that time. Of particular interest and value are his descriptions and accounts of County Wicklow, Killarney, Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Kilkenny, illustrated with sixteen magnificent hand-coloured aquatints. It was a very popular work and 1,500 copies were sold of the first edition, this was followed by French and American editions. So successful were his previous works that the publisher, Phillips, paid Carr £600 in anticipation of its success. He was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Bedford.

54. CARTE, Thomas. An History of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde. From his birth in 1610, to his death in 1688. Wherein is contained an account of the most remarkable Affairs of his time, and particularly of Ireland, under his Government. To which is added ... a very valuable Collection of Letters, written by his Grace, or by the King, the Secretaries of State ...and serving to verify the most material facts in the said history. Three volumes. London: Bettenham & Knapton, 1735/36. Folio. pp. (1) lxvii, 606, 6, (2) ii, 559,133, 11, (3) xii, 608. Folio. Modern full calf, title in gilt on original burgundy labels on spines. Neat library stamp of Dean D’Alton, Ballinrobe. Some marginalia possibly by the Archdiocesan historian D’Alton throughout. A very good set. €685

Life of one of the most distinguished Irish statesmen and soldiers of his day, a supporter of English rule who was nevertheless a conciliator. This work is further enhanced with the addition of the third volume
James Butler, 12th Earl and 1st Duke of Ormond, known as the 'Great Earl' was born at Clerkenwell, London, in 1610, in the house of his grandfather, Sir John Poyntz. Shortly after his birth, his parents returned to Ireland; he was brought by his nurse when three years of age, and for the rest of his life remembered being carried through Bristol on that occasion to take the ship for Ireland. He succeeded to the earldom in 1633. A royalist, he raised a troop of horse for the king.

James was six times Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was one of the most distinguished Irish statesmen and soldiers of his day, a supporter of English rule who was nevertheless a conciliator. He arranged a cease fire with the Irish rebels in 1643, and offered a treaty in 1646 which granted religious tolerance to Catholics. In all those troublesome times he fought for the king in the senate and the field until 1650, when he retired to France. He played an important role in the restoration of Charles II and was afterwards created Marquis and Duke by him. He retired to Dorset and died there in 1688.

EXTREMELY RARE SLIGO PRINTING

56. C.A.S. Seraphina, and other poems, by C.A.S. Sligo: Printed at the Sligo Journal Office, 1837. 12mo. pp. 123. Contemporary worn half calf over marbled boards. Presentation inscription on titlepage from the Authoress to Catherine Strong, also with Catherine Strong's bookplate and signature. €1,250

COPAC locates the Oxford copy only. No copy on WorldCat. Not in TCD or NLI. Not in O'Donoghue.


COPAC locates 4 copies only. WorldCat 3. Not in De Búrca.

Aine (O'Brennan) Ceannt (1880-1954) was married to Rising leader Eamonn Ceannt. She was vice-president of Cumann na mBan from 1917 to 1925, and as an anti-Treaty activist was jailed in Mountjoy for a year during the Civil War. She was a founding member of the White Cross organisation, helping to provide sustenance, education and benefit to the dependents of those Volunteers killed or permanently disabled during the course of the Irish revolution.

60. [CHAPBOOK] Register your Votes my Lads! Together with The Heirs of Fingall. The way-worn Traveller. The Loss of the Ship, Francis Spaight. Dublin: Published at the Wholesale and
The ballad 'The Loss of the Ship, Francis Spaight' tells a very gory and tragic story. Few Limerick people today will have heard of Patrick O'Brien. His name has not entered any of our major works of local history. There is not even a plaque or stone to his memory. Patrick O'Brien had a short life. He died, aged 15 years on the 18th December, 1835. His life ended in the most appalling and terrifying of circumstances. As a boy labourer Patrick O'Brien had worked at the local docks stacking timber. When the Limerick ship, "The Francis Spaight", sailed for St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 25th November, 1835, he signed on as a cabin-boy. The ship, which a few years earlier had taken 300 poor emigrants from Limerick to Quebec, was set to return with a cargo of timber. The ship came to grief on the night of the 3rd December when, during a snow-storm, it was upended by strong gales, and three of the crew of eighteen were lost overboard. When dawn broke it was found that all provisions had been washed away, the fresh water fouled, and that only the cargo of timber was keeping the ship afloat. Apart from the bottles of wine and what rain-water the crew could gather in handkerchiefs, no food or drink remained. On the 18th December, after sixteen days of excruciating cold, hunger and thirst, the captain of the ship, Thomas Gorman, called the remaining members of the crew together. With no sign of rescue in sight, it was decided that one of the crew should be killed to keep the rest alive. Lots were drawn, and it was found that Patrick O'Brien, a widow's son, had drawn the shortest lot. It was later suggested that the lottery had been rigged against him. However, young O'Brien bravely bared his wrists but when the veins were cut the blood refused to flow. Eventually the cook was compelled to cut the boy's throat. The rest of the story is equally gory. Three other crew members were similarly put to death, after two of them had become deranged, and they, too, were eaten by their shipmates. On the 23rd December, the eleven surviving crew members were rescued by the brig "Agenora". The captain of "The Francis Spaight" was engaged in eating the liver and brains of his cabin-boy when rescued. After their return to Limerick, the captain and crew were tried for murder and acquitted. The ship owner, Francis Spaight, in a public appeal for the survivors and the relatives of those that had perished wrote: "It is only necessary to state here that the surviving sufferers have arrived in Limerick in a state of abject wretchedness, and some of them are mutilated by the frost and otherwise rendered helpless, as to be unable not only to obtain bread, but to labour for it during the rest of their lives. Without food, without clothing, and without hope, unless from the present appeal, they and the families of their deceased shipmates, implore the bounty of the citizens" - Francis Spaight, merchant prince, ship-owner, town councillor and magistrate, gave $10 to the fund. Thomas Gray, in his "Elegy", wrote of "the short and simple annals of the poor". Patrick O'Brien's life was short and simple, and he was killed on Christmas week 146 years ago. The little cabin-boy and his brutal death deserve a place in the memory of Limerick people everywhere.

61. [CHAPBOOK] Tara's Bower. Together with The 'Prentice Boy'. The Banks of Inverary, Sweet Women. Dublin: Published at the Wholesale and Retail Book Ware-house, 45 Capel Street, n.d. (c.1840). pp. 8. Woodcut titlepage, single sheet folded to form a 8 page pamphlet. A very good copy. €225


63. [CHART OF DUBLIN BAY] A Chart of Dublin Bay from Ireland's Eye to Dalkey Island, hand-coloured. Surveyed by Capt. Greenville Collins, no date, circa 1693. Depicting the coastline, topography and the City of Dublin, Hoath, Kilbarock House, Clontarfe, Ballibought,

65. **[CHILDRENS]** Maeve's Own. Volume 1. No. 4, July 1940; Volume 1. No. 5, August 1940. Two issues. Illustrated. Dublin: Published by the Grafton Publications, 1940, pp. 24, 24. Pictorial stapled wrappers. Loosely inserted is a typed letter to Mr. Sean Ni Flannagain from the editor on 'Maeve's Own' letter headed paper, dated 2nd February, 1940, discussing a second and third series of his 'Stories around the Fireside'. Good copies. Scarce. €165


Thomas J. Clarke (1857-1916), revolutionary, was born of Irish parents in the Isle of Wight. The family emigrated to South Africa, returned to Ireland and settled in Dungannon, when he was ten. He went to America in 1881, joined Clan na Gaeal, the American wing of the I.R.B. Two years later while on a mission to England, Clarke was arrested and sentenced to penal servitude for life. He served fifteen and a half years under severe conditions and on his release and return to Ireland was made a freeman of the City of Limerick. Unable to get employment he emigrated to America in 1899, eight years later he returned home and with his savings opened a tobacconist's and newsagent's shop at 75A Great Britain Street (Parnell Street), where he set about reorganising the I.R.B. He was the first Signatory to the Proclamation of Independence of the Irish Republic, and was shot in Kilmainham Jail on 3rd May, 1916.


Illustrated with 31 plates of Crosses.

Nathaniel Colgan (1851-1919) was an Irish naturalist. He worked as a clerk in the Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, where his environment can have been anything but congenial to a man of his literary and scientific talents. Were it not for his excellent *Flora of the County Dublin* his name might be but slightly known, for he was a person of great modesty and retiring disposition. His discovery of the Sawwort in Wicklow turned his attention to botany, and encouraged by A. G. More, an adept in discovering and fostering talent among younger men, Colgan soon began the systematic collecting of materials for a Flora of his native county. Never was a similar area more thoroughly examined, and from the floristic point his book is a model in its painstaking accuracy and careful detail. A keen amateur botanist, he later became interested in Mollusca and recorded the marine Mollusca collected during the Clare Island Survey. His mollusc collections from County Dublin and Clare Island are conserved in the Natural History Museum Dublin.


Michael Collins (1890-1922), was born at Woodfield, Clonakilty, County Cork, the son of a small farmer. Educated locally and at the age of sixteen went to London as a clerk in the Post Office. He joined the IRB in London, during Easter Week he was Staff Captain and ADC to James Connolly in the GPO. With The O'Rahilly led the first party out of the GPO immediately before its surrender. Arrested, imprisoned and released in December 1916. After the victory of Sinn Féin in the 1918 general election and the establishment of Dáil Éireann as the Irish parliament he was made Minister of Home Affairs and later Minister for Finance, and organised the highly successful National Loan. A most capable organiser with great ability and physical energy, courage and force of character, he was simultaneously Adjutant General of the Volunteers, Director of Organisation, Director of Intelligence and Minister for Finance. He organised the supply of arms for the Volunteers and set up a crack intelligence network and an execution squad nicknamed 'Twelve Apostles'. He was for a long time the most wanted man in Ireland but he practically eliminated the British Secret Service with the Bloody Sunday morning operation.

CLONBROCK COPY - INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLOURING


UNIQUE CONNOLLY ASSOCIATION COPY


"James Connolly is Ireland's first Socialist martyr … Of all the leaders in the Insurrection of Easter Monday, 1916, he was most in the tradition of Wolfe
Tone … One does not need to accept the point-of-view of the insurgent leaders in order to realise the value of Connolly’s work as a Socialist historian and propagandist. Syndicalist, incendiary, agitator - call him what you will: it still remains true that his was the most vital democratic mind in the Ireland of his day” - Robert Lynd.


The author was the daughter of James Connolly, the Irish labour leader who co-signed the Proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic in Easter, 1916.


No copy of this edition located on COPAC or WorldCat.


The building, originally called 'The Athenæum', was finished by early 1855. It hosted its first performance on 29 January 1855, a concert in aid of the Blind Asylum. It was officially opened by the Lord Lieutenant, George Frederick Howard, the Earl of Carlisle, in 23 May 1855, with Nationalist members of Cork Corporation protesting the choice of the Lord Lieutenant to perform the official opening.

Built by the trustees of the 'Royal Cork Institution' at a cost of £6,000, for the 'promotion of science,
literature and the fine arts, and the diffusion of architectural knowledge'. It was to be used for the purpose of lectures, meetings, and experiments and for the formation of a museum and the collection of fine arts in connection with such subjects. It was also to be used for balls and other assemblies and sometimes for concerts and was equipped for theatrical performances. It was never a success. The acoustics were widely held to be terrible.

The Athenaeum was renamed 'The Munster Hall' in 1875 and renamed the Opera House in 1877 after extensive reconstruction. C.J. Phipps of London, who was then responsible for about twenty theatres, including the Gaiety in Dublin was commissioned to design the Cork Opera House, which he re-designed and re-equipped as a theatre proper. The Opera House was destroyed by fire on 13 December 1955.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>An Answer to the Pamphlet, entitled Arguments for and Against an Union, &amp;c. &amp;c. in a Letter addressed to Edward Cooke, Esq. Secretary at War. By Pemberton Rudd. Cork, Connor, Haley, and M. Harris, 1798.</td>
<td>Pemberton Rudd</td>
<td>Cork, Connor, Haley, and M. Harris</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>ESTC N29369 gives 4 locations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cease Your Funning; or, the Rebel Detected [By Charles Kendal Bushe]. The fifth edition. Dublin: Printed and Cork re-printed by Edwards, Harris, and Connor, Booksellers, 1799.</td>
<td>Charles Kendal Bushe</td>
<td>Cork, Connor, Haley, and M. Harris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESTC T194729 gives 3 locations only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Detached Thoughts on an Union, offered with all due respect, to the Irish Nation. By a Citizen of Cork. Cork: Printed by M. Harris, No. 6, Castle-Street, 1799.</td>
<td>Charles Kendal Bushe</td>
<td>Cork, Connor, Haley, and M. Harris</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>ESTC T164858 gives 2 locations only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>On the Causes, Cure, and Prevention of Fever. No titlepage.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ESTC T164858 gives 2 locations only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Letters, &amp;c. to Lord Grenville and Lord Howick. By a Protestant.</td>
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<td>ESTC T164858 gives 2 locations only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The British Critic, for November, 1812.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ESTC T164858 gives 2 locations only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Trial of Roger O'Connor, Esq. at the Assizes for the County of Meath, commenced at Trim, on Monday, August 4. Mr. Justice Daly presiding.</td>
<td>Roger O'Connor</td>
<td>Cork, Connor, Haley, and M. Harris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No copy located on COPAC. Not in NLI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Report on the Trial in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, on the 22nd May, 1820, before the Rt. Hon. Lord Norbury, and a Special Jury, wherein Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B. was Plaintiff; and George Peter Browne, Esq. was Defendant, for Criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife. The damages were laid at £30,000. Cork: Printed by J. Connor, (1820).</td>
<td>Sir John Milley Doyle</td>
<td>Cork, Connor, Haley, and M. Harris</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>No copy located on COPAC. Not in NLI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Matrimonial Miscellany, and Mirror of Human Nature.</td>
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<td>ESTC T164858 gives 2 locations only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sacred Oratorio. A Grand Selection of Sacred Music will be performed at Christ-Church, Cork, on Monday the 30th of March, 1818, for the Benefit of the Fever Hospitals. Under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, and a number of persons of the first distinction. Musical Committee: Major Woodward, Rev. Mr. Berkeley, Mr. W.E. Penrose, Mr. Hayes St. Leger, Mr. Waggett. Leader of the Band - Mr. Bowden; Organ - Mr. Gillespie; Piano Forte - Mr. J. Gillespie. The Band and Choruses will be completed on the grandest scale. Cork: Printed by John Connor, Grand-Parade, (1818).</td>
<td>Major Woodward</td>
<td>Cork, Connor, Haley, and M. Harris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESTC T164858 gives 2 locations only.</td>
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The fifteen pamphlets are bound together in recent quarter morocco on marbled boards. Occasional light water staining, a few ink stains. Exceedingly rare. **€2,250**


A very thorough description of Dublin in 1908, covering the history, walks through the city, and various buildings & topics (in alphabetical order) such as Abattoir, Royal Irish Academy, Alexandra College, Archbishops, Architecture, Meath Hospital, Nelson's Pillar, Tramways, Trinity College, etc., etc. E. MacDowel Cosgrave was Physician to Cork Street Hospital and lived at No. 5, Gardiner's Row (ref. Thom's, 1913).


There are eighty songs in all collected by Mrs. Costello, with the words, music and historical background. In the introduction she acknowledges the generosity and encouragement of Edward Martyn.


COPAC locates 2 copies only. WorldCat 5. COPAC locates 4 copies only of the Catechismus Romanus.

The Council of Trent, held between 1545 and 1563 in Trento (Trent) and Bologna, northern Italy, was one of the Roman Catholic Church's most important ecumenical councils. Prompted by the Protestant Reformation, it has been described as the embodiment of the Counter-Reformation.[1] Four hundred years later, when Pope John XXIII initiated preparations for the Second Vatican Council (Vatican II), he affirmed the decrees it had issued: "What was, still is."

As well as decrees, the Council issued condemnations of what it defined to be heresies committed by Protestantism and, in response to them, key statements and clarifications of the Church's doctrine and teachings. These addressed a wide range of subjects, including scripture, the Biblical canon, sacred tradition, original sin, justification, salvation, the sacraments, the Mass and the veneration of saints.

**COUNTER REFORMATION**

84. **[COURTENAY FAMILY ALBUM]** Photograph Album of the Courtenay Family of Dublin, n.d. (c.1875-1885). Large folio. A lavishly bound album in the style of Matthew Caldwell of Dublin in contemporary full green morocco over bevelled boards. Covers framed by a gilt wave roll and a single gilt fillet, flanking two narrow rectangular onlays in bronze and purple within gilt fillets, enclosing a wide interlinked onlay in crimson morocco tooled in gilt to a floral design and interspersed with shamrocks, enclosing a centre panel made up of corner pieces and interlaced circles with onlays of various colours and elaborately tooled in gilt to a floral design. Flat spine with similar gilt decoration and onlays, title in gilt direct; board edges and turn-ins gilt; red and gold endbands; floral patterned moiré silk endpapers, inner fabric joint; brass clasp. All edges gilt. A fine copy in original velvet lined wooden box with red morocco label on
The owner of this magnificent album was Arthur Courtenay, Master of the High Court in Dublin (King's Bench), a distinguished lawyer and soldier. As a Colonel in the Scottish Rifles he saw active service in the South African war 1900-01. He was President and Hon. Secretary of the Fitzwilliam Lawn Tennis Club. His father was Thomas Courtenay of Grange, County Antrim, and his mother was a sister of Lord Killanin.

The album contains over 130 photographs, mostly family portraits, including Courtenay and his wife in Paris, Courtenay in military dress, relations and friends, Sarah Trench, Charles Ernest Clough, G. E. A. Bell, F.S.A. Bell, John Edward Evetts, M.A. Bell, E. Martin, Edith Maud Evetts, Johnnie Evetts, Mary E. Fraser Tythe, etc. Many inscribed and identified, a number are dated (1875-80), and on the whole from Dublin studios.

A splendid example, exhibiting the full range of the binder's art in the later decades of the nineteenth century.


This work contains lively descriptions of travel in search of sport, chiefly angling, in the West of Ireland, interspersed with interesting and amusing anecdotes illustrating the character of the people and the history of the districts visited. The illustrations admirably catch the spirit of the work, which forms one of the most entertaining accounts of sport ever published.


89. [CROMWELLIANA] Cromwelliana. A Chronological Detail of Events in which Oliver Cromwell was Engaged; from 1642 to his Death 1658: With a Continuation of other Transactions, to the Restoration. Westminster: Printed for Machell Stace by George Smeeton, 1810. Small folio, pp. 6, 196. Title printed in red and black. Modern green buckram. A very good copy.

The contents includes: an account of Cromwell's activities in Ireland and an exhaustive list of News sheets and Journals published during the Civil War. "1650. Yesterday we stormed Clonmel, in which both officers and souldiers, did more than could be expected - we fell upon their reare of stragglers, and killed above 200, beside those we slew in the storm - etc".

28
See item 89.


The story of Frank Ryan, an Irish Republican, historian and veteran of the Spanish Civil War. €75


COPAC locates 4 copies only. WorldCat 7. Loeber C546.

Although born in England, Eyre Evans Crowe (1799-1868) a journalist and historian of Irish descent who was educated at Carlow and Trinity College, where he was received an award for poetry. Eyre's grandfather, who shared the artist's name, was an ancestor of William Crowe, Dean of Clonfert from the years 1745-1766. His time was cut short at university by his decision to embark upon a career in journalism in London. Crowe travelled to Italy in 1822, where he wrote descriptive letters published in Blackwood's Magazine during 1822 and 1823. It was also in 1823 that Crowe married Margaret Archer, the daughter of Captain Archer of Co. Wicklow at St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. During the 1820's Crowe produced a series of novels, including The English in Italy, 1825; To-Day in Ireland, 1825 and Yesterday in Ireland, 1829. Several of his Irish novels were firstly serialised in Blackwood's Magazine. This work contains four stories: 'The Carders' is set at Rathfinner on Lough Ree, not far from Athlone. It paints a very dark picture not only of the peasants and their secret societies but also of the Ascendancy.
class; 'Connemara' a burlesque tale of how M'Loughlin, a sort of King of Connemara, escapes his debtors in a coffin. There are some smuggling adventures and also a description of the fair of Ballinasloe.

'Old and New Light' a satirical study of Protestant religious life at Ardenmore, Co. Louth; 'The Toole's Warning' is set in the picturesque part of Ireland, the County of Wicklow, during the Cromwellian period. A young married gentleman decides to purchase a property (Clonmorth) near to Lough Dan from a gentleman of the Toole clan. The house turns out to be haunted and one of the rooms had not been opened for over twenty years.

An uncommon novel of Irish religious discontent and agrarian violence.


Unused and generally in superb condition. Included in the collection are the following prints:
Slievemore, Achill (above); The Shanachie; The Boatman of Kinsale (with a verse by Thomas Davis); The Playboy; A Shop in Sailor Town; Cashel; Boatmen in a Curragh upon a Lake; The Turf Cart; The Post Car; The Canvas Man; A Man in a Field beside an Old Cottage (with a verse by Monk Gibbon); The Packman; The Wren Boys; The Rainbow; The First Time Round - The Playboy of the Western World; The New Ballad; The Bog Road; Two Cottages beside a Stream by Night; Evening; A Little House (with verse W.M. Letts); An Old Slave; The Ballad Singer; Prayer for a Little Child; Verse by W.B. Yeats; College Green; A Cradle Song (verse by Padraic Colum); Our Lady with Baby Jesus and some Angels looking on; An Invitation (watercolour and long verse by Thomas Bodkin); The Fairy Hill; Killiney Bay & the Wicklow Mountains; St. Patrick’s Breastplate; Joy Be With Us (with long poem by James Stephens); The Lover Pleads With His Friend for Old Friends (poem by W.B. Yeats); The Cheat (with verse by R. Duffin);
The Post Car (above); Midir & King Eochy Play a Game of Chess; Fair Day; St. Patrick's Breastplate; The Harper; The Madonna & Child; Autumn; Western Landscape (poem translated from the Latin by Helen Waddell); Dublin Bay from Ticknock; A Shepherd and his Flock (with verse by James Stephens); Blight (with decorated capital and verse by A.E.); St. Brigid (with verse by W.M. Letts); A Nursery Song for Christmas Eve (poem by Susan L. Mitchell); Spirit of Christmas (verse by L.H.B.); Rune of Hospitality; The Nativity (Our Lady and Baby Jesus in the stable with a Donkey and Cow looking on - poem by James Stephens); Across the Door (poem by Padraic Colum); The Young St. Patrick (with poem from St. Patrick's Writings); The Pity of Love (poem by W.B. Yeats); Joy Be With Us (initial capital by E.C. Yeats - poem by James Stephens); In the Twilight (illuminated capital - poem by W.B. Yeats); The Treasure Chest.
Together with: A Collection of Christmas and Greeting Cards [40] including: The Christmas Candle (with verse by W.M. Letts); Welcoming for the Holy Family (with verse by Katharine Tynan); Tidyings of Great Joy (with verse by W. de la Mare); The Magi (with verse by W.B. Yeats); A Christmas Toast (verse by Katharine Tynan); Going to Church (verse by Katherine Tynan); Christmas Brings All Home (verse by Katharine Tynan); Hail to Thee, O Holy Babe (verse from the Irish); The Star in the East (verse by Susan L. Mitchell); The Nativity (verse by Elizabeth Rivers); Christmas Greetings; The Tall Christmas Candle (verse by Susan Mitchell); Rake Down the Fire (verse by Padraic Colum); Health to Ireland; Rune of Hospitality (verse an Old Gaelic Ruin recovered by Kenneth Macleod); Blessing for the Town (verse by Temple Lane); World's Great Shepherd (verse by Edmund Bolton); Star of Bethlehem (verse by George Wither); Christmas Brings All Home (verse by Katherine Tynan); The Holy Family in the Stable; Nodlaig; Bird Singing (verse by James Stephens); Be Glad of Life (verse by Henry Van Dyke); Up the Airy Mountain (verse by W.B. Yeats); Mater Dei (verse by Katharine Tynan); The Side Car; Mountain View (verse by A.E.); Plucking Apples (verse by W.B. Yeats); A Long Road Before Me (verse by W.M. Letts); The Connaught Toast; The Ancient Mare (bred in Connemara); The Milestone Track (verse by Susan L. Mitchell); The Four Courts Dublin; O'Connell Street Dublin; Custom House Dublin; Lake Isle of Innisfree (poem by W.B. Yeats); The Jockey; Health is the Greatest Gift (Indian proverb); Weather-Wise; Good Humour and Good Nature (verse by Charles Lamb).

Various sizes: 280 x 380mm.; 400 x 275mm.; 190 x 278mm. etc.  

This collection represents not only the finest but also some of the rarest of Cuala's productions from the 1910s to the 1970s. Printed in outline from zinc blocks, each broadside and card is individually hand-coloured by Elizabeth C. Yeats, herself an established artist, by her niece Anne Yeats or by other Cuala staff under her supervision. Many of the cards have the quality of original watercolours. Commissioned from leading contemporary Irish artists, many of them women, the designs show typical Irish landscapes, scenes from the Christmas story, Saints, Irish Characters. Some have verses by James Stephens, Susan Mitchell, Katharine Tynan, W.B. Yeats, Padraic Colum and other Irish writers. All were printed on Irish paper specially made for the Cuala Press at the Saggart mill near Dublin. Although large numbers of these cards were issued, they are by their very nature ephemeral and very few examples remain, especially in this condition. A magnificent collection of the finest work of this distinguished hand-press, run by the Yeats sisters with the help of their brothers Jack and W.B. In 1969 the Cuala Press was re-started by W. B. Yeats' children, Michael and Anne Yeats in association with Liam Miller. Some new titles were issued in the 1970s, and also prints which were hand coloured by Anne. The press was originally founded by their aunts, Elizabeth Yeats and her sister Lily. The Royal Hibernian Academy held a retrospective of Anne's work in 1995, as did the National
De Búrca Rare Books

Gallery of Ireland in 2002. She donated her collection of Jack B. Yeats' sketch books to the National Gallery, leading to the creation of the Yeats Museum within the Gallery. Her brother, Michael, in turn, donated her sketchbooks to the Museum.

A unique and beautiful collection.


€95

The contents include: Three page list of Claimants for the right of Common Pasture, with Names, Description, Extent, and Number of Cattle turned on.


€65

Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, in 1745, opened the first Dublin Lying-in Hospital, for poor women of the Capital, in George's Lane, now South Great George's Street. This developed into the Rotunda. His charity was the first of its kind in these islands. The design and execution of the new hospital was carried out by the resolution and determination of Dr. Mosse, without the benefit of fortune or patronage. The list of the architects and craftsmen engaged includes the most distinguished names of eighteenth century Dublin. The book contains much unpublished material and includes details of the music and entertainment provided in the New Gardens.


Daniel William Cahill (1796-1864) Roman Catholic preacher, lecturer, writer and educator in Ireland and the United States, was born at Ashfield, Arless, County Offaly, the third son of Daniel Cahill, a civil engineer, and Catherine Brett. He was sent to Carlow College as a lay student, and in 1816 entered Maynooth, where he became proficient in natural philosophy and languages. He was ordained a priest and in 1825 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Carlow College, where he taught for some years. He then opened a school at Seapoint, Williamstown, which he conducted from 1835 to 1841. Meanwhile he wrote largely for the press, and for a time edited the Dublin Telegraph. He became a distinguished preacher and lecturer, and his vigorous attacks on the government and the Established Church of Ireland extended his reputation. In December 1859 he visited the United States, where he lectured on astronomy and other scientific subjects and preached in many American and Canadian cities. As he generally gave his services for religious and charitable purposes, large sums of money were raised by him for Catholic projects. His writings consist chiefly of these lectures and addresses, with some letters to prominent Protestants, which were first published in Dublin in 1886 under the title Life, Letters, and Lectures of Rev. Dr. Cahill. He was buried in Boston, but his body was exhumed in 1885 and taken to Ireland, where it was re-interred in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, on his grave is a statue of him.

97. **D'ALTON, Right Rev. Monsignor.** History of the Archdiocese of Tuam. With folding map of the diocese, and illustrations. Two volumes. Dublin: Phoenix, 1928. pp. (1) xv, 388, (2) xi, 379. Green cloth, title in blind on upper cover and in gilt on spines. Tear to spine of one volume and fading to covers, otherwise a very good set. Top edge gilt. Very scarce. €375

The contents includes chapters on: Pre-Christian Times; The Introduction of Christianity; Early Christian Times; During the Danish Wars; The First Archbishops; Tuam in the Thirteenth Century; Irish and Anglo-Irish; The Fifteenth Century; The Reformation Period; Troubled Times; The Suppressed Religious Houses; Under the Stuarts; O'Queely and De Burgo; The Penal Times; The Dawn of Toleration; The Union Period; The Nineteenth Century; John McHale; The Famine and After; Proselytism and Evictions; The Closing Years; The New Regime; The Twentieth Century; The Chapter of Tuam; The Deanery of Ballinrobe; The Deanery of Castlebar; The Deanery of Claremorris; The Deanery of Clifden; The Deanery of Tuam; The Deanery of Westport; Writers of the Archdiocese.


The Danish corps came to Ireland with William of Orange's international army, took part in every major engagement of the campaigns of 1690 and 1691, from the Boyne to Aughrim and Limerick. This is a most valuable work as it contains correspondence of its officers preserved in the State Archives at Copenhagen and throws new light from a fresh angle, not only on military events, but on the social and economic conditions in seventeenth century Ireland.


Darwin's classic work in comparative anatomy, his first inclusion of man in the general theory of
natural selection, and the first appearance of the term "evolution" in any of his works. The second edition, first printed in 1874, "is in one volume in three parts, sexual selection in relation to man being separated off as the third part. It is extensively revised and contains a note on the brains of man and apes by T.H. Huxley at pp. 199-206" (Freeman, p. 130). The errata of the first printing has been corrected, along with small textual changes. In the twelve years since the publication of Origin, Darwin had expanded his thinking as to man's inclusion with the other animals and this title, which grew out of his Variations of Animals and Plants, is based on his vast collection of data dating from 1837. Here, by comparing the physiological and psychological aspects of man and ape, he fills in what had been merely suggested in Origin that man's ancestor, if still alive today, would be classified among the primates and on a lower scale than the apes. The last chapter is an added essay on sexual selection, that is, the preferential chances of mating that some individuals of one sex have over their rivals. "Perhaps Darwin's greatest contributions in this area was to show that secondary sexual characteristics had evolved in relation to a complex pattern of reproductive behavior which must itself be the product of natural selection" (DSB, III, p. 575). This essay ends with the famous and often misquoted statement, "Man still bears in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly origin".


102. [DAVIS, Thomas] Thomas Davis: The Thinker & Teacher. The Essence of his Writings in Prose and poetry. Selected, Arranged and Edited by Arthur Griffith. Illustrated. Dublin: Gill, 1922. pp. xvi, 288. Quarter green cloth on green papered boards, title in gilt on spine. Loosely inserted are newspaper clippings on the life of Davis. Light foxing to titlepage, otherwise a very good copy. €50


The two Boer Wars (1880-1902) pitched British colonial forces against the Dutch Boer settlers in the region of Africa today known as South Africa. "Boers" was the common term for Afrikaans-speaking settlers in southern Africa at the time. The conflict concerned the discovery of gold in the region which
threatened to destabilize British control with Germany stalking in the wings; conditions were worsened with Dutch abusive treatment of immigrant gold miners. The British stepped in to regain control and the ensuing warfare took the lives of over 40,000 men, women and children.


*Fall of Feudalism in Ireland* narrates the ways and means by which a revolution on the lines of passive resistance was accomplished. How men and women of Ireland, scattered all over the globe by eviction and evils of unsympathetic rule in Ireland were 'enlisted' in the final struggle for the land and rule of the Celtic fatherland. It shows how the generosity of the Irish people at home and abroad raised one million pounds to fight the evils of landlordism, to subsidise the evicted families and uphold the cause of Irish self-determination.


Michael Davitt, (1846-1906), 'The Father of the Land League' was born at Straide, County Mayo. His father was a member of a secret agrarian society and at the age of six he saw his family evicted in 1852 during the clearances that followed the Great Famine. They emigrated to Lancashire, where Michael was employed on a cotton mill; at the age of eleven his arm was badly injured by a machine and had to be amputated just below the shoulder. He joined the I.R.B. and in 1870 was arrested for his involvement in arms trafficking on a charge of treason-felony, and was sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. Due to degrading and inhuman conditions in prison and ill health, he was released seven years later. He later wrote an account of his experiences in the book on offer here *Leaves from a Prison Diary*. On Saturday 16th August 1879 in James Daly's Hotel (now known as the Imperial Hotel), Castlebar, the Land League was founded.

**SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR**

**SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM BRENDAN BEHAN**


Peadar Kearney (1883-1942), was the author of the Irish national anthem. Born in Dublin, an uncle of Brendan Behan, grew up in Dolphin's Barn and was educated at Model School, Schoolhouse Lane and Marino CBS. He left school at fourteen and worked in a variety of jobs. He joined the Gaelic League in 1901 and became a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in 1903. In 1907 he wrote the words of 'The Soldier's Song', and his friend Patrick Heeney, wrote the music. It became the marching song of the Irish Volunteers and in 1926 became our national anthem. He also wrote other popular songs including 'Down by the Glen Side', 'The Three Coloured Ribbon', etc. etc.
SIGNED AND INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR


The Chevalier De Latocnaye was a Breton, an officer and a Royalist who fled France for England after the Revolution. He arrived in London in December, 1792 and formed a project to travel through England and Scotland, recording his impressions to turn them into a book. After the publication of his first Promenade, he set off for Ireland, armed with letters of introduction to members of the gentry, to tour the country on foot. This volume details that journey.


A Frenchman's account of Ireland, its socio-economic and political problems at the close of the nineteenth century. The chapters include notices of: The Land League; Castle Connell; The Shannon; Limerick; Mallow; Killarney; A Dinner in Kerry; Advice to tourists on the art of kissing Englishwomen; Captain Moonlight; Boycotting; Anglers on the Shannon; How we travel in Kerry; The distress of tax-payers at Kenmare; Meeting the Irish Constabulary; The Cork Defence Union; Pretty Miss M'Carthy and her leg of mutton; Christmas Night 1880 at Shaunganeen, etc. The author in the preface states: "The Irish attribute their misery to England's tyranny; the English, indignant at the accusation, reply that the laws that rule Ireland are the same which render the English people rich and prosperous; they assert the Irish have only themselves to blame for their misery ... It was in order to verify this theory that I determined last year to go and pass some weeks in Ireland. The notes which I now ask you to read have been collected from day to day. As far as possible, I have named the persons who have given me information, and designated by their right names the localities through which I passed".

111. DE VALERA, Eamon. A large photograph of John Cardinal D'Alton and Eamon de Valera. Irish Times copyright photograph mounted on thick card. Signed by both Eamon de Valera and Cardinal D'Alton. 245 x 188mm. Slight crease to top left hand corner, some staining around edges of mount, otherwise in fine condition. €235
John Francis D'Alton (1882-1963) Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church was the hundred and eleventh successor of St. Patrick as Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland. D'Alton was born in Claremorris to Joseph D'Alton and his wife Mary Brennan, at the height of the Land Wars. He obtained an extensive education at Blackrock College, Holy Cross College in Clonliffe, the Royal University in Dublin, Irish College in Rome, University of Oxford, University of Cambridge, and National University in Dublin. He was a close friend of Éamon de Valera, whom he befriended at Blackrock College. In his first year in Blackrock, de Valera beat D'Alton in two subjects, Maths, which he would later go on to teach and, ironically, Religion. D'Alton was ordained to the priesthood on 18 April 1908, completing his studies in 1910. He then taught Ancient Classics, Latin, and Greek at St. Patrick's College in Maynooth until 1942. In that year he was appointed Coadjutor bishop of Meath and Titular bishop of Binda. Four years later in he was named Archbishop of Armagh and thus Primate of All Ireland. A cardinal elector in the 1958 papal conclave, he was a member of the Central Preparatory Commission of the Second Vatican Council but lived long enough only to attend the Council's first session in 1962.

He died from a heart attack in Dublin at age 80, and was buried on the grounds of St Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh.

**SIGNED BY ÉAMON DE VALERA**


Carefully chosen selection showing De Valera in presidential mode, addressing Eucharistic Congress, Assembly of League of Nations etc.


Includes a map of Ireland showing partition boundaries, various articles, and the words of 'The Soldier's Song'.


**ILLUSTRATED WITH HAND-COLOURED PLATES**

Dickens was not quite thirty-two when the idea of the *Christmas Carol* first occurred to him at Manchester. It was published just before Christmas 1843. It does not read like the book of a young man; still less like the book of an author who was suffering at the hands of the critics and at the misgivings of his publishers. Worked at in the beginning only at odd moments won from another task, the story as it grew obtained a mastery over its author: "He wept over it, and laughed, and wept again, and excited himself to an extraordinary degree, and … walked thinking of it fifteen and twenty miles about the black streets of London, many and many a night, after all sober folks had gone to bed" – Forster's Life of Charles Dickens. The story had an immediate success, and has never lost its hold upon the public. "Who", said Thackeray "can listen to objections regarding such a book as this?. It seems to me a national benefit, and to every man or woman who reads it a personal kindness". The first issue of this deluxe edition of *Christmas Books* with five hand-coloured etched plates and many hand-coloured wood-engravings in the text. The contents includes: *A Christmas Carol; The Chimes; The Cricket on the Hearth; The Battle of Life and The Haunted Man.*


Edited by Éamonn de hÓir with a feast of articles on Irish placenames. In the introduction we are told "The future of *Dinnseanchas* depends on the amount and the quality of the material available for publication in it. The journal is not intended solely for professional scholars, though we hope they will find something of interest in it, nor do we expect the material for the journal to come solely from them ... Anything which contributes to the knowledge of placenames will be welcome in the journal: the results of research on particular names or a particular class of names, discussion on the meaning of words occurring in placenames, collections of placenames (field-names or the like) from a particular district, especially if the pronunciation is indicated".

The contributors included such notable scholars as: Diarmuid Ó Murchadha, Eoghan Ó Ceallaigh, Liam Price, Micheál Mac an Bháird, Éamonn de hÓir, Liam Ó Buachalla, John McNeal Dodgson, Pádraig Ó Riain, Breandán Ó Ciobháin, Deirdre Flanagan, Éamonn Mhac an Fhailigh, Ken Nicholls, Myles Dillon, etc.


**MILITARY TATTOO**


**DUBLIN'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM**


The Ardagh Chalice, is a two-handed chalice, of an elaborate construction of over two hundred and fifty main components. The bowl and foot are made of beaten, lathe-polished silver, the stem is cast gilt-copper alloy. It is decorated with gold filigree, granulation, multi-coloured enamels, a large rock-crystal, amber, malachite, knitted cast, stamped and openwork metal objects. It is now on display in the National Museum of Ireland. The chalice ranks with the *Book of Kells* as one of the finest known works of Insular art, indeed of Celtic art in general, and is thought to have been made in the 8th century.

The Chalice was found in 1868 by two boys, Jim Quinn and Paddy Flanagan, digging in a potato field on the south-western side of a rath (ring fort) called Reerasta, beside the village of Ardagh, County
Limerick. The chalice held some other precious items and was covered by a slab of stone; the pieces must have been interred in a hurry, probably temporarily, as though the owner probably intended to return for them at a later time.

**SIGNED COPY**


Winner of lifetime achievement Irish Book Award 2014.


A fine reprint of a rare book first published in Dublin by Hodges Foster & Co. in 1878.


Miller 39.


No author ascribed, but almost certainly by Brian O’Higgins, a participant in the Rising. With detailed commentary and biography on the events and leaders of the revolution. An extra volume to the Wolfe Tone Annuals.


COPAC locates the BL copy only. Not in Bradshaw or Gilbert.

131. **EDWARDS, Anthony.** Edwards’ Cork Remembrancer; or, Tablet of Memory. Enumerating every remarkable circumstance that has happened in the City and County of Cork, and in the Kingdom at large. Including all the memorable events in Great Britain; with an account of all the battles by sea and land in the present century. Also, the remarkable earthquakes, famines, inundations, storms, frosts, fires, and all other accidents of moment, in every quarter of the globe, from the earliest period, to the year 1792. Cork: By Anthony Edwards, Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, Castle-Street, 1792. pp. iv, 301, 8 (Edwards Catalogue). Contemporary half calf on marbled boards, spine rebacked preserving original letterpiece. Title and first leaf in superior facsimile. Interleaved copy. Very good. Scarce. €175


No copy of this edition in COPAC or WorldCat.

Robert Emmet (1778-1803) United Irishman, was born in Dublin, the younger brother of Thomas Addis Emmet by whom he was influenced. Educated at T.C.D. where he befriended Thomas Moore. Due to his radical tendencies he was forced to leave the college (Feb. 1798) and went to Paris where he made contact with exiled United Irishmen. Napoleon led him to believe that there was to be a French invasion of England.

Emmet was condemned to death after what was essentially a show trial. His nominated counsel, John Philpot Curran, was compelled to withdraw under threat of having his daughter's liaison with Emmet exposed. His replacement, Leonard McNally, the leading radical lawyer of the day, was also a government spy who received a special supplement to his annual secret pension for betraying Emmet. His reports to the Castle, both before and after the trial, are extant. Emmet himself was prevented from making any defence by the threat of the exposure of Sarah Curran as the author of letters found in his possession which, the attorney-general had told him, implicated the writer in treason. By these means the government were able to produce at the trial, as Emmet's work, several highly incriminating
documents even though their contemporary correspondence reveals that they could not prove authorship in accordance with law. Finally, Emmet was executed for the offence of high treason, contrary to the Treason Act, 1351. But the law of treason was dictated by the judge to the jury in a way radically different from the way in which it had been applied in England in a great state trial less than ten years previously, a way that made conviction a virtual certainty.


"The editor and collector of these poems is to be congratulated on his rescue of another Kerry poet from oblivion. His scholarly notes throughout the book and his fine description of Iveragh in pre-Famine times are outstanding features of this welcome little book" - Irish School Weekly.

Tomás Ruadh O'Sullivan, the Iveragh poet, was born about the year 1785 at Banard, beside the road that runs from Derrynane to Coomachiste, and near the present Farraneeragh National School. The site of the poet's house is one of the loveliest in this "mostly lovely tract of the British Islands," and its surroundings were well calculated to foster the poetic instincts of the youth. To the rear of the house arises the mountain range of Dunkerron, that stretches unbroken the long way to Carn Tuathail. Banard, itself, is situated high over the mouth of Kenmare Bay; the slope to the water's edge descends in a southerly direction; and, beside the water, the pointed gables of the old Monastery at Derrynane were clearly visible from the poet's home. The broad Atlantic, studded with islands, expands to the west and south-west, and away against the southern sky are silhouetted the "blue headlands of sullen Ivra" in all their majestic grandeur. Here the poet grew up "on that Kerry coast which in its wild and majestic beauty is scarcely equalled in Ireland, and hardly surpassed in Europe". Lord Macaulay - Lecky.


William Reeves (1815-1892) antiquarian and Church of Ireland Bishop of Down, Connor & Dromore from 1886 until his death, was the last private keeper of the Book of Armagh and at the time of his death was President of the Royal Irish Academy. By 1845, Reeves was corresponding with the Irish scholar John O'Donovan, and an archive of their letters between 1845 and 1860 is preserved at U. C. D. Reeves was a friend of Margaret Stokes and with his colleague Todd is credited with setting off her interest in Irish antiquities. The author and antiquarian Samuel Ferguson wrote of Reeves in 1867: "It is in order and presentation of his facts that this great master of Scottish topographical history - using the word Scottish in its old acceptance - excels all who have gone before him".

WITH HAND-COLOURED PLATES


COPAC locates 7 copies only of the first work and 11 of the second.

Captain William Ferrar, a descendant of Nicholas, came to Ireland in the army of King William, and settling in Limerick after the siege, he married Marie, the daughter of Richard Lloyd, of Drumsallagh.
William Ferrar, a son of this marriage, took to the family trade of bookselling and bookbinding, and his son John was Limerick's most famous printer and first historian. Ferrar started the *Limerick Chronicle*, which he owned, edited and printed from 1768 till 1781, when it was taken over by Andrew Watson, who married his daughter. He was author of the *History of Limerick*, which appeared in two editions in 1767, and in a much enlarged edition in 1787. Strange to relate, Ferrar himself printed none of these editions. He was also the compiler of the first provincial Directory to appear in Ireland. This was published in 1769 by himself, *The Limerick Directory*.

When Ferrar retired from the printing business he lived as an insurance agent on Sir Harry's Mall for a short while, but soon after removed to Dublin. He was a historian by birth and, although living in retirement in Dublin, he published while here *A View of Ancient and Modern Dublin*, as well as the description of *A Tour of London*. When only twenty-two, he wrote the usual volume of poems, and although these are by no means works of great genius, it can be truthfully said that they avoided most of the coarseness of their times. His history is an excellent one, well arranged, moderately well indexed, and with plenty of original material.

Nothing is known of the date or place of Ferrar 's death, or of the whereabouts of his burial; and the only record we have of his appearance is in the *Reminiscences of John O'Keeffe*, the Irish actor and dramatist: —" I knew Mr. Ferrar of Limerick, a printer, bookseller and author; he wrote an excellent history of Limerick, which, a few years ago, I heard read with pleasure. His little shop was at the corner of Quay Lane. Ferrar was very deaf, yet had a cheerful animated countenance; thin; and of the middle size". A catalogue of Ferrar's book-selling wares in 1774 lists 214 plays for sale at 6|d. each. One would search many provincial cities to-day before finding such a selection to choose from. Included in the list of subscribers are: Lord Cloncurry; John Exshaw; Rev. Edward Ledwich; The Earl and Countess of Moira; Dr. Troy; J.T. Westropp. etc.

137. **FIGGIS, Darrell.** The Historic Case for Irish Independence. Dublin and London: Maunsel, 1918. pp. 78. Printed wrappers. Staples a little rusted. Previous owner's signature on preface. Some mild staining to upper cover, otherwise a very good copy. €225

Edward Darrell Figgis (1882-1925) was an Irish writer, Sinn Féin activist and independent politician. He was born at Rathmines in Dublin but spent some of his childhood in India. As a young man he worked in London as a tea importer. He joined the Irish Volunteers in Dublin in 1913 and was deeply implicated in the Kilcoole gun-running of 1914 by Irish Republicans.

Although he did not participate in the 1916 Easter Rising, he was arrested and interned by the British authorities between 1916 and 1917 in Reading Gaol. After his release, he returned to Ireland and was elected an honorary secretary of Sinn Féin.

Figgis was arrested and imprisoned in mid May 1918, as part of a sweep of the Sinn Féin leadership, following the discovery of a plot linking that organisation with the German war effort. This publication examines the case for Irish Independence from the creation of the Irish Nation in the third century to the awakening of the resurgent Nation, 1891-1913.
SIGNED LIMITED EDITION OF 25 COPIES ONLY


With chapters on Sligo, Coney Island, Ben Bulben, The Seagulls and the Mackerel, Dead Man’s Point, Drumcliff, Lissadell, The Metal Man, Knocknarea, Oisín in Tír na nÓg, etc.


With contributions by Yeats; Casement, Plunkett; MacDonagh; Ledwidge; Pearse; A.E.; Lady Gregory; Eva Gore-Booth, Joseph Campbell; etc. Includes: Sixteen Dead Men by W.B. Yeats.


The chapters include: Descriptions of Malahide; Skerries; Howth; Warrenpoint; Bangor; Glandore; Glengarriff; Queenstown; Dalkey; Killiney; Bray; Enniskerry; Lisdoonvarna; etc.


Dr. Forbes strives to dispel prejudices against Ireland and the Irish in this work. Travelling through the southern, western and northern parts of the country he gives an accurate and impartial account of the condition of the people both moral and physical; the state of trade and commerce in Ireland.


Charlotte Milligan Fox (1864-1916) musician and folk music collector was born in Omagh, the sister of Alice Milligan. In 1904 she founded the Irish Folk Song Society, and travelled all over Ireland collecting folk songs and airs on gramophone.


Illustrated guide through Munster and back to Dublin via the West Coast.

The Carbery Annual contains a feast of articles on Handball, Folklore, Poetry, Hunting; Coursing, Past-times, Hurling, Football and Racing. It also has a review of the principal events of the year - month by month.

The Gaelic Football and Hurling traces the history of the game from the earliest times. Instructions to Beginners, Records and Teams, Famous Players, Descriptions of All-Ireland Finals, Training and Discipline, Rules, Hints for Beginners, Railway Cup Finals, Provincial Champions, The Game Overseas, etc.

The Fifty Years of Irish Athletics gives us pen pictures of our many champions and full records from 1873 to 1942.


COPAC locates the BL and NLI copies only.

Earlier edition has title: The story of Saint Patrick for boys and girls.


€145

In this work the Wall family is traced from a fief in Normandy. One of the first knightly families to occupy Irish lands after the Norman invasion of 1169. A unique insight into Irish genealogy and a most thorough piece of historical investigation.


€75

Margaret Gatty (1809-1873) was an English writer of children's literature. She was the daughter of the Rev. Alexander John Scott, D.D., a Royal Navy chaplain, who served under, and was the trusted friend of, Lord Nelson onboard the HMS Victory before and during the Battle of Trafalgar. She married the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., Ecclesfield, Yorkshire in 1839 and moved into the vicarage of Church of St. Mary shortly after. She became a highly useful and popular writer of tales for young people. She became fascinated with marine biology, possibly on the advice of William Henry Harvey, who she had met in Hastings in 1848.

Mrs. Gatty undertook this visit to Ireland in the summer of 1861 and sent detailed descriptions, in the form of letters to her husband and daughters. An interesting, informative and light hearted work of her travels. She travelled extensively throughout the country: Dublin, Kildare, Limerick, The Shannon, Kilkee, Miltown-Malbay, Tarbert, Killarney and Cork.


€225

Charles O'Connor of Ballinagare (1710-91) was one of eighteenth-century Ireland's greatest scholars. Writing in both Irish and English, his work was clearly influenced by the Enlightenment and he regularly corresponded with the important intellectual and cultural figures of his day. O'Connor is regarded as having a key role in founding the modern study of Ireland's language, culture and history. He was the author of the highly influential *Dissertations on the Ancient History of Ireland*, along with many other works. He endeavoured to advance the civil rights of Roman Catholics, then marginalized by the Penal Laws, and in 1756 he was one of the founder members of the Catholic Association. This volume on the life and work of this great Irishman consists of a dozen essays by experts in language, literature, archaeology, history and architecture. See item 349.

See item 151.


The 1916 Rising was the first Irish rebellion in which organised labour, as such, played a leading role. Ernie O'Malley described the attitude of the of the I.R.A. volunteers as being, generally speaking, vaguely sympathetic towards the cause of Labour.


Bloody Sunday tells the exciting story of Michael Collins' struggle against the mighty British Empire and in particular the events of Sunday, November 21st. 1920. Exactly at 9 a.m. on that bright Sunday morning as crowds of Dubliners were going and coming from Mass the revolvers and automatic pistols of Collins' execution squad (Twelve Apostles) shot to death British secret agents in hotels and boarding-houses throughout the city.


Though there are many valuable and authoritative general or specialised indexes of the Irish place-names as they appear in manuscripts and books, this is the first time that a general index of the Irish place-name in the seventeenth century has been collected from old maps. Goblet made a special study of the *Down Survey* and of the manuscript Barony maps of Sir William Petty preserved in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. The result of his fifteen years research is: (1) A
complete history and geographical description of the maps and of the topographical and anthropo-
geographical work of Sir William Petty in Ireland; (2) An essay on Irish placenames; (3) A
topographical index of the parishes and townlands in Sir William Petty's manuscript barony maps and
*Hiberniae Delineatio*. In the latter there are more than 2,000 parish names and 25,000 townland names,
each entry giving the original spelling as laid down in the surveys at that time.
The following is an extract from a review of the work in *Studies*: "Its importance far exceeds all
previous investigation of the topographical results of the conquest and confiscation ... too much praise
cannot be given to the thoroughness and fidelity of this notable achievement ...”.

**CLONBROCK COPY**

'George [Dillon] from Cousin H'. A very good copy. €65

158. [GONNE, Maud] The Coming of Lugh. A Celtic wonder-tale retold by Ella Young.
Illustrated by Maud Gonne. Dublin: Maunsel & Co., Ltd., 1909. pp. 16, + 4 leaves of colour
illustration. Small quarto. Slate blue pictorial wrappers, lettered in silver. Inscribed for Ella
Young by Maud Gonne, first part of inscription neatly erased. Pictorial wrappers. A fine copy.
Very scarce. €475

Illustrated with four exquisite coloured illustrations by Maud Gonne, and dedicated to her son Seaghan
(Sean MacBride).

COPAC located the Edinburgh and Welcome Library copies only.

Robert James Graves, F.R.C.S. (1796-1853) was an eminent Irish surgeon after whom Graves' disease takes its name. He was President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, Fellow of the Royal Society of London and the co-founder of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science. He is also the unaccredited inventor of the second-hand on watches.

After a brilliant undergraduate career in the arts, he received a degree in medicine in 1818 and left for London to study surgery under Sir William Blizard. Afterwards, he spent the following three years travelling the continent between stints as an observer at the medical schools of Edinburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Göttingen, Hamburg, Copenhagen and those of France and Italy.

Graves had an exceptional talent for languages, and while in continental Europe he was imprisoned for ten days in Austria when travelling on foot without a passport; the authorities thought him to be a German spy, none of them believing that an Irishman could speak their language so well. Continuing his travels, in the Swiss Alps, Graves became acquainted with the painter Joseph Mallord William Turner. They travelled and sketched together for several months, eventually parting company in Rome.

On his way from Genoa to Sicily, Graves saved a ship and its mutinous crew by assuming command during a storm in the Mediterranean. During a gale the vessel sprang a leak, the pumps failed, and the crew attempted to abandon ship: Graves holed the one lifeboat with an axe, declaring to the crew, "let us all be drowned together, it is a pity to part good company", then proceeded to repair the pumps with leather from his own shoes, so saving the ship and all aboard.

Graves returned to Dublin in 1821, setting up his own medical practice and introducing new clinical methods that he had witnessed on his travels to the Meath Hospital and the Park Street school of medicine which he helped found. Graves insists that "... mere walking the hospital must go. The Edinburgh system, in which the teacher interrogates the patient in a loud voice, the clerk repeats the patients' answer in a similar voice, the crowd of students round the bed, most of whom cannot see the patient, hears all this and makes notes, is of no use. Students must examine patients for themselves under the guidance of their teachers, they must make suggestions as to diagnosis, morbid anatomy and treatment to their teacher who will discuss the cases with them".

In recognition of his achievements in education, Graves was named Regius professor of the Institute of Medicine in Trinity College. With William Stokes he edited the Dublin Journal of Medical and Chemical Science from 1832 to 1842, a journal he had founded with Sir Robert Kane (1809-1890). His lasting fame rests chiefly on his Clinical Lectures, which were a model for the day and recommended by none other than Armand Trousseau (1801-1867), who suggested the term Graves' disease.

All works by Graves are sought after and rare.


A feast of articles chiefly on topography without as the author states: "any thought of publication, just to pass away time, at a period of life when the writer suffered much from insomnia". The underlying theme of the articles is the scenic beauty and grandeur of mountain, river, lake and sea. They include notices of: Moyne Abbey; Killala - The Mouth of the Moy; The Wreck of the Arethusa; Enniscrone now and then; Antiquities of Kilglass Enniscrone; From Bunree to Barnacolleen; Pullaneeasleykey; Skreen; Dromore West; The Great Nangle of Skreen; Ballina; Ard na Ree; Foxford; The Grave of Michael Davitt, Straide; Meelick Round Tower; Swinford; Banada; Cnoc na Shea, etc.


Carty 63.

Arthur Griffith (1871-1922), political theorist, and statesman was born in Dublin and educated by the Christian Brothers at Strand Street. He trained as a printer and joined the Gaelic League and I.R.B. before going to South Africa in 1897. On his return the following year he edited The United Irishman and founded Cumann na nGaedheal, a nationalist organisation which eventually became Sinn Féin. He headed the Irish delegation to London in 1921 along with Michael Collins that negotiated the Treaty, and vehemently defended the 'signing' in the Debates that followed. It is stated that he died of a broken heart on the outbreak of the Civil War. The series of articles on the Resurrection of Hungary originally appeared in The United Irishman during the first half of 1904. Griffith's objective was to point out to his fellow-countrymen that the alternative to armed resistance to the foreign government of this country was not acquiescence in usurpation, tyranny, and fraud. It laid the foundations for what became the 'Sinn Féin' policy, and indeed may be said to have significantly influenced the course of Irish history.


COPAC locates 3 copies only. WorldCat 1.

Listed in O'Donoghue who states her maiden name was Gibson.


THE LEFROY COPY


Anna Maria Hall (1800-1881), a native of Dublin, was brought to Wexford in 1806, where she lived.
and mixed a good deal with the country people until the age of fifteen, when she was taken to London by her mother. In 1824 she married Samuel Carter Hall (from Cork), who collaborated with her on this work. She wrote plays, sketches, short stories and novels and her works were immensely popular both in England and Ireland.

An anthology of Irish bardic poems, together with a selection of Turlough Carolan's poetry. The poems are presented in the original Irish, with English translations, and descriptive notes are added in each case.

The contents includes: Bernard Shaw and his printers by James Shand; Sir Ambrose Heal on Booksellers’ Trade-cards of the 17th century; the Last Days of Charles Keene by James Thorpe; The River Books of Robert Gibbins by Thomas Balston; Douglas Newton on recent Paintings of Plastics by Edward Wadsworth.

COPAC locates 8 copies only. WorldCat 1.

See items 70, 172, 407 & 424.

Henry Chichester Hart was born in Dublin of a Donegal family, his father being Sir Andrew S. Hart, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. At the age of seventeen he began a botanical survey of his beloved county, which he continued intermittently until 1898, when he published his well-known *Flora of the County Donegal*. Hart took his degree (B.A.) in Dublin University in experimental and natural science; later he turned to Elizabethan literature, and edited several plays for the 'Arden Shakspere', and Ben Jonson's works for the 'Standard Library'. But it was his arduous work in exploring Ireland that causes his name to stand high in the annals of Irish botany. He was a man of magnificent physique, a daring climber and a tireless walker, and though his pace was usually too fast for exhaustive work, he missed little, and penetrated to places where very few have followed him. Of all the botanical explorers whom A. G. More enlisted in the preparation of the second edition of *Cybele Hibernica*, Hart was the most active, searching mountain-ranges, rivers, lakes, islands, and coasts in order to determine the distribution of rare flowering plants. He was also a good ornithologist and folklorist. Hart did not confine himself to Ireland, but was a member of a geological expedition to Palestine under Prof E. Hull, and was botanist to the British Polar Expedition under Nares.

Exceedingly rare book of which the greater part of the edition was unfortunately destroyed by fire during the Easter Rebellion, 1916. With appendix of Irish plant names and plant lore.


176. HAYES, Richard. Interest at One View, Calculated to a Farthing; At 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 per Cent. For 10001, to 11, for one Day to 96 Days; and for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 Months. With Rules and Examples to cast up Interest at any Rate, by the said Tables. With a Curious Table, Whereby Standard Gold and Silver in Bars, is compared with the Courses of Exchange Between Amsterdam and London. Also tables for reducing the most common Gold Coins to pounds and the Contrary; being very useful in receiving and paying Monies. The eighteenth edition, with additions. Carefully calculated and examined from the press, by Richard Hayes. Dublin: Printed by R. Smith, 1812. Square 16mo. pp. 347. Worn full calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. Minor surface loss on lower cover. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €365


IN FINE BAYNTUN RIVIERE BINDING

See items 178 & The Heaney Limited Editions [items 179-187].


Includes Heaney's essay titled Writer at Work and his poem The Forge.

**€65**

**SIGNED LIMITED EDITION**


A most attractive production, hard to find in spite of the large edition.

**€1,250**

**SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY**


A fine copy in fine dust jacket.

Brandes and Durkan A34.

A splendid version from the Irish by this acclaimed Nobel winning poet with superb two colour typography. This beautiful production from Field Day is a much sought after book, and especially rare when signed.

**€875**

**SIGNED LIMITED EDITION**


**€675**

**SIGNED LIMITED EDITION**


**€950**
LIMITED EDITION SIGNED


Brandes and Durkan A72.

The great relic of English literature is the epic Beowulf. The poem is in West Saxon but was originally composed in a northern or midland dialect. There are many theories as to its origins and composition. It probably developed into a saga in Northumbria in the 7th century and in the 8th it attained its present unity with the central heroic figure of Beowulf.

Most of the characters in the events in Beowulf are mentioned in history or folklore, chiefly in the Scandinavian legends. Beowulf himself is reputedly an historical figure, warrior of one of the Kings of Denmark (like our own Fionn and the Fianna who were said to be historical but about whom a band of legends grew up).

The main events in the poem occurred in the 6th century. It is a mixture of folk tale, hero legend and the poet's imagination of a noble character. This new translation by Seamus Heaney was met with great critical acclaim when first published in 1999.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


€1,650

Heaney's Squarings first appeared in Seeing Things, published in 1991. On the page the poems are squarish in shape, made up of twelve lines, in four three-line stanzas. The poems are organised into subdivisions of four dozens, named Lightenings, Settings, Crossings, and Squarings. Le Witt responded to the poetry by making forty-eight drawings in the summer of 2003, each six inches square. The works build on underlying grids of straight and not-straight (wavy) lines, either horizontal or vertical, in four schemes. The book, designed by the publisher Andrew Hoyem, is correspondingly squarish, with a page size of 255 x 275mm. The poetry was handset in a square area, the same size as the drawings opposite. The binding was done by hand in the Arion bindery using gray cloth over boards, bearing a design that is an enlarged reference to the straight and curved lines underlying the Le Witt drawings, and enclosed in a darker gray cloth slipcase.

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY


Heaney's translation of Antigone was first performed at the Abbey Theatre in Dublin in 2004.

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED


COPAC locates 2 copies only.

"ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOKS EVER PRODUCED"

Quarter brown morocco over bevelled cloth boards, richly decorated in gilt. Flat spine, elaborately tooled in gilt with interlacing Celtic design at spine ends, title in gilt in centre. Some minor foxing. A very nice copy. Extremely rare.

€13,850

COPAC locates 5 copies only in England. The NLI copy is lacking all photographs.

Dr. William Despard Hemphill was probably the most ambitious of all of these early Irish amateur photographers. A surgeon who lived at Clonmel, he produced a large number of stereoscopic photographs, taken during the summers of 1857 and 1858, of Clonmel and the surrounding countryside. He had the idea of producing a book on the area illustrated by mounted stereographs. He had been encouraged to do this by friends of his - many of whom came from the landed gentry - who were interested in acquiring copies of his photographs. Prominent among these friends was a Mrs. Osborne of Newtown Anner, a large house near Clonmel (ancestor of George Osborne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Second Lord of the Treasury of the United Kingdom). The completed book was dedicated to this lady "for her admiration of photography".

Books containing original mounted photographic illustrations were not new at this time, it was the only way of having photographs in printed books, as no satisfactory method had been devised up to this time of reproducing photographs. The most famous of such books was probably Fox Talbot's 'Pencil of Nature' produced in parts in 1844. Hemphill was the first man, however, to consider the publication of a book with stereoscopic photographs. It did not work out that way in practice however. Less than a year before Hemphill was able to complete his book, another, on Tenerife by Professor Piazzi Smyth, appeared. Piazz Smyth was the Astronomer Royal for Scotland but was better known for his researches into the Great Pyramid in Egypt, claiming its construction had some astrological mystical significance, his rather disrespectful nick-name being "The Great Pyramidiot".

Hemphill insists that the photographs in his book were taken before Smyth's. The latter was able to get his book into print in faster time because it was much smaller, it contained approximately only twenty illustrations compared with over eighty in the book on Clonmel. It came complete with a special folding stereo viewer which allowed the stereographs to be viewed on the book pages.

Hemphill's book was published in 1860 by William Curry of Upper Sackville Street, the photographs being produced in London from Hemphill's negatives. As well as Clonmel it contained views of Lismore, Cahir, Cashel, Holycross, Mitchelstown and a series of nineteen country seats. Originally it appears to have been brought out in parts, a label on one of the stereo cards states that the book was published in numbers, each containing four views and selling for five shillings each. He mentions in his introduction that shortly after his visits to Cashel and Holycross, in 1857, these places were visited by the London Stereoscopic Company and others. The frontispiece of the book depicts
him and his camera on the Rock of Cashel, posing beside the round tower.

Hemphill's photographic book was a most magnificent and elaborate production for its time and it was Hemphill's own opinion that it was "one of the most beautiful photographic books ever produced". Copies are extremely rare, one suspects it was only distributed to the photographer's landed gentry friends and was never generally available to the public. No complete copy has turned up for sale in decades.


Written by Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh (1585-1666) of that celebrated learned family who were historians and antiquarians of Hy Fiachrach in north Connaught. Dubhaltach was educated at Redwood by the MacEgans and was a contemporary of Roderic O'Flaherty and Dr. John Lynch. He was employed by Ware who was indebted to him for much of the information which enabled him [Ware] to acquire his place as the distinguished Irish scholar of the seventeenth century. For his services Ware never credited this celebrated Irish antiquary who, for his massive contribution to our history, genealogy and literature surely deserves a place in the ranks of our greatest Celtic scholars. [See our edition of The Great Book of Irish Genealogies in our publication section at end].


A MONUMENTAL WORK


The Plantation of Ulster has had a deep influence on the development of Irish society, and its religious
and political consequences are still very relevant to modern Ireland. The contents of this volume may be described in general as a compilation from State Papers relating to the Plantation. As a complete account of how it was caused, planned and carried out, this work is accurate and authoritative, and it has not yet been superseded by any later work.

193. HOCKNEY, David. Hockney's Alphabet. Drawings by David Hockney. Written contributions edited by Stephen Spender. With 26 colour drawings, one for each letter of the alphabet by David Hockney. London: Faber and Faber for the AIDS Crisis Trust, 1991. First edition. Folio. Original yellow buckram, titles to spine in blue and gilt. Housed in the publisher's grey cloth slipcase. This signed limited edition is specially bound in yellow buckram and signed by Hockney and Spender. The book was issued in a trade edition, and two limited editions - the present edition (limitation number not stated) and a deluxe limited edition of 300 copies bound in quarter vellum. A fine copy in grey cloth slipcase. €650


It was a collaborative effort, created to raise money for the AIDS Crisis Trust. Spender invited several British and American writers to contribute with texts that could accompany Hockney's specially drawn alphabet. Writers who contributed include several Faber authors such as William Golding, Seamus Heaney, Ted Hughes, and Kazuo Ishiguro, as well as Ian McEwan, Iris Murdoch, and Gore Vidal; Norman Mailer declined, but his "letter refusing seemed such a good model for Polite Rejection" that it was nonetheless published as his contribution (Preface).

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

194. HOGAN, David [Frank Gallagher]. The Four Glorious Years. Illustrated. Dublin: Irish Press, 1953. First edition. pp. [xi], 404. Blue cloth, title in gilt on spine. Signed by the author with his pseudonym David Hogan on the title page. Also signed by the author Frank Gallagher (pseud. David Hogan) on Irish Press complimentary slip. Tipped on to front flyleaf is a publisher's Christmas card with an inscription from Frank and Anna Fahey to Ken Ryan, who have also inscribed the titlepage. A very good copy. Scarce. €375

Covering the period 1918-22, the most formative years in modern Irish history. The author, who participated in what he describes covers the long chain of events in great detail without bitterness and with much humour. This work is unique, containing many hitherto unpublished facts.

195. HOGAN, James. Ed. by. Letters and Papers relating to The Irish Rebellion between 1642-

Edited from the Rawlinson Ms B. 507 in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It is accepted that the collection was compiled at the insistence of Arthur Annesley, First Earl of Anglesey, and was part of the material used by him in his manuscript *History of the Late Commotions and Troubles in Ireland*, a work now apparently lost.


In this work Dr. Hughes gives an account of the problems that arose when the organisation of the Christian Church, imported from the urban bureaucracy of the Roman Empire, had to be adapted to the heroic society of early Ireland.


See items 201 & 204.
BOUND BY RIVIERE

201. HYDE, Douglas. A Literary History of Ireland. From the earliest times to the present day. With frontispiece. London: Fisher Unwin, 1899. First edition. pp. xviii, 654. Title printed in red and black. Bound in white calf by Riviere. Title and author in gilt direct on spine; turn-ins ruled in gilt and with binder's name stamped on lower margin; blue, green, gold and white marbled endpapers. Green and gold endbands; blue silk marker. From the library of James Montgomery Byng Wright with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown. Top edge gilt. A fine copy. €375

This is undoubtedly Hyde's greatest work, which surveys the entire tradition of Irish language writing, its diversity and importance from the earliest times to the nineteenth century. This massive achievement did much to refute the uninformed and foolish assertions of T.C.D. dons J.P. Mahaffy and Robert Atkinson in their submissions to the Palles Commission on Intermediate Education (1899), where they claimed the Irish language had no literature worthy of the name.

Mounted on lower pastedown is a photographic copy of a printed letter from Edward MacLysaght, Chief Herald and Genealogical Officer of Ireland stating that James Montgomery Byng Wright of Auchenellan is the son of Byng Montgomery Wright and Agnes MacFarlane Clark, "that the said Agnes McFarlane Clark was the daughter of James Clark and Katharine King; that the said Katharine King was the great-great-granddaughter of Edward King, first Earl of Kingston; that the said Edward King was the son of Sir Henry King, third Baronet, and Isabella Wingfield; that the said Isabella Wingfield was the great-great-granddaughter of Richard Wingfield and Honoria, daughter of Teig O'Brien of Smithstown; and the said Teig O'Brien was the son of Murrough the Tanis, descended in the direct male line from Dermot, King of Munter, great-grandson of Brian Boraimhe, High King of Ireland”.


Not by the former President of Ireland, but another Douglas Hyde.


Dedicated by Hyde to Lady Gregory. She was proud of her fine library at Coole, and treasured her presentation copy from Hyde: “packed back and front to overflowing, there are two of many books given to me by the poet-scholar Douglas Hyde, written in the language he did so much to restore to honour. One of these Abhráin atá Leagtha ar an Reachtúire. Songs ascribed to Raftery, poems of I think the last of the Wandering poets of Ireland, who was yet, a hundred years ago, making songs that are still loved and sung. The book is dedicated to me, the legends and poems were in part gathered by me. His name is held in high honour, there was a great gathering at his burying place when we put a stone with his record over his yet remembered grave, though his life was but a hard one: as he tells - Going West on my journey, With the light of my heart; Weak and tired, To the end of my road ... ”.

205. [ILLUMINATED ADDRESS] Illuminated Address: At a Meeting of the Committee of The National Club, Rutland Square. Held May 7th 1888, the following Resolution Proposed by Mr. J.P. Smyth, T.C. Seconded by Mr. John Mallen and unanimously adopted. “That the Committee of the National Club do adjourn this, their first meeting since the death of Alderman John Nagle, as a mark of respect ... From the time of his Election to the Committee Alderman Nagle was constant in his attendance and most assiduous in looking after the welfare of the Club and all here will miss his genial and kindly countenance and cheering words”, signed by the Secretary J. Delaney. Illuminated by T. Fitzpatrick to an oval design with an interlacing Celtic border and vignettes of a Celtic Cross, Round Tower, Ruined Abbey and an Irish Wolfhound. 53 x 45cm. Border in need of restoration, otherwise in very good condition. €375


In May, 1935 Eamon De Valera instructed John J. Hearn, the Law Officer of the Department of External Affairs, to prepare the heads of a new constitution to replace that of the 1922 Free State Constitution. In preparing the various drafts, he conferred with the leaders of the various religious denominations. Under the Constitution, the new title of the state became Eire (Article 4). It affirmed the unity of the country, stating that "the national territory consists of the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas" (rescinded by the Good Friday Agreement). The Irish Constitution, which was published on 1 May 1937, met with a hostile reaction from the British press, but did not unduly disturb their government. It was approved by the Dail on 14 June and
submitted to the people of Ireland in a referendum held on 1 July, the same day as the general election. The result was a massive majority for both the referendum and Fianna Fail.


Carty 92a.
A selection of editorials by leading members of the I.R.B. With articles on: The Flowing Tide; Men and Arms; The Fenian Movement; Concessions be Damned!; The Language; Robert Emmet; Johnny Bull Crón; The Teaching of History; Not Peace but a Sword; The Irish Volunteers, etc.

211. [IRISH GIRLS HOCKEY TEAM] Irish Free State Girls Hockey Team 1925. Press Photograph of the Girls Irish Free State Hockey team in practice during their visit to Philadelphia October 24th, 1925. Names are given on verso: Capt. Irish Cummins, Irene McCullagh, Dorothy McCann, Helen Dilworth, T. Dilworth, Elsie Steen, Mabel Fudger, Mrs. Bruand, I. deBromhead, Beth Shillington, Mrs. Charters, Ethel Williams, Nora Livingston, Miss McKisck, Miss Winifred Drury. Original Press Photo (255 x 203mm). In fine condition. €175


The contents includes: Agriculture in Ireland; Art in Ireland; Irish Athletics from the National standpoint [G.A.A.]; Archaeology; The Beet Sugar Industry; The Brewing Industry; The British Empire; The Catholic Church in Ireland; The Church of Ireland-Protestant (Rev. J.O. Hannay); Celtic Mythology; An Irish Consular Service; Consumption; Biotailte; Distilling in Ireland (translation); The Irish Drink Bill; Early Irish Trade and Commerce; Electricity and the Irish Revival; The Fauna of Ireland; The Feis Ceoil; Finance; Flax Growing; The Flora of Ireland; The Gaelic League; Geology of Ireland; Some Old Dublin Industries; The I.A.O.S. and the Co-operative Movement; Insanity; Intermediate Education; The Industrial Movement; The Irish Language; The Language and Literature; Irish Music; Irish Musical Instruments; The Methodist Church; Milling in Ireland; The Modern Aspect of Irish Music; A National Civil Service; The Poor Law; The Irish Poplin Industry; Popular Credit; The Irish Poultry Trade; Presbyterian Church in Ireland (Rev. D. Stewart); Irish MSS.; Science in Ireland; Sinn Fein-[Constitution]; Technical Instruction; Technical Instruction for Ireland; Tobacco growing in Ireland; Transit; Unionism; University Situation; The Boglands; The Irish Woollen Industry; To the Women of Ireland; The Year's Drama; The Year's Literature.


One advert states "NO JEWS Connected with our Business. Only IRISH Tailors employed. THE IRISH TWEED HOUSE. Cash Tailoring Co., 4 Capel Street, Kingstown".

216. IRWIN, Henry. M.D. A Record of Cholera Asiatica as it occurred in Sligo, During the Months of August and September, 1832; by Henry Irwin, M.D. Physician to the Sligo Fever Hospital and Dispensary; and Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Sligo, 30th September, 1832. Sligo: Printed at "The Sligo Champion" Office, Castle-Street, [1832]. pp. [ii], 10. Original stitched wrappers. Signature of A.B. Cooper on upper cover. Fore edge closely trimmed at head, not affecting text. A fine copy. Extremely rare. €1,250

No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat. Not in TCD or NLI.

Henry Irwin MD was a subscriber to Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland in 1837.

It is not known how it started, but the first signs of the disease were noted shortly after a heavy thunderstorm. A market was being held that day and thanks to the large concentration of people in a comparatively contained space, it struck with a brutal swiftness. A farmer was infected as he mounted his horse on one side of the town and was dead by the time he reached the other. Another man who
attended the funeral of an employee in the morning became ill during the burial and was dead by evening. One family saw six of its members die in the course of a single night. The death rate was so rampant that carpenters ran out of wood for making simple coffins and the dead had to be wrapped in pitched sheets and rolled into mass graves. Local legend has it that some people were buried alive, so great was the haste to dispose of the corpses. Food soon ran out. Farmers refused to come into the town with goods for fear of contracting cholera - and some children reportedly starved to death. Doctors valiantly attempted to stem the outbreak, and had to contend with widespread ignorance about the disease. The events of 1832 would scar Sligo for generations, and the suffering of those who survived would be exacerbated by the Great Potato Famine, which struck just thirteen years later.

Bram Stoker (the author of Dracula) had his macabre imagination fired by his mother Catherine Thornley, Sligo woman, who told stories of coffin makers knocking on doors in the night looking for corpses and of victims being buried alive.


WITH SUPERB HAND-COLOURED PLATES

Sir William Jardine, 7th Baronet of Applegirth, Dumfriesshire (1800-1874), Scottish naturalist is best known for his editing of a long series of natural history books, *The Naturalist's Library*.

Jardine was a co-founder of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and contributed to the founding of the Ray Society. He was "keenly addicted to field-sports, and a master equally of the rod and the gun". While ornithology was his main passion, he also studied ichthyology, botany and geology, writing a work on burrows and traces, the *Ichnology of Annandale*, his ancestral estate. His private natural history museum and library are said to have been the finest in Britain.

Jardine made natural history available to all levels of Victorian society by editing and issuing this edition of the hugely popular forty-two volumes of *The Naturalist's Library* (1848-1850). The series was divided into four main sections: Ornithology (14 volumes), Mammalia (13 volumes), Entomology (7 volumes), and Ichthyology (6 volumes); each prepared by a leading naturalist. James Duncan wrote the insect volumes. The artists responsible for the illustrations included Edward Lear. Our set has two supplementary volumes: The Human Species by Lieut. Col. Chas. Hamilton Smith, and A General History of Humming-Birds by W.C.L. Martin.
Each volume features a frontispiece and introduction devoted to the life of an eminent naturalist, with good biographies for example of Sir Joseph Banks and François Péron, as well as John Ray, Thomas Pennant and Thomas Bewick.

Sir William Jardine was born in 1800 and developed a keen interest in natural history during his childhood on Jardine Hall, a magnificent estate in Dumfriesshire. A gifted anatomist, Jardine travelled widely in search of specimens for his private museum, beginning with a three year investigation into the life cycle of British salmon and trout. Further adventures took him throughout continental Europe and later the Caribbean. Through these travels and his ceaseless correspondence with fellow naturalists across the globe, Jardine's museum became one of the significant British private natural history collections of the era, boasting over 6,000 species of birds alone. The Naturalist's Library was an immensely successful publication, and offered the general public a beautiful and informative encyclopaedia of the natural world at an affordable price. Jardine wrote 15 of the volumes himself, and contributed many of the biographical introductions in the series. The work is renowned for the quality of the steel engravings by William Home Lizars, the brother of Jardine's wife Jean.


Material of political and military interest dealing with the many thousands of Irishmen who served in Irish regiments with the Spanish armies in the Low Countries from the year 1587 (when an Irish contingent under Captain Stanley went over from the English army to the Spaniards), down to the end of the seventeenth century. This massive work provides an important insight into the military careers on the Continent of such noted Irishmen as; Colonels Richard Bourke, Henry O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill, Hugh O'Donnell, Owen Roe O'Neill, Patrick Preston, and many more besides. One section relates to the regiments which served there under James II.


It is now almost four centuries since Brother Michael O Cleirigh and his team began at the Convent of Donegal to arrange the materials of what is called the Annals of the Four Masters [see our edition in our Publications section at end] - one of the most remarkable monuments in Ireland's literary history. He was born about 1590 and was a descendant of the illustrious and learned family of O Cleirigh, who were scholars and professors of history to the O Donnell's, Chiefs of Tír Conaill.

223. JOYCE, James. Dubliners. London: Grant Richards, 1914. First edition. pp. 278. Original red cloth with gilt lettering. Of a total of 1250 copies, this is one of only 746 copies bound by Richards, the remaining 504 were sent to America for the edition published by Huebsch. Spine lightly but evenly faded. Prelims lightly foxed, spotting to fore-edges. A very good copy of a very scarce book. €7,850

Slocum and Cahoon A8.

A collection of fifteen short stories written by Joyce over a three year period (1904-1907). Difficulties in finding a publisher and Joyce's initial refusal to alter any passage thought to be objectionable kept it from being published until 1914. When Joyce first submitted his proposal for this collection to Grant Richards he wrote: "I do not think that any writer has yet presented Dublin to the world. It has been a capital of Europe for thousands of years, it is supposed to be the second city of the British Empire. From time to time I see in publisher's lists announcements of books on Irish subjects so that I think people might be willing to pay for the special odour of corruption which, I hope, floats over my stories".

In May 1906, Joyce clearly stated his overall purpose and design in writing the stories: "My intention was to write a chapter of the moral history of my country and I chose Dublin for the scene because that city seemed to me the centre of paralysis. I have tried to present it to the indifferent public under four of its aspects: childhood, adolescence, maturity and public life. The stories are arranged in this order. I have written it for the most part in a style of scrupulous meanness and with the conviction that he is a very bold man who dares to alter in the presentment, still more to deform, whatever he has seen and heard".

SCARCE FIRST EDITION


Slocum & Cahoon A24

Pomes Penyeach contains thirteen poems, beneath each poem is printed in italics the place and year of composition.

Sylvia Beach and the author were in agreement that this book should be printed as "cheaply" as possible, consistent with the book's title and brilliant concept. The original price was a shilling (twelve francs). Just as Greek blue was James Joyce's colour of choice for Ulysses, an even more special colour Irish-Calville Apple, was chosen for this edition: "Colors were emblematic and symbolic for Joyce, who was very particular about this shade of green, which unfortunately fades fast!" (Sylvia Beach and The Lost Generation, page 263).

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY JOYCE


Slocum & Cahoon A32.

Signed Joyce material is now very scarce. This, the section of Finnegans Wake which personifies the River Liffey, is particularly desirable.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


Slocum & Cahoon 49.
Joyce's last and most innovative work in a style which he referred to as "great part of every human experience is passed in a state which cannot be rendered sensible by the use of wide-awake language, cut and dry grammar and go ahead plot". Throughout the 'Wake' (as in a dream), the characters appear in many guises and undergo numerous transmutations that range from the mythological to the geographical. As to the exact identity of the dreamer (or dreamers), there is speculation and mystery. Possibilities are that the dreamer is Humphrey Chimpden Earwicker or one of his family members, or his mystic avatar, Finn MacCool; or the dreamer is Joyce himself, or the reader, or Joyce and the reader together. Any and all combinations may be possible. Joyce began writing *Finnegans Wake* in 1922, the same year *Ulysses* was published. Compared to that book, *Finnegans Wake* "took longer to write, was conceived and executed under a greater range of symbolic and mythic guidelines, was dictated to more famous amanuenses, among them Samuel Beckett, was used as a weapon of revenge by Joyce, who mocked in it the people who had offended him in short, it was the inscription on the walls of eternity of James Joyce's feelings, his prejudices and his obsessions" (*The Scandal of Ulysses*, 55). "Joyce insisted that each word, each sentence had several meanings and that the 'ideal lecteur' should devote his lifetime to it, like the Koran" (Connolly, *The Modern Movement*, 81).


COPAC locates 3 copies only. No copy on WorldCat. Lady Kane is credited with the authorship of this modest but accurate work, first published anonymously in 1833. She became the wife of Sir Robert Kane, an important figure in Irish science and economics, and author of *The Industrial Resources of Ireland*. The present work, although modest, is accurate; the localities for plants were supplied by John White, assistant gardener at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens. Author identified from Halkett and Laing.


The Centenary Edition of the *History of '98* is dedicated by the Author to all Irishmen at Home and Abroad who Love their Native Land.
231. KEMPIS, Thomas. The Imitation of Christ In four books. A New Translation from the original Latin to which are added Practical Reflections and a Prayer at the end of each Chapter. With Devotions for Mass. Cork: W. Egan & Sons Ltd. n.d. (c.1952). pp. x, [1], 12-640. Black cloth. All edges red. A very good copy. €75

LIMITED TO 250 COPIES ONLY
SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM BRENDAN KENNELLY


On a previous copy of this item in our Catalogue 89 (Summer 2009) was the following inscription by Rudi Holzapfel "Very rare one of 250(?)", dated 18th March, 1964.

IN FINE BINDING


See items 233 & 237.


The Society was established in May 1967 for the collection, recording, study and preservation of material relating to the history and antiquities of County Kerry. The Society also publishes a Journal and Magazine on an annual basis.


Contents include: The Lakes of Killarney; Routes to Killarney; Touring the Lakes District; Mountain Climbing; Boating on the Lakes; Cycling and Walking Tours; South Kerry - the Waterville Promontory; The Dingle Peninsula; North Kerry - Tralee, Listowel and Ballybunion; Golf Links in Kerry; Fishing in Kerry; Hotels in Kerry; etc.

236. [KERRY'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM] Kerry's Fighting Story 1916-1921. Told by the

With detailed chapters on: The formation of the Volunteers in Kerry; Casement and his arrival at Banna Strand; Easter Week and its aftermath; Kerry's heroes; Election of 1918; Mutiny in Listowel; Sack of Tralee; The Lispole and Headford ambush; In Memory of Thomas Ashe; The Campaign in East, North and West Kerry, etc.

IN FINE RIVIERE BINDING


The FitzGeralds of Ireland are descended from the famous Maurice, son of Gerald who accompanied Strongbow to Ireland at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion. The two main branches of the family were the Dukes of Leinster seated at Maynooth, Co. Kildare, known in history by their titles of Earls of Kildare, and the Munster branch, headed by the Earls of Desmond, the latter were destroyed as a great family during the Elizabethan wars of the late sixteenth century. Garrett Fitzgerald, the 8th Earl of Kildare (d.1513), known as the Great Earl, had an amazing life in Ireland as soldier, Lord Deputy, supporter of Lambert Simnel, political prisoner etc. His expertise in dealing with successive English monarchs, is typified by one incident. When called upon by Henry VII to account for his action in burning the Cathedral at Cashel he frankly replied he only did so because he was told that the Archbishop was inside. It was on this occasion that Henry, on being told that all Ireland could not govern this man, replied "Then let this man govern all Ireland". Garrett's grandson, Thomas Fitzgerald (1513-1537), 10th Earl, known as 'Silken Thomas' renounced his allegiance to the King of England but was captured, and to the consternation of the Irish people, he, together with his five uncles, were hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn in London (thus fulfilling an old prophecy on the fall of the House of Kildare).

238. [KILKENNY THEATRE] Playbill for the Performance (Eighth Night) of Othello and Mask of Comus on Saturday, October 17, 1812. Kilkenny: Printed by P. Kearney. Octavo. Printed on one side only. In very good condition. In manuscript on verso are numbers which one presumes, as there are eight sets of numbers, was the attendance for each night. On the first night there were 101, and on the eighth night there were 173, making a total of 1192 persons who attended the performances. €325

The actors included: Messrs Loughnan, Cummin, Waller, Archbold, Dalton, Rothe, Crampton, R. Power, Corry, Walstein, Connor, etc.


Loosely inserted in both volumes is a listing of prices realised and the names of the purchasers.


Incorporates King's Irish-English Dictionary. It is an excellent reference work on Kerry families and local history.
241. KING, William. The State of the Protestants of Ireland Under the late King James's Government. In which their Carriage towards him is justified, and the absolute Necessity of their endeavouring to be freed from his Government, and of submitting to their present Majesties is demonstrated. With an Appendix of Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Letters, and original Papers, &c. Dublin: Printed by S. Powell, For George Risk at the Shakespear's Head, George Ewing at the Angel and Bible, and William Smith at the Hercules, Booksellers in Dame's-street, 1730. Modern full calf, title in gilt on black morocco letterpieces. Light traces of stain to first gathering. A very good copy. Rare. €275

ESTC T133423. Wing K 538 Sweeney 2674.

King argues: "the absolute necessity of their endeavouring to be freed from his Government, and of submitting to their present Majesties" in a book, a copy of which was found in virtually every 18th century house library throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. Bishop Gilbert Burnet provided a glowing testimonial: "Not only the best book that hath been written for the service of the Government but, without any figure, it is worth all the rest put together". When Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, he had been imprisoned in Dublin Castle in 1689. Contemporary inscription tells us that this copy was purchased for six shillings in 1691.

242. KIRKPATRICK, T. Percy C. History of the Medical Teaching in Trinity College Dublin and of the School of Physic in Ireland. Illustrated. Dublin: Hanna and Neale, 1912. pp. (4), xi, 364. Black cloth, title in gilt on spine. Loosely inserted is an invitation to Professor Widdess from the Provost of TCD and Programme for the Tercentenary of the Regius Chair of Physic in TCD. Also some newspaper clippings and a letter from Neville Chamberlain to the Provost on Royal Irish Constabulary headed paper, dated 25 June 1912. Pasted on to front endpaper is an invitation card to Mr. Thomas Le Fanu dated November 6, 1809 for a Course of Lectures by William Hartigan, M.D. Professor of Anatomy & Surgery, in the University, with wax seal. Notice for the Medico Philosophical Society meeting tipped in with a carbon copy from the minute book of the society. Also tipped in at end is a large folding prospectus for the School of Physic, Winter Session, 1904-1905 listing the Medical Courses with the names of the Professors. Signature of A.F. Dixon in pencil on front pastedown. Top edge gilt. Spine professionally rebacked. A very good copy. €475
Thomas Percy Claude Kirkpatrick (1869-1954) was an eminent Irish physician, historian and writer. He was born in Dublin, son of John Rutherford Kirkpatrick, also a noted physician. Educated at Foyle College, Derry, and Trinity College, Dublin, he became a medical doctor at the age of twenty six. In 1900, he was appointed assistant physician at Dr Steevens' Hospital. Kirkpatrick became a lecturer in anaesthetics at the medical school there, a post he held for forty four years. In 1913 he was appointed governor of the hospital. He was also registrar of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland and for many years consultant at the Lock Hospital. He was an excellent speaker and known for his wit.

243. [KNOCKLONG] Commemorative Programme for 30th Anniversary of the Knocklong Rescue, 1919-1949. Articles by M.J. McManus and others, photos and biographies of Dan Breen, Seamus Robinson, Sean Treacy, Sean Hogan, Dinny Lacey and many others, various poems and songs, list of Tipperary Brigade members etc. Attractive brochure. pp. 32. Quarto. Scarce. €175

The Anglo-Irish War began with the Soloheadbeg ambush of 21 January 1919. Sean Hogan was one of those who took part. When he was captured some months later, his comrades in the 3rd Tipperary Brigade of Volunteers were determined to rescue him. On 13 May they intercepted a train at Knocklong station, where an armed RIC party was taking Hogan for trial. In the ensuing gun battle a constable was killed and Dan Breen was severely wounded, but Hogan was rescued unharmed. The echoes of the battle spread across Ireland within days.


With chapters on: Last Days in the West - Childhood and Youth 1852 - 1880; The Seduction of Union (Marriage 1880-1892); The Discovery of Ireland - Widowhood 1892-1897; Hitching her Wagon to a Star: Yeats comes to Coole: 1897 - 1898; Living off the Land - The Irish Epics and Cathleen ni Houlihan: 1899 - 1902; Laughing at Last: First Plays: 1902 - 1904; Prolific at the Abbey - Theatre Manager and Playwright 1904-1908; Touring with the Abbey - 1911- 1913; etc.


Johann Georg Kohl, the German travel writer came to Ireland in September 1842 "without" as he said himself, "any object in view other than to become acquainted with the country, and to see everything that was interesting and remarkable in it". Kohl was an experienced and astute observer and his widespread travels allowed him to compare Irish conditions with the general European experience. His book on Ireland is therefore an unbiased account from a neutral traveller unlike many of his contemporaries and provides a most valuable insight into the conditions of pre-Famine Ireland.

Landing in Dublin, he found the houses and buildings there much the same as those in English cities. From there he proceeded to Edgeworthstown, on to Athlone, Shannon, Limerick, Kilrush, Tarbert, Tralee, The Lakes, Bantry, Cork, Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford, Belfast, Giant's Causeway, Coast of Antrim - the MacQuillans and MacDonnells, Fair Head, etc.

247. [LAND OWNERS IN IRELAND] Return of Owners of Land of one acre and upwards, in the several Counties, Counties of Cities, and Counties of Towns in Ireland ... Showing the owners alphabetically in each county, their addresses, acres, valuation etc. To which is added a summary for each province and for all Ireland. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1988. pp. viii, 325. Green cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine. A fine copy. €85

Listed are the names of owners, addresses and acreage with valuation in each county in the year 1876.


THE ISABELLA DIGGES LA TOUCHE COPY

Contemporary full sprinkled calf, spine expertly rebacked. Signature of Isabella Digges La Touche, 18 Fitzwilliam Square South, on titlepage. Comment in Latin on final text leaf. A very good copy. Very scarce.


"Thus we have endeavoured to give our readers a view of a performance in which we find much to commend and little to disapprove. If in an instance or two we might hesitate or be inclined to object, our intention is overcome by the good sense, the learning, the judgement, the diligence, the accuracy and the liberality which prevaile the whole. We consider the public as indebted to this author for so instructive and useful a production, which we trust, will have its effect, in concurrence with other aids, towards the destruction of bigotry, superstition, and false science, with all their idle fancies, and childish chimaeras, and thus contribute to the advancement of solid learning, rational religion and virtue. The value of the volume is still greatly enhanced by the engravings, exact and beautiful". - Monthly Review for May and June, 1793.

Isabella Cotter was the daughter of Sir James Laurence Cotter, 2nd Bt. and Isabella Kingston. She married James Digges La Touche, son of William George Digges La Touche. They resided at Sans Souci, County Dublin.

James Digges La Touche was the power behind the original foundation of Booterstown Parish in 1821. A Dublin banker, philanthropist and traveller, he only lived for thirty eight years, most of them in Sans Souci, a fine house, since demolished, and replaced by a modern suburban crescent of pleasing aspect. Near the gates of Sans Souci, in 1927, Kevin O'Higgins, Ireland's Minister for Justice was savagely gunned down and died later.


Thomas James Clarke emigrated to America in his early twenties, where he joined Clan-na-Gael. A few years later he was sent to Britain on an ill-fated and dangerous Fenian mission, and served 15 years in solitary confinement under ferocious conditions. Afterwards he returned to America, and it was only in 1907 that he came to Dublin. He opened a newsagent's shop, which quickly became a centre of IRB activity. The other 1916 leaders insisted that he should be the first to sign the Proclamation, in tribute to his personal history and as a mark of continuity with the Fenian tradition.
LIMERICK'S FIGHTING STORY


The story of three brigades, west, mid and east and their fight against the Occupation Forces.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAWRENCE


The promoters of this guide expresses their gratitude to Dr. Conor McGuire of Claremorris for his massive contribution to this publication. With excellent photography by William Lawrence.


COPAC lists only 4 copies of this, the second edition, it was first published in Ennis in 1780.

John Lloyd was a native of County Limerick. At the age of thirty he migrated to Clare and settled at Furroor in the parish of Dunaha, about four miles south-west of Kilkee, where he opened a Hedge School which he conducted for eight or nine years. In addition to his Tour Lloyd produced an English translation of the Life of Saint Senan of Scattery Island a MS. of which, transcribed by Anthony O'Brien in Dunaha Chapel, Aug. 23, 1780, is in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. There are only two copies extant of the first edition of this work. One was in the possession of the editor T.R. Henn, of Paradise Hill, which was given to him by George Petrie, the other which also belonged to Dr. Petrie, has passed into the Joly Collection in the National Library of Ireland. There is a curious difference between those copies. In the former the verso of p.59 is blank; in the latter there is an advertisement listing the names and addresses of the persons from whom the book could be bought.

THE RARE BEST EDITION

256. LODGE, John Esq. The Peerage of Ireland, or, A Genealogical History of the Present Nobility of that Kingdom. With engravings of their paternal Coats of Arms. Collected from the Public Records; authentic Manuscripts; approved Historians; well-attested Pedigrees; and personal Information. Revised, enlarged and continued to the present time by Mervyn Archdall, Rector of Slane. With list of subscribers. Seven volumes. Dublin: Moore, 1789. Contemporary half calf on marbled boards. Armorial bookplates of Robert Borrowes and Arthur Beresford Cane. Some corners worn and bumped otherwise a very good set. Rare. €1,250

John Lodge, (died c.1774) Deputy Keeper of Bermingham Tower Records, later Deputy Keeper of the Rolls was a celebrated antiquary who first published his Peerage of Ireland in 1754 (4 volumes). The eminent Irish scholar Dr. Reeves said of him: "In the department of Genealogy he was the most distinguished compiler that Ireland has produced". Lodge in the preface states: "The work then, in itself, is the History of all the noble Families, which, at present, compose the Peerage of Ireland, together with those of their descendants, whether existing or extinct, and, as many of their ancestors, from time to time, have had a notable share in the government and transactions of the kingdom, the history thereof, so far as they were engaged, naturally fell within my intended compass, and is faithfully stated". What makes this work most invaluable is that nearly all the records John Lodge consulted were destroyed in the Four Courts in 1922.

Mervyn Archdall is to Lodge, what Harris was to Ware, in as much as he revised and greatly expanded the work from four to seven volumes taking four years to complete his edition. Many of Lodge's valuable notes were left in cipher, and the credit for decoding them lies with Mrs. Archdall, a remarkable woman, who enabled her husband to carry out his extension of this work.

Mr. Rowley Lascelles in his compilation of the Liber Munerum drew largely from John Lodge's collection of manuscripts of the Patent and Close Rolls.

Includes many plates illustrating the Coats of Arms of the Irish peerage.

257. LOVER, Samuel. Autograph letter signed to J.M. Wood Esqr., dated Saturday May 29th (no year). One page quarto in which Lover reminds Wood of the Literary Fund dinner and requesting that he responds to Lover. In a neat and forwarding slanting legible hand. In very good condition. €175
A rare Samuel Lover letter by the famous Irish composer and novelist, who is also remembered as the grandfather of Victor Herbert.


COPAC locates 1 copy only.

The Turf Cutter’s Donkey translated into Irish by Maighréad Nic Mhaicín.


Parnell took up residence with Mrs. Kitty O'Shea in the summer of 1886, her husband Captain O'Shea broke with the Irish party and placed himself at the disposal of Parnell's enemies. Parnell appeared infrequently at the House of Commons and was virtually inaccessible to his lieutenants. He became the centre of attention of the series ‘Parnellism and Crime’ which appeared in ‘The Times’ during 1887, their authenticity not being checked. The series was based on forged letters by a disreputable Dublin journalist, Richard Pigott. A Special Commission was set up that would examine not only the series in The Times but Parnell’s whole career during and after the Land War. On 1st March, when Parnell arrived in the House of Commons, Gladstone led the Liberals in a standing ovation, Parnell having been cleared of all the charges (although finding that he had supported boycotting) by the commission.


The Annals of Inisfallen were compiled on a small island in the lower Lake of Killarney, opposite Ross Castle, where the remains of an abbey are still to be found. There is not much known of their history until they came into the possession of Sir James Ware (1594-1666). These Annals, like those ascribed to Tigernach are preceded by the brief chronicle of universal history in which the early Irish kings make their appearance, and the birth, captivity and escape of St. Patrick are recorded. This is followed by the history of Ireland from A.D. 428 and continues down to the year 1326. An English translation of a portion of the Annals was made for the use of Ware, by that well-known Connaught antiquary Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh, a copy of which is preserved in Trinity College.


This work includes copies of all known inscriptions in the Irish language, whether in Ogham or in the later Half-Uncial script, down to approximately 1200 A.D. Also dealt with are inscriptions found in South Britain and Wales. The author points out in his introduction that this collection "has been compiled in the hope that, when the time is ripe for such discussions, it will supply the epigraphic raw materials". There is also a bibliography for each of the inscriptions. The set is made up of the Four Court's second edition of Vol. I, and the original edition of Vol. II.
BOOK OF INVASIONS


This work is associated with the great learned family of Ó Mhaoil Chonaire. The Leabhar Gabhála, i.e. The Book of the Taking (of Ireland), is more often referred to as the Book of Invasions. It relates the history of Ireland in prehistoric times, when successive colonists were said to have come from the east and settled here. These included the Fir Bholg, the Tuatha Dé Danann, the followers of Neimheadh and Partholón, and the Milesians who came via Spain, conquered Ireland and founded the early Irish clans.


SIGNED BY EAMON DE VALERA AND HIS SUPPORTERS

THE AUTHORITATIVE STORY AS SEEN FROM DE VALERA'S POINT OF VIEW


In the preface Eamon de Valera says: "No matter what the future may hold for the Irish Nation, the seven years - 1916 to 1923 - must ever remain a period of absorbing interest. Not for over two hundred years has there been such a period of intense and sustained effort to regain the national sovereignty and independence. Over the greater part of the period it was the effort of, one might say, the entire nation".

The author bequeathed the royalties from this work to Eamon de Valera.

A unique copy of The Irish Republic, by Dorothy Macardle. This copy with bookplate of the journalist Donal O'Donovan, inscribed to him by Sean T. O Ceallaigh, with signatures of Eamon De Valera, 25-7-58; Erskine Childers; Sean Lemass 14.11.59; Seán Ó Loingsigh [Jack Lynch] 17.2.74 (all on front free endpaper), and also Sean Mac Bride 3.3.62 [on verso of f.e.p.], Robert Molloy 17.2.74, Joe Brennan, Brian Lenihan. Pádraig Ó Fachtna and Charlie Haughey [all Fianna Fail ministers] on half title. A fine collection of Ministerial signatures, rarely seen together. Laid in is a handwritten signed note apparently from W.T. Cosgrave, on embossed note paper, saying 'I would prefer not to be asked to autograph this book'. With a folder of newspaper cuttings of the period [1960s].


Lambert McKenna S.J. (An tAthair Lámhbheartach Mac Cionnaith) (1870-1956) was a Jesuit priest and writer. He was born in Clontarf, and studied in Europe. He collected and edited religious and folk poetry in the Irish language. Working with the Irish Texts Society, he edited the famous Contention of the Bards and many anthologies of Irish bardic poetry and historical works. He was an editor of the Irish Monthly and An Timire. He also served as principal of Belvedere College.

BELFAST SUNDAY SCHOOL POETRY

271. McCOMB, William. The School of the Sabbath; a poem. With engraved frontispiece view of the 'Brown Street Sunday and Day-School, Belfast'. Belfast: Printed by T. Mairs & Co., Donegall-street, and are Sold by the Principal Booksellers in the United Kingdom, 1822. First edition. pp. viii, 144. With half-title and an extra engraved title. Contemporary speckled half-calf over marbled boards, gilt, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece. Slightest of rubbing to extremities, else a fine copy; internally immaculate. With the book-label of Viscountess Lorton to front endpaper. COPAC locates 9 copies only. No published copy located on WorldCat. €675

William McComb (1793-1873) was a Sunday school teacher in northern Ireland known for his poetry and fervent Presbyterianism. This poem in three cantos simultaneously celebrates the land of Erin whilst decrying its people's recent history. The lengthy notes that close
this work digest the author's meaning, and in so doing provide extensive details of the foundation of the Sunday schools across the north of Ireland. Not in Jackson. Johnson 564.


273. McCORMACK, John. An original Photograph of John McCormack. With signed presentation inscription from John McCormack to Best Gibney dated April 1929. 200 x 257mm. In fine condition. €375


Thomas MacDonagh (1878-1916), poet, dramatist and patriot, was born at Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary and educated at Rockwell College. In 1902 he joined the Gaelic League, moving to Dublin in 1908 became the first staff member and assistant head to Patrick Pearse at St. Enda's College at Rathfarnham. Later he became disillusioned with the Gaelic League, as Yeats recorded in his diary. He studied part-time at U.C.D. and wrote the present work as an M.A. thesis, in which he claimed Campion as an author of Irish extraction. A signatory to the 'Proclamation of the Irish Republic', he took part in the Easter Rising as commander of the Volunteers in Jacob's factory. With the other leaders he was condemned to death by a British court-martial, and executed by firing squad on 3 May 1916. A fine association from MacDonagh.

**PRESENTATION COPY FROM AN SEABHAC**


The endpapers are illustrated from drawings of Aran Islanders and Western Types by Miss E.J. Rivers.

**BRIAN FALLON'S COPY WITH HIS MANUSCRIPT REVIEW**


Lloyd George's attempt to secure a final settlement of the demand for Home Rule brought about The Irish Convention (July 1917 - August 1918). As the discussions progressed, the southern unionists and a section of the nationalists coalesced to form a moderate centre which endeavoured to secure agreement. They were defeated by the intransigence of the extreme nationalists and the 'Not an Inch' Unionists, who would not budge from their prepared position.

This study describes how the Convention sat for over eight months, and shows that many of the members were men of character, eloquence and intellectual ability. The debates provide an anthology of Irish political thinking.

279. **MacGEOGHEGAN, The Abbe. & MITCHEL, John.** The History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern. Taken from the most authentic records, and dedicated to the Irish Brigade. With a continuation from the Treaty of Limerick to the Present time by John Mitchel. Illustrated with a coloured frontispiece numerous engravings. Two volumes in one. New York: Sadlier, [1868]. Quarto. pp. (1) 630, (2) xvi, 640. Cont. full green morocco elaborately decorated in gilt, Hibernia with a quill in one hand and touching a harp with the other looking across the ocean within a garland of shamrocks. Morocco bookplate in gilt on front pastedown. Occasional light foxing and scratching to lower cover of binding, otherwise a very good copy. Very scarce. €245

See items 279 & 280.
BOUND BY MOORHEAD OF LIMERICK
WITH EXTREMELY RARE BIOGRAPHY OF SARSFIELD


No copy of the second volume, M.D. Kelly's Major-General Patrick Sarsfield. A Biography and a detailed account of The Defence of Limerick in 1690 on COPAC or WorldCat. No copy in NLI. See illustration on previous page.


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY


284. [MacGRIANNA, Seosamh] Dochartach Dhuibhliona agus Sgéalta í Eile "Iolann Fionn" [i.e. S. Mac Grianna]. Baile Átha Cliath: 6 Sráid Fheárdorcha, n.d. pp. 41. Recent quarter buckram on marbled boards, with original wrappers bound in; title in gilt on black morocco label on spine. A very good copy. €95

COPAC locates 3 copies only.


Crisis with the Irish Language.


A GIFT FROM AN SEABHAC


288. MeMANUS, M.J. An indexed black rexine notebook containing neatly mounted cuttings from his 'This Happened Today' series published in the Irish
Press, where he was literary editor from 1931 to his death 1951. There are about 200 cuttings mounted alphabetically, on all sorts of subjects, mainly but not exclusively Irish. Examples include Charlotte Brooke, Johnston of Ballykilbeg, A Grave in Montmartre [Myles Byrne], 'Charlotte Elizabeth', Count Dan O'Connell, Crossarry, Clontarf (the battle), Churchill in Belfast, A Young Irelander [Martin McDermot], Edward Duffy, John D'Alton, The Phoenix Society, 'Broterre' O'Brien, Rory O'More, A Voyage Ends [John Mitchell], [John] O'Donovan, F.X. O'Brien, Sub Rosa [Sir Henry Wilson and secret assassinations], In the Provost-Marshal's Prison [death of Tone], The Terror [Nov. 1920], Archbishop Troy, Murder Most Foul [the Clancy, O'Callaghan and O'Donoghue killings in Limerick], Trim [the Black-and-Tan raid, Feb. 1921], 'We are not bluffing' [De Valera and the Treaty], St. Valentine's Day, The Portland Vase, William of Orange, The White Cross, etc.

The essays are mostly about 150-200 words, written in an admirable style, pithy and terse, covering the essentials but leaving the reader wanting more. They were widely read, and must have made a significant contribution to the success of the Irish Press in its early years. They have never been reprinted. They probably offered the inspiration for the 'On This Day' series, which ran on Radio Éireann for some years in the 1960s and 1970s.

A unique and most interesting compilation, almost certainly assembled by McManus.  

**SIGNED BY DE VALERA**


The Festival of Lughnasa was one of the four great festivals of ancient Ireland (the others were Samhain, Imbolc and Beltaine), being the celebration of the first fruits of the harvest at the beginning of August, marking the autumn season. It is named after the god Lug, as noted in the ninth century 'Sanas Chormaic'. In the description of the celebration much emerges of the old life of the countryside, and this is a study of the festival as it was celebrated in Ireland in the last two hundred years. The author draws on the popular tradition of the country-people recorded by the Irish Folklore Commission, John O'Donovan's *Ordnance Survey Letters* and other antiquarian journals, etc.

**THE GREAT FITZGERALDS**


The Red Book of the Earls of Kildare is a cartulary containing transcripts of some two hundred documents relating to lands of the Kildare FitzGeralds in Leinster, Munster and Connaught. The entries begin at the close of the twelfth to the early part of the sixteenth century. They were compiled by Philip Flattisbury of Johnstown, near Naas and were completed by him in 1523.


Cardinal Paul Cullen (1803-78) was born at Prospect, Co. Kildare and educated locally at the Shackleton Quaker School in Ballitore and later at the College of Propaganda, Rome, where he was ordained in 1829. From 1832 he was rector of the Irish College there and was an influential agent for the Irish hierarchy. In 1850 he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh and translated to Dublin as
Archbishop in 1852. Cullen used his influence to improve social conditions by constitutional means. He abhorred the Young Ireland and Fenian movements. Nevertheless, his petition to the Crown saved Thomas F. Bourke, the Fenian leader, from hanging. On the other hand, he forbade the use of the pro-Cathedral for the lying-in-state of Terence Bellew MacManus. He was instrumental in the founding of the Catholic University and Newman's appointment as first Rector there. Throughout his life this controversial ecclesiastic remained unaffected by the criticism that he provoked from both Irish and British politicians. He left an indelible mark on the Catholic Church in Ireland. Critics have brought many allegations against Cullen, in particular his fanatical distrust of Young Irelanders; his obsession regarding the Fenians; his want of sympathy with the hardships of the tenant farmers; his restricting of the action of the clergy in politics; his un-national attitude towards the national schools; his narrow concept of university education and his discourtesy to Newman.

This picture of Cardinal Cullen is not authentic according to the author of this work. From his own writings, addresses, the authenticated events of his life and particularly from the letters now being published, a very different Paul Cullen emerges: a man of true stature as the ardent lover of the people of Ireland and mighty figure in the life of Catholic Europe of his time.


Originally published serially in Irish Freedom in 1912, MacSwiney had intended to revise these articles before publishing in book form but died before this could be done. The preface in which he mentions this was partly written and partly dictated on his death-bed in Brixton Gaol at different times during September 1920.

SIGNED BY EAMON DE VALERA


Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork and Officer Commanding Cork No. 1 Brigade I.R.A. died in 1920 on the 74th day of hunger strike in protest at his imprisonment by the British Authorities. He was a full-time organiser for the Irish Volunteers and a close friend of Michael Collins. His long martyrdom was a turning point in the struggle for independence.

Humbly and reverentially dedicated to the Teachers of 1916. Scholarly account of the leaders and events of the Easter Rebellion.


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR


COPAC locates 1 copy only.

John O'Mahony (1816-1877) Fenian, was born in Kilbenehy, Co. Limerick and was educated at T.C.D. He joined the Young Irelanders and took part in the attempted rising of 1848. After the skirmish at Ballingarry O'Mahony fled to France and after several years of poverty he joined John Mitchel in New York. In 1858, in association with Michael Doheny and James Stephens, formed the Fenian Brotherhood, later known as the I.R.B.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY


MANUSCRIPT REGISTER BOOK OF ELIZABETH I

303. [MANUSCRIPT] Elizabeth I. An 18th-century manuscript notebook, small quarto, containing extracts relating to Ireland from the Council Register Book of Elizabeth I. Vol. III - Vol. XVII, July 26, 1577 to June 29, 1601/02. In a neat 18th-century hand, one hundred and twenty seven numbered folios, with dates and page references to the original Registers, followed by a list (seven pages) of Tower Bills (apparently charges for detention and diet of prisoners in the Tower). Titled at front in another hand. The date and page references are in a different ink (now light brown, probably originally red). A little worming on top edge of some pages, not affecting text, otherwise in excellent condition, on good quality laid paper (not watermarked). Bound in full morocco with gilt rules. All edges gilt. €1,450

The entries record the attendance at the Council, with details relating to Irish matters at the close of the seventeenth century, the final decades of the reign of Elizabeth I. The earliest entries refer to the Earl of Kildare, the traitor James Fitzmorris, the Desmondes, execution of The O'Toole, revolt of Viscount Baltinglass, etc., e.g. [p. 17], January 25 1580/1, "to the L. Deputie of Irela nde That forasmuch as Geralde Fitzgarret, sonne to Edward Garrett Lieutenant of her Majesties pensioner is repairing into Ireland he is to have the charge of 50 horse" etc., followed by an entry concerning the Earl of Kildare and a dowry; [p. 41], July 5 1590, "to the L. Depty of Ireland. Ernest suit being made unto Her Majesty and us in the behalf of Phillip Baillie, That whereas he is at this present prisoner in the Castle (of Dublin) there where he hath remained the space of these iiiii yeres and more, being at first committed
only for a time ... Forasmuch as we are very credibly informed ... that he is not a man of very great
importance ... and for that so severe manner of ... continual imprisonment without more apparent matter
disloyalty may breed a great murmure and mislyke among the rest ... we have thought good to praie
and require yr. L. to enter into the due consideration hereof ... when the greatest cause of doubt of
Enemies Invading that Realme shall be past, to set the same ... at liberty, upon good bondes with
sufficient sureties ...”; [p. 77], March 18 1592-3, an accusation of treason against Sir Robert Dillon
Knight, and so on. [p. 115], August 10, 1600, "to the L. Mountjoy. L. Deputy of the Realme of Ireland.
Her Majestie did very well lyke of your purpose to execute Tirlagh McShane O Neile". Finally, an
entry at the foot of p. 125 records that "Queen Elizabeth died on the 24th of March 1602/3".
The compiler is not identified. Evidently he was someone who had access to the original documents.
An insight on the making of Anglo-Irish history at the highest level, from a period when the future of
both realms lay in the balance.

304. [MARKIEVICZ, Countess] Prison Letters of Countess Markievicz (Constance Gore-
Booth). Also poems and articles relating to Easter Week by Eva Gore-Booth and A Biographical
Sketch by Esther Roper. With a preface by President de Valera. Illustrated. London: Longmans,
backstrip. College library stamp. A very good copy. Very scarce. €165

LIMITED TO 50 COPIES ONLY

305. MARLOW, Christopher. Certaine of Ovids Elegies. By C Marlow. Epigrammes and
Elegies. By John Davies and Christopher Marlowe. Two parts in one volume. At Midleborough:
morocco on marbled boards, titled in gilt along spine. Pencil inscription states: "only 25 copies
printed". Edges untrimmed. A very good copy in half morocco clam-shell box. €475

COPAC locates the BL copy only of this edition. Their catalogue entry gives the limitation at 50 copies
only.

In 1599, Marlow's translation of Ovid was banned and copies publicly burned as part of Archbishop
Whitgift's crackdown on offensive material. His Ovid adds to the body of scholarly work in a number
of subfields, including classical influences in English literature, translation, sexuality in literature, early
modern poetry and drama, and Marlowe and his milieu.

306. MAUREL, Rev. Antoine. S.J. The Church and the Sovereign Pontiff: An Analytical
Catechism. An approved translation of the Third French edition corrected, with notes by the Rev.
Patrick Costello, C.C. Ballinasloe. Dublin: James Duffy and Sons, London: Paternoster Row,
1878. 16mo. pp. xxvii, 304. Black cloth, title in gilt on rebacked spine. Presentation inscription to
Rev. J. Leybourne, Carmelite Convent, Aungier Street. Wear to top of spine. A good copy. €45
**IN FINE BINDING**


This is a unique and valuable commentary on the history of Ireland from the Elizabethan to Victorian times. The author has assembled the impressions of visitors to Ireland throughout four centuries, including such eminent people as Edmund Spencer, Arthur Young, William Makepeace Thackeray and Walter Scott.

**308. MAYER, John.** The Sportsman's Directory, or, Park and Gamekeeper's Companion: containing instructions for breeding, feeding, and breaking dogs; hunting and coursing; shooting; fishing, preserving game, and decoys; breeding pheasants, partridges, pigeons, rabbits ... Also, A Description of all Kinds of Poaching; how to Detect Poachers, and to Destroy their Works. Upwards of fifty Valuable Recipes, and Abstracts of the last Game Laws. London: Published by Baldwin and Craddock; Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green; W. Joy; and Swinburne, Walter, and Taylor, 1828. pp. vii, 214, [1]. Green pebbled cloth, title in gilt on maroon morocco label on spine. Light foxing to plate, otherwise a very good copy. €135

COPAC locates 4 copies only.

Illustrations: frontispiece engraved by J. Shury dated 1819. With unsigned wood engravings in text.


Only the BL copy located on COPAC. WorldCat 1.

**EXTREMELY RARE DUBLIN PRINTING**


No copy of this edition located on COPAC or WorldCat. No copy in NLI.

**WHAT KNOWLEDGE OF THE VISUAL WORLD CAN A BLIND MAN HAVE?**
311. **MOLYNEUX, William.** The Case of Ireland's Being Bound by Acts of Parliament in England, Stated. To which is added the Case of Tenures upon the commission of Defective Titles, argued by all the Judges of Ireland. With their Resolutions, and the Reasons of their Resolutions. Dublin: Printed by Joseph Ray, and are to be Sold at his Shop in Skinner-Row, 1698. 12mo. pp. [16], 174, [2]. Contemporary full calf, spine professionally rebacked, title in gilt on burgundy morocco label. Signature of George Meares Maunsell, dated 11th May, 1809, at Merrion Square South, Dublin, on dedication leaf. With six pages of original text (p 49-54) supplied in manuscript. Some notes by Maunsell, when at Oriel College, Oxford at front and rear. Early owner's signature on titlepage. A very good copy. Rare. **€850**

William Molyneux (1656-1698), Patriot and Philosopher, was born at his father's house in New Row, Dublin, educated at Trinity College where he graduated B.A. He went to London to study law at the Middle Temple in 1675, not all that interested in the subject, he spent most of his time at philosophy and applied mathematics. William returned to Ireland three years later and soon afterwards married Lucy Domville, daughter of the Irish Attorney-General. Along with Sir William Petty he formed the Dublin Philosophical Society, the forerunner of the Royal Irish Academy. He posed the famous question: "What knowledge of the visual world can a blind man have?" which baffled and fascinated many 18th century philosophers, including Bishop Berkeley.

The severe laws and restrictions passed for the destruction of Irish trade and commerce moved Molyneux to write this work, which has since rendered his name immortal in our history: *The Case of Ireland Stated*, was first published in 1698. In it he maintained that Ireland and England were separate and independent kingdoms under the same sovereign - that Ireland was annexed, not conquered - "If the religion, lives, liberties, fortunes, and estates of the clergy, nobility, and gentry of Ireland may be disposed of without their privity or consent, what benefit have they of any laws, liberties, or privileges granted unto them by the crown of England ... I have no other notion of slavery but being bound by a law to which I do not consent?". The work was deemed seditious, and so infuriated the English Parliament that they ordered it to be burnt by the common hangman.

George Meares Maunsell (1785-1871) of Ballywilliam, County Limerick, was the son of Daniel Maunsell and Sarah Meares. He married, firstly, Catherine Lloyd, daughter of Thomas Lloyd and Catherine Evans, on 19 December 1817. He married, secondly, Mary Josepha Anne Stopford, daughter of Reverend William Stopford, on 15 October 1833. Maunsell graduated from Oriel College, Oxford, in 1807 with a Bachelor of Arts. He held the office of High Sheriff of County Limerick in 1835. He was also Justice of the Peace for County Limerick.


313. **MOORE, H. Kingsmill.** Reminiscences and Reflections from some sixty years of Life in Ireland. London: Longmans, 1930. First edition. pp. x, 325. Full vellum, covers framed by gilt fillets and a floral roll to a panel design, spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands. Title and author in gilt on black morocco labels in the second and fourth compartments. From the library of Colin Smythe with his bookplate on front pastedown. All edges gilt. A very attractive copy. **€275**

For over half a century Dr. Kingsmill Moore was in close contact with everyone of importance in the Irish Church and State. During the reign of Terror in the South of Ireland 1881 - 1884, as School Inspector, his reminiscences reveal a unique knowledge of events and personalities.

**THE LEFROY COPY**


COPAC locates 2 copies only.

gilt dotted turn-ins and a small gilt lyre to remaining compartments of spine. From the library of Helena Eleanor Moore of Moore Park with her signed bookplate and signature on titlepages dated June, 1809. Light foxing to prelims. Marbled endpapers and edges. A very good set. €575

Moore's work, a translation of the 60 Anacreonata, dedicated to the Prince of Wales. The eroticism, now considered mild, must surely have contributed to the work's contemporary popularity. Lady Helena Eleanor Moore of Moore Park was a daughter of Stephen Moore, 2nd Earl of Mountcashell.


COPAC locates 5 copies only.


318. MORYSON, Fynes. An Itinerary. Containing his ten years travel through the twelve dominions of Germany, Boherland, Switzerland, Netherland, Denmark, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, England, Scotland and Ireland. With plates. Four volumes. Glasgow: MacLehose, 1907. Red cloth, title in gilt on spines. A very good set. Rare. €285

Moryson's account of his travels throughout Europe was published posthumously in London in 1617. Almost one third of that book was devoted to affairs in Ireland. It is an excellent eye-witness account of the final years of Gaelic Ireland, the rebellion of O'Neill and O'Donnell, culminating in the defeat of Gaelic Ireland at Kinsale.


COPAC locates the NLS copy only. See illustration on next page.

LEABHAIR NA LEANBHÁÍ


An early 20th century ABC book, illustrating with wicked humour the travails of the typical British or Anglo-Irish officer of the Indian army.


Goldsmiths'-Kress library of Economic Literature, 19044. COPAC locates 10 copies only.

Thomas Newenham (1762-1831), M.P. for Clonmel in the Irish Parliament of 1798, a leading opponent of the Act of Union. After 1800 his principal residence was in England. In order to enlighten the English on Irish affairs and to assist them in the governing of Ireland, he wrote the above, espousing the resources and capabilities of the country. An advocate of ecumenism he supported Dr. Doyle in promoting the reunion of the Catholic and the Protestant churches. In his correspondence with Dr. Doyle he suggested a conference between ten divines on each side, who should formulate articles of primary importance and obligation as the groundwork of a new catechism. Doyle, however, refused to
adopt his suggestion. In March 1825, Newenham was required to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the state of Ireland. He was however through illness unable to attend, so he laid before the committee a manuscript in which he expressed the opinion that the political claims of the Irish Catholics were well founded, but that concession, though 'still sufficiently safe', would no longer have 'a prominent and effectual tendency to ensure tranquillity in Ireland'.

The contents include: Nature and Efficacy of the Causes which accelerate the Increase of People; Causes which appear to have operated in augmenting the Population of Ireland during the last Century; Circumstances which have tended to frustrate ... the agency of the Causes of a rapid Multiplication of people in Ireland; Remarks of Mr. Young respecting the Population of Ireland - and the defectiveness of the Returns of the Hearth-Money collectors; The Period in which the Population of Ireland doubles; Trade of Ireland, considered with Reference to the Increase of Population of that Country; Digression concerning Absentees Different Branches of the Export and the Import Trade of Ireland; Produce of the Hearth-Tax; The more apparent Causes of the disparity, in Point of Increase, between the Populations of England and Ireland, etc.


No Copy located on COPAC. NLI holding volumes I & II.

Issued monthly, continuously numbered. Includes poetry, reviews (particularly of books for children, an unusual feature), much local material and topography, essays, historical anecdotes. The opening editorial says, "I shall make it my study, to admit nothing into my Magazine, but what shall either afford profitable Instruction, or rational Amusement. Anything that can tend to rectify the judgement or mend the heart shall be freely admitted. For which reason I shall prefer to all others, such pieces as conduces to the glory of God, in the highest, the cultivation of Peace on earth and Goodwill in all Mankind. As political disputes seldom tend to those good purposes, all Politics must be totally inadmissible ...".

Authors generally not named; correspondence to be directed to James Delap, No. 3, Metcalf-Court, Fishamble-St.


€65


COPAC locates 5 copies only.

€135

WITH HOLOGRAPH POEM


€95


ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF MICHAEL Ó CLÉIRIGH


With a feast of articles by the leading scholars and academics of their day: Golden Age of The Franciscans; Muintir Ghadhra; O'Clery's in West Mayo; Irish Students in Louvain; Fr. Christopher Cusack and the Irish College of Douai; Eoghan Ruadh MacUilliam óg Mhic an Bhaird; Irish Hagiography; Geinealaigh Clairene hAodhagáin; Where was Iverns, etc.

Also included is a list of the writings of Michael Ó Cleirigh.

The contributors were: Myles Dillon, L.S. Gogan, Ludwig Bieler, Tomás de Bháldraithe, Seán Ó Súilleabháin, Gerard Murphy, Brendan Jennings, Pádraig Ó Móghráin, Eleanor Knott, R. Dudley Edwards, Canice Mooney, Cuthbert McGrath.


A spirited attack on Redmond's contention that Asquith's Home Rule Bill was better than Grattan's Constitution.


SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR


336. Ó CADHAIN, Máirtín. Two Autographed Letters in Irish Signed from Máirtín Ó Cadhain to Pádraig Ó Siochhradha dated 5th March 1965 (4 page octavo, 3 Gairdíní na Gréine, Dartraí), and 27th September 1967 (1 page quarto, 3 Gairdíní na Gréine, Dartraí). In the first letter he discusses correcting end-of-term essays "It is a Sacramental Penance at the onset of Lent". He also goes on to discuss the Irish Language "The Irish Language is a Laughing Stock. A Laughing Stock in that no one believes that there is any sense in it. D. Ó Súilleabháin, Ó Laoire, Ó Móráin or Mac an Bheatha are writing to me and Misneach. I am not nor was I ever interested in being the leader of anything". He goes to state that he would only be in an organisation and that he believes that it is his "duty to be in an organisation which stands effectively for the Irish Language. Lately, a famous historian said to me as both of us were leaving a public house, and he was serious 'You have done greater damage to the Irish Language in the past year than Sadlier and Keogh'. I replied that the comparison was'n't clear to me if it was O Connell or Leonard MacNally that he mentioned ...". In the other letter he discusses a series of booklets and their values "If you had the complete series you might get something for them ... Of course, the bookshops would be looking for more than they would give you ...With regard to the articulation of Irish, I have one of them myself ... I would calculate that you would not get more than a pound for it. I spoke to Pádraig Ó Táílíúir in Hodges and he more or less agreed with me". Together

90
with an advertisement promotional card in Irish for Cré na Cille. Together with a Memoriam card published by Sáirséal agus Dill for Máirtín and Máirín ní Rodaigh, Bean í Chadhain. All in very good condition. €250


Máirtín Ó Cadhain (1906-1970) was probably the most outstanding Irish writer of the twentieth century. Nobody, as yet, fully understands Cré na Cille (The Clay of the Graveyard) in which the author chooses death, in the form of a cemetery, as the vehicle for his account of the living. The substance of the novel revolves around Caitríona Pháidín, a recently deceased Irish matriarch whose history is revealed through conversations with various others lying in the graveyard. It emerges that her life was consumed with the besting of her sister Nell. Depicted is the unpleasant side of Irish rural life, the petty jealousies and feuds concerning land, religion, and politics; of people's inflated opinions of themselves, etc.


Prime historical and genealogical reference work on the 'Wild Geese' families who formed the Irish Brigades that served the French crown for most of the eighteenth century. Colonel P.J. Halley in his introduction states: "no modern historian has attempted such a complete history of the Irish Brigades in the service of France" and O'Callaghan's is still "the standard work".


At midnight on the 14th of September 1607, Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and Rory O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, along with 100 of their followers, left Rathmullen Strand on the western shore of Lough Swilly bidding farewell forever to their native country. They landed in France where they were received with great distinction by all, from the King downwards. From France the Earls and their families proceeded to Rome where they were given ample pensions by the Pope and the King of Spain. O'Donnell's chronicler, Ó Cianán, travelled with them and gives us an excellent account of the fortunes of that memorable journey into forced exile. On this fateful journey that ended in Rome nine months later, their company included one of the Irish learned class - Tadhg Ó Cianáin who has left us a most important primary source for a pivotal period in Irish history. Ó Cianán's careful record sheds valuable light on such things as the reaction of the Continental powers - France, Spain, Lorraine, and the Papacy - to the arrival on their territories of the inconvenient Irish exiles. The role of such important Franciscan figures as Flaithrí Ó Maoil Chonaire and Roibeart Mac Artúir, etc.


COPAC locates 2 copies only. Not in NLI.
Thomas Bodkin Costello (1864–1956), medical doctor and antiquary of Tuam, Co. Galway. Educated at the CBS he studied medicine at Queens College, Galway, and graduated MD in 1888. He later received a DPH from the Royal College of Physicians and possessed a certificate for efficiency in midwifery from the Coombe Lying-in Hospital in Dublin. His working career as a dispensary doctor spanned a record sixty-four years with his first appointment to the village of Dangan in Connemara.

Costello perfected his knowledge of Irish while living in Connemara, and was an ardent enthusiast for the language. He was associated with Conradh na Gaeilge from its foundation in 1893 and the organisation later awarded him a prize for compiling a list of medical terms in Irish. He was an intimate friend of Douglas Hyde and because both men were so alike, to his great amusement, one was often mistaken for the other. During the early days of the Gaelic revival he worked with W. B. Yeats, Edward Martyn, and Mark Ryan. A number of prominent figures of the time visited him in his house in Tuam including John Redmond, Joe Devlin, John Dillon, Patrick Pearse, and Seán T. O’Kelly.

There was hardly an archaeological or historical society in the country he did not join. A founding member of the Galway Archaeological Society, he was elected president in 1923, remaining in the position until his death. Along with Ernest Reginald McClintock Dix and Séamas Ó Casaide he established the Bibliographical Society and the Irish Book Lover. He was also vice-president of the RSAI and president of the Old Tuam Society. He was elected to the RIA on 15 March 1933 and made a number of donations of ethnological objects including a wooden vessel and a bronze spearhead. He was an ardent collector of ancient artefacts and possessed a substantial collection of Galway rosary beads. The National Museum of Ireland now holds his collection of penal crosses.

He was married to the folklorist Nuala Costello (see item ???,
volumes (1844-'6) of Reports of the Parliamentary Committee of the Repeal Association. John O'Connell retired from parliamentary life in 1857, on being appointed by Lord Carlisle to the clerkship of the Hanaper Office in Ireland.

He was known in the literary world as the editor of the present work The Life and Speeches of Daniel O'Connell, and as the author of two volumes of Parliamentary Recollections and Experiences, and The Repeal Dictionary. He died in Kingstown, and is buried in Glasnevin.

"THIS PATRIOTIC AND VENERABLE GENTLEMAN"

349. O'CONOR, C. Dissertations on the History of Ireland, in which an account is given of the Origin, Government, Letters, Sciences, Religion, Manners and Customs, of the Ancient Inhabitants. To which are added, a Dissertation on the Irish Colonies established in Britain, with some remarks on Mr. MacPherson's translation of Fingal and Temora. By the late C. O'Conor, of Balenagar. With Ptolomey's folding map of Ireland. List of subscribers. Dublin: Printed by J. Christie, 16 Ross Lane, 1812. Third edition. pp. l, 12 (list of subscribers), 344, 20 (index). Contemporary full diced calf, covers ruled with a gilt border. Spine professionally rebacked with wide gilt raised bands and titled in gilt direct in the second compartment. A very good copy. €375

The author, a member of the Belanagare family, was a distinguished Irish scholar and antiquary. He was born in 1710 at Kilmactranny, Sligo; taught to read and write by a Franciscan friar, who knew no English. A great collector of Irish manuscripts, he wrote many treatises on history and on the politics of his day. He corresponded with Dr. Johnson, assisted O'Curry, Vallancey, and Brooke. John O'Donovan styled him: "this patriotic and venerable gentleman ... who understood the Irish language well". In 1796 his grandson published the first and only volume of his Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Charles O'Conor of Belanagare. This work was first issued in Dublin in 1753, and enlarged Dublin 1766. The subscribers list amounted to almost one thousand subscribers and is largely made up of the emerging Catholic middle class. See item 153.

O'Curry's twenty-one *Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History*, delivered at the College during the terms 1855 and 1856 were published with an appendix in one volume. They are a mine of information on the subject of our Irish manuscripts and are illustrated with numerous facsimile specimens from ancient Irish manuscripts.

351. **O'CURRY, Eugene.** On The Manners and Customs of The Ancient Irish. A series of lectures delivered by the late Eugene O'Curry, M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish History and Archaeology in the Catholic University of Ireland ... Edited with an introduction, appendices, etc. by W.K. Sullivan. Three volumes. Dublin: W.B. Kelly, 1873. pp. (1) 644, (2), xix, 392 (3) xxiv, 711. Modern half green morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt on spines. Top edges gilt. A very good set. €475

Dr. Nollaig Ó Muraíle states: "The single most substantial work produced by one of the great pioneering figures who laid the foundations of modern Irish scholarship in the fields of Gaelic language and literature, medieval history and archaeology".

O'Curry's works stand to this day as a monument to one of our greatest Celtic scholars.


"We have declared for an Irish Republic and will not live under any other law" - Liam Lynch. A careful and factual study of a man devoted to an ideal for which he gave his life.

**THE HISTORIAN'S FOOD IS TRUTH**


The *Book of Rights* gives an account of the rights of the monarchs of all Ireland, and the revenues payable to them by the principal kings of the several provinces, and of the stipends paid by monarchs to the inferior kings for their services. It also treats the rights and stipends of lesser and inferior provincial kings for their services. These accounts are given in verse form:

"Entitled is the king of Ui Fiachrach Fionn
To four ships with a boat
Thirty women large and hardy
And three drinking horns,"

According to the old authorities, St. Benen was the author of the original *Book of Rights*. The present transcripts of it were copied from much earlier texts dating from around the period of Brian Boru. Frontispiece with legend 'Beatha an Staraíthe firinne' - The historian's food is truth - Irish Proverb.

**ONE OF THE GREATEST WORKS THAT ANY MODERN IRISH SCHOLAR EVER ACCOMPLISHED**

358. **O'DONOVAN, John.** Ed. by. Annála Rioghachta Éireann - *Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters*. From the earliest times to the year 1616. Edited from manuscripts in the Royal Irish Academy and Trinity College Dublin, with a translation and copious historical,
topographical and genealogical notes and with special emphasis on place-names. Seven large volumes. Dublin: Hodges Smith, 1851. Quarto. Over 4,000 pages. With the neat stamp of St. Helen's, Christian Brothers. Recent quarter calf gilt on marbled boards. Spine divided into five compartments by four gilt raised bands, title and volume number in gilt on green morocco letterpiece in the second and fourth, harp tool in gilt in centre. Light foxing to prelims. A fine set of the first edition.

€6,500

The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, Annála Ríoghachta Éireann or the Annals of the Four Masters to give them their best known title are the great masterpieces of Irish history from the earliest times to 1616 A.D. The work was compiled between 1632 and 1636 by a small team of historians headed by Br. Michael O’Clery, a Franciscan lay brother. He himself records:

"There was collected by me all the best and most copious books of Annals that I could find throughout all Ireland, though it was difficult for me to collect them in one place".

It is generally accepted that the Annals were written in the Franciscan convent of Donegal, which at that time was situated on the bank of the Bundrowes river where it forms the county boundary between Leitrim and Donegal.

Brother Michael who was chief of the Four Masters was born about 1590 and was a descendant of the illustrious and learned family of O'Clery which originally came from Tirawley in North Mayo. For three hundred years the O'Clerys were scholars and professors of history to the O'Donnells, chiefs of Tir Conaill, and their home and school was in Kilbarron castle scenically located by the shore of Donegal Bay, a few miles north west of Ballyshannon. Brother Michael was baptised Tadhg and in his youth was affectionately called 'Tadhg an tSléibhe' or Thady of the Mountain. In 1623 he joined the Franciscan Order in Louvain. His superiors soon recognised his talent as a historian and antiquarian and sent him back to Ireland in 1626 initially to collect what he could on the Lives of the Irish Saints and later to begin work on the history of his native land. To assist him in this enormous task he chose three assistants; his cousin Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, Fergus O'Mulconry from County Roscommon and Peregrine O'Duigenan of Castlefore County Leitrim. Michael's brother Conor and Maurice O'Mulconry also assisted in the compilation of the Annals. The title Four Masters was first used by Father John Colgan in the introduction to his Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae which was published in Louvain in 1625. The great work remained, for the most part, unpublished and untranslated until John O'Donovan prepared his edition between 1847 and 1856.
Its crowning achievement is the copious historical, topographical and genealogical material in the footnotes which have been universally acclaimed by scholars. Douglas Hyde wrote that the O'Donovan edition represented: "the greatest work that any modern Irish scholar ever accomplished". More recently Kenneth Nicholls says: "O'Donovan's enormous scholarship, breathtaking in its extent when one considers the state of historical scholarship and the almost total lack of published source material in his day, still amazes one, as does the extent to which it has been depended on by others down to the present. His translations are still superior in reliability to those of Hennessy, MacCarthy or Freeman to name three editor-translators of other Irish Annals ... his footnotes are a mine of information". A very nice set of this monumental source for the history of Ireland.

ORDNANCE SURVEY LETTERS


In 1829 our greatest antiquary, John O'Donovan was appointed to the staff of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland under George Petrie, a position left vacant on the death of Edward O'Reilly. It was his job to examine the ancient Irish manuscripts and records for the purpose of determining the nomenclature to be used on the maps. He travelled the length and breadth of Ireland and collected every scrap of information relative to the historic buildings and sites, often from the local historians and seanachies. This he recorded in a series of letters. These were published in 1927 in an edition of 75 copies for each of the counties surveyed.


**SIGNED LIMITED EDITION**


"AFFABLE AND LEARNED"

**THE 'OGYGIA' ACHIEVED EUROPEAN RENOWN**

368. O'FLAHERTY, Roderico. Ogygia: Seu, Rerum Hibernicarum. Ex Pervetustis Monumentus sideliter inter se collatis eruta, atque è Sacrís ac Prophanis Literis primarum Orbis Gentium tam Genealogicís, quam Chronologicís susslaminata præsidiosis ... Prima Ogygiae Insula; seubrevis Tractatus de Hiberniae Insula ... Secunda Ogygiae Extera; seu Synchronismus, in quo Hibernorum tempora pariter, ac generationes cum Exebris accurate conferentur. Tertia Ogygiae Domestica; seu Rerum Hibernicarum plenior, ac susior fissertatio ... Quibus Accedit, Regum Hiberniae, Christianorum ab anno 428 ad annum 1022; aliorumque eventuum as jam regnatem Carolum 2. brevis Chronologica Tabula. Deinde Carmen Chronographicum summam omnium ... Diluvio ad praeens tempus complectens. Postremo Catalogus Regum in Britannia Scotorum, ex Hiberniae Monumentis. London: Typis R. Everingham, Sumptibus Ben. Tooke, ad insignia Navis in Coemeterio D. Pauli, 1685. pp. [2], [xvi], 44, 503, 604-700 [i.e. 510]. Small quarto. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt direct on spine. Paper repair to fore-edge of first two gatherings. Minute traces of damp-staining to a few leaves. Early owner's signature on titlepage. A very good copy. Very rare. €2,750

Wing O 160. Sweeney 3257. COPAC locates only 5 copies.

Roderick O'Flaherty, the noted historian and antiquarian of west Connaught was born at Moycullen Castle, County Galway, in 1629. His father Hugh, was the last chief of that proud race. He devoted his life to the study of Irish history and antiquities and was a contemporary of Dr. John Lynch, Bishop Kirwan of Killala, and he studied Irish literature and history under Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbisigh of Lecan, then resident in the college of St. Nicholas in Galway. In 1652 without having taken part in rebellion, he was included in the general Cromwellian proscription. He appealed to the Commissioners at Athlone, and was allowed a portion of his family's estate in Iar Connaught. Afterwards he wrote: "I live a banished man within the bounds of my native soil; a spectator of others enriched by my birthright; an object of condoling to my relatives and friends, and a condoler of their miseries'.

His first important work was a reply to Dr. Borlace's History of the Rebellion. He also wrote 'A Description of West or Iar Connaught which was first published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1846. His magnum opus however was the present work on offer here, the Ogygia, which according to Hardiman "remains a lasting monument of our author's learning and genius". Immediately on its appearance it excited the curiosity and attracted the attention of the learned of Europe, many of whom testified their approbation of the work in the most flattering terms. Our ablest antiquaries since that time have admitted that in it he has given secure anchorage to Irish history.

A monumental work on the history of Ireland from the earliest times to the year 1684. O'Flaherty consulted the Book of Lecan, the chronicle of Tighearnach O'Braein, the Liber Migrationum of Michael O'Clery, and numerous other Irish medieval manuscripts. The Irish type used in quotations and in giving the true forms of names is also the one used in Seanmora ar na Priom Phoncibh na Creideamh, translated into Irish by Philip MacBrady and John O'Mulchonri, and published in 1711 by Elinor Everingham.

Edward Lloyd of Oxford, who visited O'Flaherty in 1700, described him as "affable and learned", but added the revolutions in Ireland had "reduced him to great poverty, and destroyed his books and papers". In 1709, Sir Thomas Molyneux visited Roderick O'Flaherty in his castle at Moycullen in Connemara, and he wrote of his trip: "I went to visit old Flaherty, who lives very old, in a miserable condition ... I expected to have seen here some old Irish manuscripts, but his ill-fortune had stripped him of these as well as his other goods, so that he had nothing now left but some few pieces of his own writing and a few old rummish books of history, printed". He died in 1718 in his 89th year, leaving an only son Michael, to whom, in 1736, a portion of the family estates were restored.
THE FERMOY MONTHLY
"TO TEACH AND PLEASE US ALL THE AIM WE KNOW"


James Roderick O'Flanagan (1814-1900), novelist, barrister and man of letters, was born in Fermoy, County Cork. He was the son of John Fitch O'Flanagan, barracks-master at Fermoy, and Eliza Glissan. Educated at Fermoy College and TCD. He was admitted to the King's Inns in 1834, Gray's Inn (London) in 1836 and to the Inner Temple. He was later called to the Irish Bar. O'Flanagan travelled on the Continent in 1836 and his diary of that trip was published as Impressions at Home and Abroad. Beginning in 1838, he practiced on the Munster circuit but relied on journalism for his livelihood, contributing to the London Law Times and the Cork Southern Reporter. He also contributed to the Dublin University Magazine, The Harp (Cork, 1859), and the Dublin Journal (1858). In addition, he became editor of the Irish National Magazine (Dublin, 1846), the Irish Teachers' Magazine (Dublin, from 1860), and was chief writer for the Dublin Saturday Magazine (1865-67). By 1846 he had risen to the position of crown prosecutor in Cork. In 1847 he secured a post in the insolvency court in Dublin but, his sight failing, he retired on a pension. He moved to London around 1870, but returned to Ireland in 1872 and built a mansion on the family property on the Blackwater River near Fermoy. He was horrified by the agrarian violence of the early 1880s, and visited his old acquaintance T. H. Burke shortly before he was murdered in the Phoenix Park, to demand law enforcement. In 1885-6 he edited the Fermoy Monthly Independent Journal. O'Flanagan was now a Parnellite Home-Ruler, though he insisted that an Irish parliament should be firmly loyal to the empire and to Queen Victoria, whom he revered as monarch and author. Nostalgia for Grattan's Parliament is detectable in his Annals, Anecdotes, Traits and Traditions of the Irish Parliaments, 1172-1800. The Journal has a feast of articles on: literary extracts and criticism, poetry, local and national history, topography, auctions. Minutes of the meetings of the Fermoy Dispensary Committee, the Fermoy Town Commissioners and the Fermoy Union. Notes from afarfield, Afghanistan, India, Persia, Australia. O'Flanagan serialised two of his novels, one unfinished, neither in book form and antiquarian articles, including a series on Cork men of letters. Other contributors included: Matthew Archdeacon, James Byrne, M.F. Geran, P.A. MacL., Rev. T. Lee, Standish O'Grady, etc.

In the final issue notice is given to The Patrons of the Fermoy Journal: "Our first number intimated our resolve to provide a monthly publication, useful to our locality, and strictly non-sectarian. We have kept our pledge, but the state of Ireland has so changed recently, that, in compliance with the wishes of the greater number of our readers, we have resolved to merge the Fermoy Monthly into a Weekly Newspaper, entitled the Fermoy Independent Observer, which will appear shortly.


Long inscription in Irish from the author: "Editor I give to my great bosom companion ... Mártan Ó Cnáimhín, that person from whom he got ... learning in the Rudiments of Irish in the Christian Brothers School in Youghal in the year 1885, and also the gleaming of wisdom in the dear language of the Gael".


Standish Hayes O'Grady (1832-1915) Gaelic Scholar and antiquarian was born at Erinagh House, Castleconnell, County Limerick, the son of Admiral Hayes O'Grady. He was a cousin of the writer Standish James O'Grady, with whom he is sometimes confused. As a child, he learnt Irish from the
native speakers of his locality. He was educated at Rugby School and Trinity College Dublin. Although qualified as a civil engineer, he is best remembered for *Silva Gadelica*, a collection of tales from ancient Irish manuscripts. He was a friend of antiquaries John O'Donovan and Eugene O'Curry. In 1853 he became a founding member of the Ossianic Society, and became its president in 1855. In 1857 he moved to the United States of America where he remained for thirty years. In 1901 he contributed an essay on Anglo-Irish Aristocracy to a collection entitled Ideals in Ireland edited by Lady Augusta Gregory. He died in England in 1915. His *Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum* was unfinished on his death and was completed by Robin Flower.

This set is made up of the first volume of the first edition and the second volume of the Lemma reprint.

**DUBLIN BINDING**


€375

A lampoon on George Evans Bruce of Miltown Castle, Co. Cork. Dedicated to Thomas Moore, Esq.

**INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR**


€175

COPAC locates 3 copies only. WorldCat 1.

The collection of verses includes: Easter Week; The Irish Volunteer; A Rebel's Letter; The Saxon Must Go; Galtye More; A Call to Arms; etc.


€135

Programme of Irish Republican Festival held at Hoxton Baths, London St. Patrick's Night, 1933, printed on upper cover. Advert for Roger Casement Sinn Fein Club, Blackfriars Road, London on inside lower cover; and an advert for London's Weekly Festival of Irish Song and Dancing A Ceilidh is held at 84 Blackfriars Road, Every Saturday, 7.30-11.00pm, and includes two verses of *The Soldier's Song.*

€125


€75


€65


€485

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John MacHale (1791-1881), Archbishop of Tuam, was born at Tobbernavine, at the foot of Nephin, Co. Mayo and was baptised by Fr. Andrew Conroy, who was hanged at Castlebar after the rebellion of 1798. Educated at a local hedge school and at Maynooth where he was ordained in 1814. He remained at that College for some time teaching theology. His series of public letters began in 1820 in which he attacked the tithe system, which obliged Catholics to contribute to the established Church of Ireland; he also advocated the repeal of the Union and Catholic Emancipation. These letters attracted the attention of Daniel O'Connell and MacHale became one of his most ardent supporters. An uncompromising nationalist, he continued to denounce the maladministration of English rule in Ireland, supported the agitation for reform of land tenure, and opposed the plans for national schools and Queen's Colleges put forward by Peel and Russell. Although supportive of the idea of a Catholic University he was opposed to the selection of Newman, an Englishman, as first rector, this brought him into conflict with Cardinal Cullen over the issue.

With the popular success of his Ballysadare and Kilvarnet, instead of resting on his laurels, Terence O'Rorke set about on an even more ambitious project, namely the writing of a history of his native county. His History of Sligo was widely acclaimed as a scholarly and detailed work, a complete and impartial record of the history of Sligo, its secular, religious, social and natural history from the earliest times down to the 1880s.

One reviewer stated at the time: "Instead of copying others or regarding the authority of O'Donovan, Petrie, or the Venerable Charles O'Conor as decisive, Dr O'Rorke differs constantly from preceding inquirers, goes in every case for himself to the sources and rests his conclusions on neglected or misunderstood passages of our old annals and other writings, disregarding, for the most part, oral traditions and gossip ... The verdict of posterity will be that he has left behind him a work which will entitle him to a high place among the historians of the century".

"AT THE CREEK OF BAGINBUN IRELAND WAS LOST AND WON"

382. ORPEN, Goddard Henry. Ireland Under the Normans, 1169-1216. Four volumes. With maps and genealogical tables of the De Burghs (Burkes/Bourkes), FitzGeralds of Desmond, Fitzmaurice of Lixnaw, Carews, Somerled, MacCarthys. Oxford: Clarendon, 1911/20. Green cloth, title in gilt. Previous owners signatures and stamp on front free endpapers and half titles. Charles A. Webster's copy with his signature on front free endpapers. Some mild fading to covers, otherwise a very good set of the rare first edition. €675

The Normans were invited to come to Ireland by Dermot MacMurrogh, known ever afterwards as Diarmuid-na-nGall (of the Foreigners - English). He was a man of great strength, brave and fierce. His whole life was a litany of violence, cruelty and villainy. In 1135 he took the abbess of Kildare from her convent and forced her to marry one of his followers. When the townspeople tried to prevent this sacrilege, he killed 170 of them. In 1152 after the battle of Moanmore he carried off Dervorgilla (she did not object!), the wife of Ternan O'Ruairc, Prince of Breifne, while O'Ruairc himself was away from his stronghold.

In May, 1169, a party of soldiers, under Robert Fitzstephen, landed at Cuan an Bhainbh (Bannow Bay) in Wexford. "This was the beginning of Erin's evil", said an old historian. Also with Fitzstephen were Maurice de Prendergast, Maurice Fitzgerald and Raymond FitzGerald (better known as Raymond le Gros), with a force of 100 knights, 600 archers and 1300 common soldiers. Wexford surrendered and the following year Strongbow (Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke) embarked from Wales with a force of 3,000. On arrival near Waterford he was joined by Dermot and the other Normans. Waterford was sacked with great numbers of the inhabitants slaughtered. After the fight, and while the streets still ran red with the blood of the citizens, Strongbow and Eva (Dermot's daughter) were married in fulfilment of Dermot's promise.

Unlike later colonisation, the Normans married Irish wives and before long became 'Hibernis Ipsis Hiberniores - More Irish than the Irish themselves'. My ancestors the Burkes/Bourkes of Connaught were the first to become Hibernicised. They changed their name from de Burgh (in Latin - de Burgo) to MacLiam (from William de Burgh the first of his name in Ireland), the Annalists wrote it 'a Búrc'. They, along with the other great Norman families, the FitzGerals, Butlers, Powers, Costellos, Fitzmaurices, Nugents, Flemings, Plunkets, de Lacy, de Courcys, Savages, Dillons, Walshs, Cusacks, etc. adopted the native tongue, customs and dress of the Gael.

From the library of the Cork Historian, Charles A. Webster.


A detailed account of the condition of the peasantry in the West of Ireland in the wake of the Great Famine, treating the distressed districts, the workhouses, starving children, wholesale eviction, fisheries, tenant-right agitation and brighter prospects ahead. The author travelled extensively from Limerick, Kilrush, Ennis, Galway, Connemara, Westport, Castlebar, visiting all the unions on the way.

Rev. Caesar Otway (1780-1842) was born in Tipperary and educated at T.C.D. He became a Church of Ireland chaplain, and with Joseph Henderson Singer founded the Christian Examiner and Church of Ireland Magazine in 1825 and edited it for the following six years. With George Petrie he founded the Dublin Penny Journal in 1832 and wrote under the name of 'Terence O'Toole', beside his more frequent pseudonym 'O.C.' €225


-Pearse's farewell to literature-

INSCRIBED AND SIGNED IN IRISH BY THE PATRIOT


This was Pearse's last literary publication, containing the stories he had written since Iosagán in 1907. It includes six stories, including the well-known Bríghid na nAmhrán. The author's preface is dated 'Lá Samhna 1915' - Nov. 1st 1915, a few months after his great address at the funeral of O'Donovan Rossa. From that time onward he devoted all his time and energy to preparing for the Rising. The date of the inscription, 19 February, is just eight weeks before the Rising; Pearse had less than ten weeks to live. He was executed by firing squad on 3 May. He knew his life was forfeit, and was neither surprised nor dismayed by the decision of the court martial.
We have not traced Seaghán Binéid (presumably Bennett). It is likely that he was a member of the Gaelic League, but he is not listed in Mac Aonghusa's history or in Diarmaid Breathnach's biographical dictionary. Somebody must know who he was; any information would be appreciated.
Padraic Pearse (1879-1916) trained as a lawyer, but he did not practise; it is believed he spoke in Court only once. From an early age he was an enthusiastic member of the Gaelic League, became editor of its journal An Claidheamh Solais and founded a residential bilingual school, St. Enda's, in 1908. Educationally the school was a great success, but it did not prosper financially. From about 1912 Pearse became active in radical politics, and was a founding member of the Irish Volunteers. He is credited with drafting much of the 1916 Proclamation. During the Rising he was President of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic. He surrendered the Republican forces on Easter Saturday to avoid further civilian casualties, was sentenced to death by a military court and was shot on 3 May.
Presentation copies of An Mháthair are extremely rare, for obvious reasons.
MARGARET PEARSE'S COPY
WITH MANUSCRIPT POEM 'EASTER WEEK' BY EVA GORE BOOTH

388. PEARSE, Padraig. The Mother (An Mhathair) and Other Tales. Done into English by Rev. T.A. Fitzgerald. With foreword by Helena Concannon. With two frontispiece photographs of Pearse and his mother. Dundalk: Dungalgan Press, 1916. First edition. pp. xi, 88. Quarter brown cloth on worn light brown papered boards. Signed by Margaret Pearse on front free endpaper. With 'Easter Week' a poem by Eva Gore Booth in her own hand and signed by her. Also with marginal note in her hand "Shot 3rd May / 1916" referring to Pearse. Loosely inserted are two memoriam cards to Pádraig and William Pearse (one signed by their sister Margaret Pearse). Also with an early photograph of the Pearse Brothers. And finally a memoriam card to Brian de Valera. A unique and historically important item.

€3,500

COPAC locates 3 copies only.

A selection from Pearse's nationalistic writings: "As long as Ireland is unfree the only honourable attitude for Irishmen and Irishwomen is an attitude of revolt … Irish nationality is an ancient spiritual tradition, one of the oldest and most august traditions in the world".


One of several reprints of this attractive item, first published in 1907 and much used by learners.


Carty 173b. Pearse's own account of his educational philosophy and practice.

393. PEARSE, Patrick. Easter Week Republican Celebration. Lecture and Concert of Irish Music, Song and Recitation. London: Blackfriars Road, 28th April, 1927. (under the auspices of the Roger Casement Sinn Fein Club) Eight pages, integral paper wrappers, with photo of Patrick Pearse on front cover. Small octavo tipped in. Printed slip 'Irish National Choruses' ... The Men of the West, etc. Also Leaflet printed in green and red, with photo of Pearse, headed 'The Memory of the Dead'. The Annual Easter Week Commemoration organised by the Casement Sinn Fein Club, Blackfriars Road, Easter Monday, Apr. 17th, 1933 ... Lecture by W.F.P. Stockley M.A. ... Ceilidh, Patriotic Songs and Recitations, etc. Two items. Rare. €125


After Mrs. Pearse died in 1932 there were legal difficulties over her Will and over the royalties on Patrick Pearse's writings. These led to problems between the two surviving daughters, Margaret and Mary Brigid. When Mary Brigid published this book in 1934, Margaret claimed some of the proceeds as having legal title to Patrick Pearse's autobiographical material. Mary withdrew the book from circulation, thus making it rare.


Lectures reprinted from An Claidheamh Solais, largely inspired by P.W. Joyce's Social History of Ancient Ireland.


Articles in English and Irish by Eamonn O Duighghiolla C.Í., Doncha Ó Céileachair, etc.


The original manuscripts from which this book is printed are copies of townland census returns of the inhabitants of Ireland, compiled under the direction of Sir William Petty, (see item 437). They are arranged geographically in counties, baronies, parishes and townlands; and in cities, parishes and streets. In addition to listing English and Scottish settlers they also supply important and interesting barony and city lists of the names and numbers of the principal Irish inhabitants. The returns for the counties of Cavan, Galway, Mayo, Tyrone and Wicklow are wanting.

**400. PETTY, Sir William.** A Map of The County of Galway from Sir William Petty's Hiberniae Delineatio. Depicted are towns, villages, parishes, baronies, rivers, lakes, bays, islands, mountains, woods, churches, castles. Title within a decorated cartouche mounted by a harp in a shield. On the ocean a sea monster and two galleys. With compass, scale in Irish and English miles. 960 x 605mm. In fine condition. €675

Printed in Dublin by George Grierson in 1732 from the original copperplates of the 1685 first edition. The most important cartographical event in Ireland in the seventeenth century was the survey carried out by Sir William Petty of the estates of the Irish landowners. The Down Survey as it was called, resulted in the publication of Hiberniae Delineatio which was a milestone in Irish cartography. It took thirteen months to complete and was carried out by 1,000 men of Petty’s choosing. For his services he was paid £9,000, an enormous amount in those days, some of this money he invested profitably in the purchase of soldiers’ debentures. According to John Aubrey, one could view the whole of Petty’s vast estate, from the top of Mangerton, amounting to some 50,000 acres in the county of Kerry. It had long been known that Sir William Petty had left an account of the Down Survey. He made several references to this survey in his writings, and also mentions it in his ‘Last Will and Testament’. In 1834, Mr. James Weale, of the department of Woods and Forests, an ardent collector of books and manuscripts relating to Ireland, purchased at the sale of the library of Lord De Clifford, a manuscript copy of the Down Survey. On his death in 1838, this survey along with other manuscripts were purchased by the Government. It was from this copy that Sir Thomas A. Larcom published the present volume for the Irish Archaeological Society. The term Down Survey simply means, the results were set down or laid down on maps.

**THE DOWN SURVEY**


ESTC T129387 with 5 locations only.
William Melmoth (1710-1799), the son of a notable lawyer of the same name. He attended Westminster and Lincoln's Inn before entering Magdalene College Cambridge as a pensioner in 1726. He was Commissioner of Bankrupts (1756) before retiring to Bath in 1769. Melmoth translated Pliny and Cicero and contributed to The World, Dodsley's Collection of Poetry, and its supplements. His Fitzosborne Letters went through ten editions. Melmoth married the daughter of the Tory poet, William King of Oxford (1685-1763).


Covering the Baronies of Gaultier, Slieveardagh, Glenahery and others. With indices on Parishes, Townlands, Irish Names and Historic Persons and Events.


The west of Ireland is undoubtedly one the richest and most interesting regions in Europe with its own peculiar flora. This book is compiled for the convenience of the tourist and divided into three sections: Introduction; Topographical; and Systematic. How many, ignorant of their own country, run eagerly into foreign regions, to search out and admire whatever curiosities are to be found; many of which are much inferior to those, which offer themselves to our eyes at home" - Linnaeus.


410. ['RED HAND'] Through Corruption to Dismemberment. A story of Apostacy and Betrayal. Athlone: Printing Works, n.d. (c. 1916). pp. 41. Recent quarter goatskin on marbled boards, title in gilt on spine, with original green printed wrappers bound in. A very good copy. €125

Not in Carty. No copy located on COPAC. WorldCat 3.

"Then, brethren on! O'Neill's dear shade would frown to see you pause; Our banished Hugh, our martyred Hugh, is watching o'er your cause".


COPAC with 6 locations only.


414. [REPUBLICAN POSTCARDS] A Collection of Thirteen Republican Postcards of Irish Patriots and the Rising: William J. Pearse (photographic card by Keogh Bros.); Michael Collins, T.D., in civvies with a sliothar in his hand; Eamon de Valera throwing a ball at a Gaelic football game, with Harry Boland beside him and two footballers; General Sean MacKeon in uniform, throwing in a sliothar at a hurling match; Funeral of the late General Michael Collins - the wreath covered grave; Paddy Whelan and Paddy Moran before their execution at Mountjoy in 1921; Paddy Moran says goodbye to Paddy Whelan before he was hanged in Mountjoy in 1921, with a Black-and-Tan in centre; Paddy Whelan with Prison Guard and Black-and-Tan on his way to be hanged, 1921; Original photograph of the ruins in O'Connell Street with workmen clearing the debris; Sinn Féin Rebellion, Dublin - Friends Visiting Sinn Féin Prisoners; Irish Rebellion, May 1916. A group of Officers, with the captured rebel flag; Original photograph of a group of Officers at the Curragh Camp, July 26th, 1918; Coloured postcard with the Irish and American Flags and American Eagle. €475


COPAC locates 1 copy only. WorldCat 1.

Giovanni Battista Rinuccini (1592-1653) was born in Rome. Educated by the Jesuits at Rome and in courses of law at the Universities of Bologna and Perugia, he was ordained a priest, having at the age of twenty-two obtained his doctor's degree from the University of Pisa.
He was accepted into the Accademia della Crusca. Returning to serve his uncle at Rome, although a fever permanently damaged his health, he won distinction as an advocate in the ecclesiastical courts. He was a noted legal scholar and became chamberlain to Pope Gregory XV, who made him the Archbishop of Fermo. He is best known for his time as Papal Nuncio to Ireland during the Irish Confederate Wars (1645-49) during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. Rinuccini became the dominant figure of the Clerical Faction of the Confederate leadership, pushing for greater concessions to the Catholic Church in any treaty of alliance with Irish Royalists.

Rinuccini returned to Rome, where he wrote an extensive account of his time in Ireland, the Commentarius Rinuccinanus. His account blames personal vainglory and tribal divisions for the Catholic disunity in Ireland. In particular, he cites the treachery of the Old English in Ireland for the Catholic defeat. The Gaelic Irish, he writes, despite being less civilised, are more sincere Catholics.


LIMITED EDITION PRINTED AT THE CHISWICK PRESS


No copy located on COPAC.

Julius Rodenberg (1831-1914) was a German Jewish poet and
prolific writer. He studied law at the universities of Heidelberg, Göttingen, Berlin, and Marburg, but soon abandoned jurisprudence for literature. Between the years 1855 and 1862 he travelled extensively throughout Europe, and wrote numerous travel books. He visited Britain, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, and Switzerland.

Despite some misgivings at the beginning of his visit to Ireland, he ended up thoroughly enjoying the friendliness and hardship and its people. He learned, however, that humour and the whiskey bottle were his best allies on his Irish travels, and these probably helped him endure the dreadful transport service of the time. It was lashing down with rain in Limerick when he mounted a Bianconi coach for Galway: "It was a long open cart on four wheels drawn by two half-lame nags. The middle of the vehicle was taken up by herring barrels, large boxes and poles. On both sides along the full length of the cart were benches which the unfortunate creatures, referred to as passengers, were clinging to for dear life, rather than sitting on ... ". The coach stopped every quarter of an hour, and with copious changes of horses, and a lot of whipping, and God knows how many days, they eventually arrived into Galway. He enjoyed the city and people of the Claddagh and delighted in their stories of courting rituals. He had equal fondness for the people of Connemara and Mayo. On his journey from the Killery to Westport, he travelled along the Errif Valley: "Waterfalls poured sheer down the rocks and rushed across the road into the stream. They seem to be born of the clouds. Only rarely a cabin stood by the wayside or on the mountains". As he neared Westport he wrote: "Then came human beings again - peasants returning to their cabins from the town - ponies mounted by girls, with baskets hanging on both sides, or fathers with wives and children. To me, these people seemed handsomer, and kindler, and better off". Like Thackeray he was overawed with the outstanding beauty of the town and surrounding countryside. This was indeed in contrast to Belfast where he was saddened by the great divide between wealth and poverty: "There are in Belfast dirty dens of corruption, dark nooks of crime, leaving far behind what the most notorious spots in the capitals of the world have to show. The great northern metropolis of Ireland has much to do yet ere it has reached the solid wealth, the firm patrician position of its English prototypes, but it has surpassed them all in the horrors of its dangerous localities".


SIGN BY DAN BREEN


Sean Treacy's years were few, his story in the main is a story of guerrilla war against the Black-and-Tans. His life, although he always carried a book in his pocket and an ideal in his heart, was the life of a man of action.


The first full biography of the Fenian leader not to be confused with the poet and novelist of the same name.
De Búrca Rare Books


Dr. Reginald W. Scully (1858-1935), well known as the author of the excellent Flora of County Kerry, took the medical course at the Royal College of Physicians in Dublin, but did not practise. His interest in botany was stimulated by A. G. More. He was a man of retiring disposition, and acquired his knowledge of Irish flowering plants more by study and field-work than by participation in the scientific life of Dublin, where he resided for most of his life, making long summer sojourns especially in Kerry. He was co-editor with Colgan of the second edition of Cybele Hibernica, but on the latter fell the brunt of that laborious undertaking. His Flora of Kerry is, for fullness and critical accuracy, one of the best books on Irish botany that has appeared. In later years he went to live at Rushbrooke near Cork, and, though retaining to the last a keen interest in the flora of Ireland and especially of Kerry.


COPAC locates the BL copy only. WorldCat 1 copy. The Dublin Pictorial Guide and Directory for 1850 provides a fascinating insight into Dublin life in the mid-nineteenth century. The line engravings of the city centre streets give us a unique picture of the buildings and shop fronts, exactly as they were before the major changes of the Victorian era and the savage destruction of modern times. In his introduction Henry Shaw proudly proclaimed that it was to be part of a series of yearly publications "As well as being both novel in design and execution". Certainly it was "novel" for his directory contains more than seventy line engravings of the streets, with the individual buildings depicted in considerable detail.


Michael Davitt, (1846-1906), 'The Father of the Land League' was born at Straide, County Mayo. His father was a member of a secret agrarian society and at the age of six he saw his family evicted in 1852 during the clearances that followed the Great Famine. They emigrated to Lancashire, where Michael was employed on a cotton mill; at the age of eleven his arm was badly injured by a machine and had to be amputated just below the shoulder. He joined the I.R.B. and in 1870 was arrested for his involvement in arms trafficking on a charge of treason-felony, and was sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. Due to degrading and inhuman conditions in prison and ill health he was released seven years later. He later wrote an account of his experiences in a publication entitled, Leaves from a Prison Diary. On Saturday 16th August 1879 in James Daly's Hotel (previously known as the Imperial Hotel), Castlebar, the Land League was founded.
THE DIXON COPY


In his introduction the author tells us: "If only because of the great variety of its natural attractions, County Donegal will assuredly maintain an ever-increasing popularity with tourists and sportsmen. In the past it has been little frequented, and the reasons for this were not far to seek: they were inaccessibility and want of accommodation. The former objection is rapidly disappearing before the enterprise of the several railway companies and car owners who serve the district; the latter is no longer a cause of serious complaint, and each season sees a further improvement; so that now visitors can spend a holiday in the county with every confidence that they will be comfortable and otherwise satisfied".

The contents includes: By Midland Railway to "The Land of Lakes"; Ardara and Rosbeg; Carrick and Glencolumbkille; Churchhill and Glenveagh; Donegal and Lough Eske; Dunfanaghy and Horn Head; Dungloe and The Rosses; Dunkineeley and Killybegs; Glenties and Portnoo; Gweedore and the Clady River; Inishowen; Kilmacrenan and the Lennon River; Lough Swilly, Rathmullen and Portsalon; Milford and Lough Fern; Rosapenna; A Tour through the Donegal Highlands; Shootings and Fishings to Let; House, Hotel and Apartments Register; Cars and Posting Register.


No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat. Not in NLI.

432. [SLIGO ANTIQUITIES] Three Original Watercolours on the Antiquities of Sligo at Carrowmore and Deer Park.
   I. Watercolour of Arrowheads, Flints, Bronze Pins, Bone Pins, Buttons, Beads, Pennunlar Rings, Sword or Stabbing-Rapier of Cetaceous Bone, etc. 110 x 69cms. Possibly by William F. Wakeman.
   II. Ground Plan of Carrowmore, Listohill, Tobernaveen and Caltragh. 200 x 70cms. By C.B. Jones.

All in very good condition. €950

433. [SLIGO ARTILLERY] A Manuscript Notebook of the Sligo Artillery commencing June, 23rd 1877 and with last entry 17th June, 1884. Oblong 16mo. 343 pages. Titled in ink on paper label on upper cover 'No. 11 Battery / Sligo Artillery'. Detailed in this diary are the names of Officers and Men. Duties for the Soldiers, Drill, Gun Drill, Kit Inspection, Fire Picquets, Punishments for being Drunk and Fighting, Fines for being Absent from Tattoo, Postings, Instructions for Recruits, Court Martials, Times of Weekly Divine Service for Soldiers of the Church of Ireland and Catholic Faiths. Transfer of Soldiers from the Roscommon and Donegal Militias to the Sligo Artillery. Treatment for Deserters. The weekly entries are signed and dated by the Officer on Duty, that includes Captain and Adjutant George Phibbs, Captain C. F. Dickson, Lieut. A.E. Moore and Colonel Stronge. Other Officers mentioned include: Captains Wynn, Griffith, Wood-Martin, Larcom and Campbell. Bound in reverse calf. Spine in need of attention, otherwise in excellent condition. Unique. €1,675
   No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat. Not in NLI.

435. [SLIGO FEIS] Feis Sligigh An Cásg, 1934. Programme for the Sligo Feis for 1934. The events included Music Competitions, Singing and Dancing: The Thomas Ashe Cup was awarded to Pipers' Bands; The Pigott Cup awarded for Junior Pianoforte. The Madam Markievicz Cup was awarded to the Champion Irish Dancer. There were also Competitions for Violin, Chello, Viola, Mouthorgan, Fife and Drum Band, Brass Band, Ceilidh Singing, School Choir, Traditional Irish Song, Whistling. There were also Step Dancing Competitions. Sligo: Printed at the Champion Office, 1934. pp. 40 (including adverts). Pictorial stiff stapled wrappers. A very good copy. €135


437. [SLIGO HARBOUR] Memorandum. Supplementary to Evidence given on behalf of Sligo Harbour before Select Committee of House of Commons on Harbour Accommodation setting forth Grounds of Claims of Ports situated on Western Coast of Ireland upon the Public Funds for Financial Assistance in the form of free grants. Sligo: Alex. Gillmor, Ratcliffe-Street, n.d. (c.1883). Broadside printed on three sides. Lightly frayed, otherwise a very good copy. €275

   The School is illustrated on the upper cover with their motto 'By pureness, by knowledge'.


440. SPEED, John. The Province of Mounster with the cities of Lymericke and Corke described. Performed by John Speede, and are to be sold in Pope's Head Alley against the Exchange by John
Sudbury and George Humble. Anno Domini 1610. A very good copy of the later edition (1646) of this decorative coloured map. The title is within a decorative cartouche beneath a shield depicting the Harp of Ireland surmounted by a Crown. The scale is in Irish miles, in a monumental cartouche, with a cartographer holding instruments above. On the ocean a galley, sea monster and dolphin. Descriptive text in English on reverse. Depicted are, counties, mountains, rivers, bays, islands, rocks, forests, towns, castles, lakes, Clans and their locations. It includes counties, Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, Kery, Cork, and Clare. 560 x 440mm. In fine condition.

€575

There is a large inset of a birds-eye view of the cities of Limerick and Cork, the whole surrounded by a border and with key to place names.


€275


€95


€75

A paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, February 27, 1882.


€375

In August, 1798 one thousand French troops under the command of General Humbert landed near
Killala on the west coast of Ireland, to be joined by over three thousand local men eager to strike a blow for their country's freedom. The author's home became the headquarters of the insurgent army. Following a whirlwind campaign the combined force was defeated at Ballinamuck.

Joseph Stock (1740-1813), Bishop of Killala became a prisoner of the French under General Humbert. He kept a diary of these momentous events which was first published in 1799.


RACKHAM ILLUSTRATED


With twelve illustrations in colour and numerous other illustrations by Arthur Rackham.
"ROUTED THE REDCOATS THRO' OULD CASTLEBAR"


ESTC T198207 gives 4 locations only.

Sir Herbert Taylor (1775-1839), lieutenant-general. A noted linguist, was employed by Lord Grenville as his secretary and in the Foreign Office. In July, 1798 Taylor accompanied the newly appointed Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cornwallis to Ireland, in the threefold capacity of aide-de-camp, military secretary, and private secretary. In this pamphlet he exonerates the actions of Cornwallis and the operations of the army in suppressing the rebellion. There is a detailed listing of the militias with their commanding officers, a map with the itinerary of the French and the pursuing British forces, return of those killed or wounded, names of prisoners. An excellent account of the 'Races of Castlebar' is also given.

Taylor became private secretary to the new king, William IV, in 1830. On the death of the king in 1837 he retired, although he was first and principal aide de camp to Queen Victoria 1837-39. He became a Major-General in 1813, and a Lieutenant-General in 1825. He was Master of St Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park, and Master Surveyor and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance from 1828. He died in 1839. The monument to him at St. Katherine's is by the sculptor Peter Rouw.

Includes general orders, issued by General Humbert in the original French and with English translation. General Lord Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis (1738-1805), was a British military commander and colonial governor. A leading general in the American Revolutionary War. He took part in the Battle of New York, the Battle of Brandy wine, Battle of Monmouth. He was at the siege of Charleston in 1780 and in the same year was made chief commander of the south. The following year he suffered major setbacks in Carolina. It was at this stage that Cornwallis embarked on a series of events that ended the war, culminating in his defeat and surrender to George Washington at the Siege of Yorktown. As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland he argued for Catholic emancipation. He was twice appointed governor general of India. See item 5.

449. [THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN] Playbill of Fifth Appearance of Mr. & Mrs. Kean. This present Thursday, December 1, 1842. Romeo & Juliet. To conclude with the Farce of the Tiger. Mr. and Mrs. Kean Will perform This Evening Thursday, Saturday, Monday, & Tuesday next. Tomorrow Friday, the Operatic Play of Guy Mannering; The Turf: or, Done Brown! On Saturday will be produced Sheridan Knowles's last new successful Play of the Rose of Aragon. On Monday, Shakespeare's Tragedy of MacBeth. On Tuesday, the play of the Stranger. On Thursday, Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. On Friday, the Operatic Play of Guy Mannering; The Turf: or, Done Brown! On Saturday Sheridan's Rose of Aragon. Carrick, Printer, n.d. (1842). Printed on one side only. 195 x 230mm. In very good condition. €175

450. [THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN] Playbill of Second Appearance of Mr. & Mrs. Kean who are engaged for a very limited period. This present Monday, November 28, 1842, will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of Hamlet. To conclude with the Farce of Boots at the Swan. Tomorrow Tuesday, Sir E. L. Bulwer's Play of the Lady of Lyons. On Wednesday, the play of the Stranger. On Thursday, Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. On Friday, the Operatic Play of Guy Mannering; The Turf: or, Done Brown! On Saturday Sheridan's Rose of Aragon. Carrick, Printer, n.d. (1842). Printed on one side only. 195 x 230mm. In very good condition. €175


The eldest son of a Belfast linen merchant, William Thompson was born in 1805. While apprenticed to the linen industry he cultivated his interest in birds, business however did not appeal to him and after a few years he devoted his life to zoology. He contributed many articles to the Belfast Natural Society
and other scientific journals. A year before his untimely death he had published three volumes of his
*Natural History of Ireland*, dealing with birds. The manuscript of the fourth volume pertaining to the
remaining vertebrates and all the invertebrates was published in 1856 by J.R. Garrett and Robert
Patterson. William Thompson was one of the foremost naturalists that Belfast has produced.

**THE FIRST IRISH FLORA**

452. **THRELKELD, Caleb.** *The First Irish Flora Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum.* Introduction
by E. Charles Nelson with a glossary of Irish plant names by Donal Synnot. Kilkenny: Boethius,
1988. pp. liv, 148. In a limited edition of 585 numbered copies. This is number 98. Recent blue
buckram, titled in gilt. A fine copy.

Dr. Caleb Threlkeld was a kindly physician, with eccentric views about Ireland and its people. His flora
contains comments on patriotism, witchcraft, herbal cures and all sorts of trivia. He was the first to
publish the legend of St. Patrick and the shamrock.

Colgan said of him: "Nothing could be further removed from a bald scientific catalogue than the
piquant medley of herbal and homily in which this medical missionary from Cumberland delivers
himself of his opinion on botany, medicine, morals, theology, witchcraft, and the Irish question". This
work is enhanced by Threlkeld accurately assigning the native Irish names to the plants, taken from a
ms. believed to have been the work of Richard Heaton.

Our copy has a four page list of subscribers (not always present) and the signature of the Irish
bibliographer, Séamus Ua Casaide on the front free endpaper.

453. **TIERNY, Mark. O.S.B.** *Murroe and Boher the history of an Irish country parish.* With
appered boards, titled in gilt on spine. A very good in frayed dust jacket.

**"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VIEW I EVER SAW IN THE WORLD"**

454. **TITMARSH, Mr. M.A. [William M. Thackeray]** *The Irish Sketch-Book.* With numerous
Second edition. pp. (1) [ii], vi, 311, (2) vi, 327, [1]. Original ribbed patterned green cloth, title in
gilt on spine. Spines professionally rebacked. Armorial bookplate of John Wood. Occasion
light foxing, otherwise a very good set.

William Makepeace Thackeray, the celebrated author,
was born in India of English parents. His wife Isabella
Shaw, whom he met in Paris was from Doneraile in
County Cork, and a relative, Elias Thackeray was Vicar
of Dundalk. A master of irony and wit, he began his
tour of Ireland in 1842. The book is a masterpiece,
cleverly written and gives a straightforward account of
Ireland as it appeared to the observing intelligent
traveller before the Great Famine. He contrasts the
great divide between the wealthier landed gentry and
the appalling poverty of the peasantry, criticising both
the government and absentee landlords. His description
of a part of the country so dear to my heart is awe
inspiring: "And presently, from an eminence, I caught
sight not only of a fine view, but of the most beautiful
view I ever saw in the world, I think; and to enjoy the
splendour of which I would travel a hundred miles in
that car with that very horse and driver. The sun was
just about to set, and the country round about and to the
east was almost in twilight. The mountains were	umbled about in a thousand fantastic ways, and
swarming with people. Trees, corn-fields, cottages,
made the scene indescribably cheerful ... but the [Clew]
bay, and the Reek, which sweeps down to the sea, and a
hundred islands in it, were dressed up in gold and
purple, and crimson, with the whole cloudy west in a
flame. Wonderful, wonderful!".


Inside story of the ultimatum presented to the Free State Government by a group of serving Irish Army officers, former colleagues of Michael Collins, who claimed his ideals were being betrayed by those who succeeded him in charge of the Army. 'Our motto is: Back to the spirit of 1916-21 and the Completion of the Work.' A most remarkable document.


INSCRIBED BY GREGORY CLEARY O.F.M.


This is a scholarly study of the Irish Apostolic and Cultural expansion over the Continent and in particular acknowledges Italy's debt to the Irish Missionaries from the sixth century on. The author shows the history of the Irish Spiritual Movement down to the present time, as a background to the seventeen Irish Saints, the subject of the author's special inquiry, who are venerated in the many Churches and Chapels dedicated to them throughout Italy.

AS TRUE TO THE SADDEST AND HEAVIEST TRUTHS OF IRISH LIFE


Sadleir 68.

The purpose of Trollope's first visit to Ireland in 1843 was to investigate irregularities in the Post Office at Drumsna, County Leitrim, then managed by William Allen. After a weary journey he arrived late in the village and stayed in a small public-house. His bedroom was approached by a flight of steps, half stairs, half ladder, not far from perpendicular. The room had little in the way of furnishings, except two beds close together, a table, chair and basin-stand. He retired to bed early, could not secure his room door, after some time he fell into an uneasy restless sort of sleep, and was suddenly awoken by the tread of footsteps approaching his bed. Frightened and half awake he leapt from his bed, caught the intruder by the throat, in the ensuing struggle, the door opened and his antagonist stumbled and fell down the stairs. Aroused by this noise, the late night drinkers rushed into the room and struck a light. That very moment, Trollope heard the landlady cry out: "Oh, boys, that murderin' villain upstairs has killed his raverance! ... We'll soon settle the damned Sassenach". But for the intervention of the half-strangled priest, it would have been curtains for Trollope. When peace was established apologies were made all around. Trollope found out in actual fact that he had assaulted the local parish priest, who was out on a late call and had decided to stay at the inn that night. Fortunately he was none the worse for his encounter and afterwards he and Trollope became very good friends. Trollope featured this kindly gentleman in this novel.

The Landleaguers was set in County Galway where an English Protestant family bought a property at the height of the agrarian troubles. The most interesting aspect of this novel is the trials of those boycotted and the incidents of the period, as well as the background on Irish social and rural life, as seen by a sympathetic Englishman, although anti-nationalist. An admirable contemporary article on his novels is found in the Dublin Review and deserves quoting: "This Englishman keenly observant, painstaking, absolutely sincere and unprejudiced, with a lynx-like clearness of vision, and a power of literal reproduction of which his clerical and domestic novels, remarkably as they exhibit it, do not furnish such striking examples, writes a story as true to the saddest and heaviest truths of Irish life, as racy as the soil, as rich as the peculiar humour, the moral features, the social oddities, the subtle individuality of the far west of Ireland as George Eliot's novels are true to that of English life".

461. [THE TROUBLES 1969] An interesting file concerning the Northern Ireland Troubles in 1969 and the recall to fulltime service of two reserve Army officers in August 1969, during the Civil Rights troubles in Northern Ireland, when Irish Army units were temporarily stationed near the Border. The officers concerned, Captains Pádraig Ó Siochrú and John Skehan, were then employed in RTE. Ó Siochrú, a journalist, was posted for a time to the Army Press Office at Parkgate Street.

The file includes two signed letters on official paper from Jim Gibbons, Minster for Defence, concerning disputed allowances sought by the two men, letters on the same issue from David Andrews, then a Fianna Fáil T.D., and other related correspondence. It also include Capt. Ó Siochrú's Óglaigh na hÉireann Certificate of Service booklet, and also two statements circulated within RTE about controversial programme matters; a letter to members of staff signed by Kevin McCourt, Director General, 1967, about the cancellation of a planned programme visit to Vietnam, and a statement in relation to the Seven Days programme, February 1969. An interesting collection which casts a sidelight on troubled times. €275


Katharine Tynan (1861-1931), poet and novelist, born at Whitehall dairy farm, Clondalkin, County Dublin; one of 12 children of Andrew Cullen Tynan and Elizabeth Reilly Tynan. Educated at Dominican Convent of St Catherine of Siena, Drogheda. Suffered chronic eye ulcers in childhood; considered religious novitiate; first poem published in Graphic, 1878. She became a member of Ladies' Land League, with Anna Parnell and Mrs A. M. Sullivan. She first met W. B. Yeats (‘all dreams and gentleness’), June 1885, in connection with C. H. Oldham's Dublin University Review; advised by him in early correspondence to make a speciality of her Irish
Catholicism; her suggestion to Yeats that he should try an Irish subject resulted in Wanderings of Oisin. Katharine idolised Parnell and supported him after his downfall; lived in Ireland till her marriage to Henry Albert Hinkson, 1893, a barrister and novelist and contemporary of Yeats in Erasmus Smith High School, whom she converted to Catholicism, moving to Ealing and Notting Hill; later he became resident magistrate in County Mayo from 1914 until his death in 1919.


466. UA DUINNÍN, Athair Pádraig. Dánta Phiarais Feiritéir. Maille le Beathaidh an Fhílidh is Foclóir. Baile Átha Cliath: Connradh na Gaedhilge, 1903. pp. xxv, 82, [1]. Red morocco, title and badge of Connradh in gilt on upper cover. Loosely inserted is a seven page article on Ferriter in Irish by Art Ó Beoláin. All edges gilt. A good copy. Scarce. €65

COPAC locates 5 copies only.


ESTC R19057. Sweeney 5323 quoting the Dublin 1st edition (1624).

James Ussher was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the city of Dublin, on the 4th of January, 1580-1, fifth among ten children of Arland Ussher, Clerk of Chancery, and his wife Margaret Stanihurst. He was the second student admitted to Trinity College, when its doors opened in 1593. He had a great interest in religion and his loyalties were divided between the Reformed and Catholic Faiths. His uncle Stanyhurst tried to attract him towards Catholicism which he had adopted, but Ussher's leanings were towards Anglicanism which he followed. His contacts with recusant scholars were extensive and reciprocal. They included his uncle Richard Stanihurst, whose Brevis praemunitio pro futura concertatione cum Jacobo Usserio (Douay, 1615) was directed against his nephew. He also exchanged information with Bishop David Rothe of Ossory, author of the Analecta sacra nova . . . in Hibernia, the Jesuit William Malone, and the Franciscans Thomas Strange, Micheál Ó Cléirigh, and Luke Wadding. In this way the vigorously catholic Louvain school made use of Ussher's private library, and in return he had indirect access to manuscript sources in the Vatican library. Through Conall Mageoghegan of Westmeath he was able to consult vital sources such as the Book of Lecan and of Book of Ballymote. This world, in which the participants dealt with each other in terms of mutual respect, was a hidden one. It functioned through codenames and intermediaries and occasionally broke down under the strains created by politics and polemical print. So while Ussher's dealings with learned Catholics extended over the three decades from the 1610s onwards, his first two publications as Bishop of Meath were detailed ripostes to Roman claims of superior antiquity After their victory at Kinsale in 1601, the English Army generously gave the enormous sum of £1,800.00 for the purchase of a library for Trinity College. Ussher had the delightful task of going to London to purchase the books. In 1612 he took the
degree of Doctor of Divinity and in the following year published his first work *Gravissimae Quaestiones de Christianorum* which he dedicated to James I. In 1621 he was appointed Bishop of Meath, he was a regular visitor to London and favourite of the King, who before his death appointed him to the Archbishopsric of Armagh. His residence at that time was in a house at Drogheda (where he kept his books including, the great masterpiece of Celtic illuminative art *The Book of Kells*) or Termonfeckin in County Louth. He was strongly opposed to Bishop Bedell's efforts in reviving the Irish language and to granting Catholics any toleration. He died at Ryegate in Surrey in 1656. He was a prolific writer both in Latin and the English language. His biographer Dr. Elrington states "The works which he had published sufficiently attest the stupendous extent of his information, and the skill with which he could make use of the treasures he possessed". His name became celebrated throughout Europe, and his services to the cause of literature, more especially in the departments of history and chronology, have been acknowledged by all modern writers.


469. **[VICTORIA QUEEN]** Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands, from 1848 to 1861. To which are prefixed and added from the same Journal an account of earlier visits to Scotland, and Tours in England and Ireland with yachting excursions. Edited by Arthur Helps. London: Smith, Elder, 1868. pp. xv, [5], 315. Contemporary half vellum over green linen boards, flat spine divided into compartments by a ruled floral roll. Title and year on maroon morocco labels in the second and fourth compartments. Top edge gilt. Light foxing to prelims, otherwise a very good copy. €225


William Frederick Wakeman (1822-1900) was born in Dublin the son of a bookseller and publisher in D'Olier Street. He was an archaeologist, initially producing works as an artist and then as an author. A student of George Petrie, Wakeman produced pen and pencil sketches of land features and antiquities while employed as a draughtsman by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. The works of this period are held by the Royal Irish Academy. After the abolition of his department of the Survey, he supported himself for a time as a draughtsman on wood and by teaching, but finding little to be had in Dublin from such sources he went to London for a time. He was afterwards appointed drawing-master at St. Columba's College, Stackallan, where he remained four years, resigning when the College moved to Rathfarnham. Whilst at St. Columba's he wrote his *Handbook of Irish Antiquities*, published with numerous illustrations in 1848. Soon afterwards he was appointed art master at Portora Royal School, where he remained nineteen years, during thirteen of which he was also connected with the Model School at Enniskillen. During these years he contributed about fifty articles to archaeological journals, chiefly that of the Royal Archaeological Society of Ireland. He returned to Dublin in 1884.
He had gradually abandoned art for archaeology, and his later work as an artist, with the exception of a series of large drawings of antiquarian remains in County Sligo, done for Colonel Cooper of Markree Castle and William Gregory Wood-Martin.


This work contains the results of all parliamentary elections in Ireland during the union with Great Britain. It comprises the names of all elected members and other candidates, their political affiliations, the number of electors, the population of the constituencies, and the votes polled. The elections are presented in chronological order and the results are given by constituencies, listed alphabetically.


Peter Walsh, D.D. was born near Naas, County Kildare c.1618. He was educated at the Irish College at Louvain. Joined the Franciscan Order and was later Professor of Divinity at Louvain. He returned to Ireland in 1646, the following year he attacked in nine consecutive sermons the Disputatio Apologetica of Cornelius Mahony, in which the rights of the kings of England to Ireland was denied. As a consequence of his conduct Walsh was deprived of the lectureship in divinity to which he had been
appointed at Kilkenny. He was driven from the house, and even forbidden to enter any town which possessed a library. Rinuccini accused him of having affected the nobility of Ireland and destroyed the cause. He also afterwards described him as "turned out of his convent for disobedience to superiors, a sacrilegious profane of the pulpit in Kilkenny cathedral, who vomitted forth in one hour more filth (sordes) and blasphemy than Luther and Calvin together in three years". Walsh sided with Ormond and wrote against the Papal Nuncio, which led to his excommunication. For his loyal services to Ormond he received a pension from the Government. He died in 1687 and is buried in St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London. The Bishop of Salisbury said of him that "'He was the honestest and learnedest man among them (Catholics), and was indeed in all points of controversy almost wholly a Protestant". In the dedication to Charles II, Walsh declares himself an "unrepentant sinner", determined to die as he had lived, the King's "most loyal, most obedient, and most humble servant".


482. WEBBER, Daniel Webb. The Resolutions, Address and Petition of the Protestants of the County of Sligo on the subject of Roman Catholic Claims; with a commentary on that Petition as spoken by Daniel Webb Webber, Esq. of Leekfield in said County. Containing a refutation of the attack on the proceedings of the County of Sligo, made by Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. Published at the request of the Committee of that County. Dublin: Printed for W. Watson, 7 Capel-Street, 1813. pp. [viii], 76. Modern marbled wrappers. Signature of J Chetwood on titlepage. Repair to two pages. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare.


A detailed abstract, in English, of the surveys of monastic properties taken as a result of the commission issued in 1540, upon the surrender and dissolution of the majority of the religious houses in the area subject to English law in 1539-40, with various related accounts of William Brabazon.


A detailed survey of Monastic property taken as a result of the commission issued in 1540 to Sir Anthony St. Ledger and three officials, upon the surrender and dissolution of the majority of the religious houses in the area subject to English law in 1539-1540, with various related accounts of William Brabazon, the Under-Treasurer of Ireland. The documents contain much detailed information on holdings and estates in the areas under English law, and are of particular value from the point of local history and topography.

V. Oscar Wilde Poems in Prose. Paris: Privately Printed, 1905. pp. 38. Title printed in black and brown. Edition limited to fifty copies on Imperial Japanese paper. Mason 609. The five pamphlets are bound together in contemporary full blue morocco, covers framed by triple gilt fillets. Spine divided into six compartments by five thick gilt raised bands, title in gilt direct in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design; turn-ins ruled in gilt; burgundy and blue endbands. Top edge gilt, remainder untrimmed. Original wrappers bound in. From the library of Sebag Montefiore with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown. A fine copy. €2,750
Oscar Wilde (1854-1900), poet, dramatist, and novelist was born in Merrion Square, Dublin. During his undergraduate years at Oxford and as a disciple of Walter Pater, Wilde became the leader of an aesthetic movement that advocated art for art's sake. He attracted a great deal of attention with his aestheticism, and by wearing long hair, dressing eccentrically, and carrying flowers in his hands while lecturing. Wilde was accused of homosexual practices, was tried and found guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment (1895-97). On his release, physically, spiritually, and financially ruined, he went to Paris where he lived in bitterness and despair until his death.

487. [WILDE, Oscar] The Trial of Oscar Wilde. From the Shorthand Reports. Paris: Privately Printed, 1906. pp. 1, 134, [6]. Contemporary full blue morocco, covers framed by triple gilt fillets. Spine divided into six compartments by five thick gilt raised bands, title in gilt direct in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design; turn-ins ruled in gilt; burgundy and blue endbands. Top edge gilt, remainder untrimmed. Original dark green paper wrappers with printed paper label, bound in. Issued for private circulation only and limited to 50 copies on Japanese Vellum and five hundred copies on handmade paper numbered from one to five hundred and fifty. This copy No. 56. From the library of Sebag Montefiore with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown. A fine copy. €1,250


Arranged in chronological order. Embodying a history of Ireland in the lives of illustrious Irishmen.

A FINE SET


Colonel William Gregory Wood-Martin was born at Woodville, Sligo in 1847 and after a distinguished military career he took a keen interest in the history and antiquities of his native country. The author states: “The interest of this branch of archaeological study arises from recognition of the fact that the present is the outcome of the past, and that an adequate apprehension of the past is necessary to the understanding of human life under present condition”.


Colonel William Gregory Wood-Martin was born at Woodville, Sligo in 1847 and after a distinguished military career he took a keen interest in the history and antiquities of his native country. Following his *Lake Dwellings of Ireland, Pagan Ireland, Traces of the Elder Faiths* and *Sligo and the Enniskilleners*, he embarked on a massive undertaking and compiled his scholarly *History of Sligo, County and Town*, a work "of National as well as local importance". In his introduction he wrote: "The author ... to the best of his ability, has earnestly endeavoured to present a thoroughly faithful and vivid picture of the whole life of the community of Sligo from its cradle upwards ... The labour has been considerable of arranging in consecutive order the various events bearing on the history of Sligo and of gathering together and putting into shape all the materials available for that purpose ...". His history arranged in chronological order spans the countless troubled centuries from pre-historic times to 1891.

WITH PETRIE DRAWINGS


493. [Wright, G.N.] *Dublin Delineated in Twenty-six Views of the Principal Public Buildings, accompanied by concise descriptions of each; with An Itinerary, pointing out the leading streets, and principal objects of attraction.* Dublin: Printed for G. Tyrrell, 11, Lower Sackville-St. and Sold by all Booksellers. n.d. (c.1837). pp. 56, 28 (plates). Original mauve cloth, title on printed label on upper cover. Cover a little stained. Occasional mild foxing to margin of some plates. A good copy. €245

COPAC locates the BL copy only. Most of the fine engraved plates are by George Petrie, and there are nine by W. H. Bartlett. There is also a folding plan of the city at end.

JACK YEATS' FIRST BOOK


Jack B. Yeats (1871-1957), undoubtedly Ireland's most famous painter, a committed nationalist and brother of one of Ireland's greatest poets W.B. Yeats, was born in London and at the age of eight returned to Sligo where he was brought up by his grandparents, the Pollexfens. In his paintings and drawings the love of the common people shines through. It was the everyday life of Ireland which sparked his genius - the fairs, circuses, race meetings, sailors and farmers, tramps and beggars, trams and city streets, shopkeepers, coachmen, boxers and ballad singers, etc. etc. all feature in his work, in which he expresses an intense sympathy for the underdog, the outcast and the outsider.

James Flaunty was the first of Jack Yeats' pirate plays for young people, and his first separate publication, of legendary scarcity, issued at a time when he was almost unknown as a painter. The hand-colouring is by Yeats himself. When published the version coloured by the author was five times the price of the uncoloured copies.


Second of his plays for young people. The hand-colouring of the cover is probably by Yeats himself.


This is a tale of a small town, where no one ever spoke the truth but all thought about it.

The play La La Noo was published by the Cuala Press in 1943. In May 1942 Ria Mooney produced Jack B. Yeats's two-act play La La Noo at the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, the cast included Maureen O'Sullivan and Brian O'Higgins. Its fusion of a realist setting, in a pub in a remote area of the western seaboard, and a fatalistic, almost symbolic, treatment of death, owes something to Synge and something to W.B. Yeats, but it is more playful than either.


Facsimile reprint of the Cuala edition, with remarkably successful coloured reproductions of Yeats' illustrations, a fine book in its own right.


Wade 113.
PRINCIPAL SOURCES CONSULTED

BEST
Bibliography of Irish Philology & of Printed Irish Literature, 1913.

BLACK

BONAR LAW

BRADSHAW

COPAC
Online Public Access Catalogue.

CRAIG
Dublin 1660-1860.

CRAIG
Irish Bookbinding. 1954.

CRONE
The Irish Book Lover. 1910 - 1952.

DE BURCA

DIX

D.I.B.

D.N.B.

ELLMAN

ELMES & HEWSON

E.S.T.C.
Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue.

FERGUSON, Paul
Map Library, TCD.

GILBERT
Catalogue of Books and Mss. in the library of Sir John Gilbert.

GILCHER
A Bibliography of George Moore.

HALKETT & LANG

HERBERT
Limerick Printers & Printing. 1942.

HICKEY & DOHERTY

HOGAN

KELLY, James

KENNEDY, Máire
Printer to the City: John Exshaw, Lord Mayor of Dublin 1789-90. [2006]

KEYNES

KINANE

KRESS

LOEBER

LYNAM
The Irish Character in Print. Dublin 1969.

McCREADY
A William Butler Yeats Encyclopaedia.

McDONELL & HEALY
Gold Tooled Bookbindings Commissioned by Trinity College in the 18th Century.

McDONELL
Five Hundred years of the Art of the Bookbinder in Ireland. 1500 to the Present.

McGEE

McTERNAN
Here’s to their Memory, & Sligo Sources. 1977 & 1988.

MELVIN
Estates and Landed Society in Galway. 2012.

MILLER
Dolmen XXV Bibliography 1951-1976.

MUNTER

N.S.T.C.
Nineteenth Century Short Title Catalogue.

NEWMAN

O'DONOGHUE
The Poets of Ireland. Dublin, 1912.

O'FARRELL

O'HIGGINS

O'REILLY
Four Hundred Irish Writers.

PATERSON
The County Armagh Volunteers of 1778-1993.

PHILLIPS
Printing and Book Production in Dublin 1670-1800.

POLLARD
Dublin’s Trade in Books 1550-1800.

POLLARD

PYLE

SLATER
Directory of Ireland. 1846.

SLOCUM & CAHOON

STC
A Short-Title Catalogue. 1475-1640.

SWEENEY

WADE
A Bibliography of the Writings of W.B. Yeats. 1968.

WALL

WARE

WEBB

WIKIPEDIA
Online Encyclopaedia.

WING
Short Title Catalogue of Books Published in England and English Books Published Abroad.
B1. BÉASLAÍ, Piaras. Michael Collins and the Making of a New Ireland. Two volumes. A new introduction by Brian P. Murphy, O.S.B. With two portraits in full colour by Sir John Lavery, and other illustrations to each volume. This major work on Michael Collins is by one of his closest friends. An item which is now commanding in excess of four figures in the auction houses. Dublin: De Búrca, 2008. pp. (1) xxxii, 292, (2) vi, 328.

The limited edition in full green goatskin gilt with a medallion portrait and signature of Collins also in gilt. Housed in a fine slipcase. It includes the list of subscribers. Last few copies. €475

The general edition is limited to 1,000 sets superbly bound in green buckram, with a medallion portrait embossed in gilt on the upper covers, and in slipcase. €95

Michael Collins (1890-1922), was born at Woodfield, Clonakilty, County Cork, the son of a small farmer. Educated locally, and at the age of sixteen went to London as a clerk in the Post Office. He joined the I.R.B. in London. During Easter Week he was Staff Captain and ADC to James Connolly in the GPO. With The O’Rahilly he led the first party out of the GPO immediately before its surrender. Arrested, imprisoned and released in December 1916.

After the victory of Sinn Féin in the 1918 general election and the establishment of Dáil Éireann as the Irish parliament he was made Minister of Home Affairs and later Minister for Finance, and organised the highly successful National Loan. A most capable organiser with great ability and physical energy, courage and force of character, he was simultaneously Adjutant General of the Volunteers, Director of Organisation, Director of Intelligence and Minister for Finance. He organised the supply of arms for the Volunteers and set up a crack intelligence network and an execution squad nicknamed Twelve Apostles. He was for a long time the most wanted man in Ireland but he practically eliminated the British Secret Service with the Bloody Sunday morning operation. Michael Collins and the Making of a New Ireland is the official biography of a great soldier-statesman and the first authentic history of the rebirth of a nation. Written with inner knowledge by an intimate friend and comrade-in-arms who served with Collins on Headquarters Staff and who shared in many of his amazing adventures and hairsbreadth escapes.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY PETER HARBISON

B2. BORLASE, William G. The Dolmens of Ireland. Their distribution, structural characteristics, and affinities in other countries; together with the folk-lore attaching to them; supplemented by considerations on the anthropology, ethnology, and traditions of the Irish people. With over 800 illustrations (including 3 coloured plates), and 4 coloured folding maps. Three volumes. Full buckram decorated in gilt to a Celtic design. With slipcase. Edition limited to 300 sets, with ‘List of Subscribers’. €295.

The first comprehensive survey of each of the counties of Ireland. With sketches by the author from drawings by Petrie, Westropp, Miss Stokes, Windele, Wood-Martin, Wakeman, etc. The third volume contains an index and the material from folklore, legend, and tradition. A most attractive set of books and a must for the discerning collector.


LIMITED EDITION
ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL IRISH BOOKS

Lecky described this volume: “as one of the most interesting collections of Lives of the saints in the world. It is very shameful that it has not been reprinted”. The new introduction by Pádraig Ó Riain, contains the first published account of Colgan’s recently discovered manuscript notes to the Triadis. This reprint should stimulate further the growing interest in the history of the Irish saints.


B8. CUSACK, M.F. A History of the Kingdom of Kerry. Illustrated. Dublin: De Búrca, 1995. pp. xvi, 453, 6 (extra maps), lxxxiii. Fine in full buckram, with illustrated coloured dust jacket depicting Jobson’s manuscript map of Kerry 1598. €45

Margaret Cusack’s History of the Kingdom of Kerry is an excellent work treating of the history, topography, antiquities and genealogy of the county. There is an excellent account of the families of: The O’Sullivans and MacCarthys; Geraldine Genealogies; The Knights of Kerry and Glyn; Population and Religion; Agricultural Information; St. Brendan; Dingle in the Sixteenth Century; Ardfert; The Geology and Botany of Kerry; Deep Sea Fisheries; Kerry Rivers and Fishing etc.

The original edition was published for private circulation and was limited to twenty copies only. The editor states that he made extensive use of the manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde, preserved at Kilkenny Castle, the calendared and uncalendared Irish State papers, the King’s Letter Books and Entry Books at the Public Record Office for the names of Officers serving on the Irish Establishment, 1661-1685.

In December 1660, Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor, Roger, Earl of Orrery, and Charles, Earl of Mountrath were appointed Lord Justices. Under the able rule of Orrery and Mountrath the Army in Ireland was reduced and remodelled. King Charles’s new army dates from 11th February, 1661 and when the Irish parliament met in May the Lord Chancellor informed the House that “there were twenty months” arrears due to the army.

The patrons of military history while glancing at the list of officers appointed to command this army, will recognise the names of many Cromwellian field officers who had served in Ireland during the Commonwealth. One may wonder how these ‘renegades’ found their way into the new Royalist levies. The answer is that these same officers not only supported the Restoration but were eager in the King’s service afterwards. It transpired that many Cromwellians were retained in the Army of Ireland and had equal rights with those Royalists who had fought for Charles I and had shared the long exile of Charles II. From a purely military point of view they had learned the art of war under the most successful soldier of his time.


Dun Laoghaire harbour, recognised as one of the most picturesque in Europe, was built early in the 19th century as the consequence of an explosion of popular anger at the continuous deaths from shipwreck in Dublin Bay. The most competent and experienced navigators at that time described the port of Dublin as the most perilous in the whole world for a ship to leave or approach in certain circumstances.
Thanks largely to the efficiency and foresight of Captain Hutchison, the first Harbour Master, the port built as an ‘Asylum’ harbour or port of refuge, became with the introduction of steam-driven passenger and mail carrying ships the busiest port on the eastern shore of the Irish Sea, also a leading fishing port and popular yachting centre.


The author Tony Donohoe, farmer and keen local historian has chronicled in great detail the history his ancestral parish from the early Christian period to the present. This authoritative work is the result of thirty years of meticulous research and is a most welcome contribution to the history of County Mayo. In the foreword Thomas Gildea Cannon states “Tony Donohoe has brought it all vividly to light in his impressive history. Using his treasure trove of published and unpublished materials, patiently accumulated over the decades, he has told the story of an ancient parish with a scholar’s eye for the telling detail ... has made effective use of the unpublished Palmer and Pratt estate papers to help bridge the dark gap between seventeenth-century documents detailing the changeover in land ownership from native to settler, and nineteenth-century sources”.


It is difficult to read unmoved some of the detailed testimony contained in this volume of the reports of the envoys sent out by the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, who found out for themselves what was really going on during the Famine in remote country areas.

B14. GLEESON, Rev. John. Cashel of the Kings. A History of the Ancient Capital of Munster from the date of its foundation until the present day. Including historical notices of the Kings of Cashel from the 4th century to the 12th century. The succession of bishops and archbishops from St. Ailbe to the present day. Notices of the principal abbeys belonging to the territory around Cashel, together with items of local history down to the 19th century. Illustrated. Dublin: De Búrca, 2001. pp. [ii], xix, 312. Fine in fine dust jacket. €40

Cover design by courtesy of Mr. Patrick Meaney, Cashel, County Tipperary. An important and scholarly work on one of the most celebrated places of historic interest in Ireland. In medieval times it was the ecclesiastical capital of Munster. Conquered by the Eoghanacht tribe (MacCarthys) led by Conall Corc in the fifth century who set up a fortress on St. Patrick’s Rock. They ruled over the fertile plains of Munster unchallenged and their title King of Cashel remained synonymous with that of King of Munster. In law and tradition the kings of Cashel knew no superior
and did not acknowledge the overlordship of Tara for five hundred years.
Fr. John Gleeson (1855-1927), historian, was born near Nenagh, County Tipperary into a wealthy farming family. Educated locally and at Maynooth. Appointed curate of Lorrha and Templederry, later parish priest of Lorrha and Knock in 1893 and Lorrha in 1908. A prolific writer and meticulous researcher, he also wrote *History of the Ely O’Carroll Territory or Ancient Ormond*.


The book introduces us to 17th and 18th century Ireland and to the interface between the two languages and the two cultures. It is a fascinating study of the troubled period after the Battle of the Boyne, encompassing historiography and antiquarianism; contemporary linguistic study and the sociolinguistics of the two languages in contact; Swift and his friends in that context; and the printing and publishing of books in Stuart and early-Georgian Ireland.

A CLASSIC OF THE GALLOGLAS FAMILIES

B16. HAYES-McCOY, Gerard A. Scots Mercenary Forces in Ireland (1565-1603). An account of their service during that period, of the reaction of their activities on Scottish affairs, and of the effect of their presence in Ireland, together with an examination of the Gallóglaih or Galloglas. With maps, illustrations and genealogies of the MacSweeney, Clan Donald and the O’Neills of Tír Eoghain. With an introduction by Professor Eoin MacNeill. Dublin: By Éamonn de Búrca, for Edmund Burke Publisher, 1996. pp. xxi, 391. Superb facsimile reprint, bound in full buckram, with head and tail bands. In coloured dustjacket depicting three galloglasses and an Irish Foot Soldier of the 16th century. €45

They were a force to be reckoned with. An English writer of the period described them as follows: “The galloglasses are picked and selected men of great and mighty bodies, cruel, without compassion. The greatest force of the battle consisteth in their choosing rather to die than to yield, so that when it cometh to handy blows, they are quickly slain or win the field. They are armed with a shirt of mail, a skull, and a skeine. The weapon they most use is a battle-axe, or halberd, six foot long, the blade wherof is somewhat like a shoemaker’s knife, and without pike; the stroke wherof is deadly”.

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ANNALS OF ULSTER


€285

Also available in a special limited edition of 50 sets, bound in full brown morocco gilt, signed by the publisher.

€850

The important Annals of Ulster compiled by Cathal Og Mac Maghnusa at Seanaidh Mac Maghnusa, now Belle Isle in Lough Erne, were so named by the noted ecclesiastic, Ussher, on account of their containing many chronicles relating to that province. They contain more detail on ecclesiastical history than the Annals of the Four Masters, and were consulted by Br. Michael O’Clery, Chief of the Four Masters, for his masterpiece.

LIMITED EDITION


€450

These Annals were compiled under the patronage of Brian MacDermott, Chief of Moylurg, who resided in his castle on an island in Lough Key, near Boyle, County Roscommon. They begin with the Battle of Clontarf and continue up to 1636 treating on the whole with Irish affairs, but have many entries of English, Scottish and continental events. They are a primary source for the history of North Connaught. The compilers were of that noted learned family of O’Duignans. The only original copy of these Annals known to exist is a small vellum manuscript which was presented to Trinity by Dr. Leland in 1766.


€110

This scholarly edition is enhanced with a new introductory essay on the life of that noted scholar from County Limerick, P.W. Joyce by the late Mainchín Seoighe, who states: “P.W. Joyce followed in the footsteps of Bunting and Petrie, of O’Donovan and O’Curry, reaching, however, a larger public than any of these four had reached, for the fields he laboured in were more numerous and, as well as that, he principally wrote not for scholars but for the ordinary people of Ireland, people such as he had known in that lovely and never-forgotten countryside round about Glenosheen”.


No period in Irish history is quite so full of drama, heroism and tragedy as the eight-odd years from the mid 16th to the early 17th centuries: the age of the fall of the Gaelic lords. This intriguing and moving narrative recounts the passing of Gaelic Ireland when the Tudor Crown sought to subdue the island and the Irish chiefs defended their ancient territories and way of life. Beginning in 1534 with young Silken Thomas’ defiant stand at the gates of Dublin Castle, it tells the story of Red Hugh O’Donnell’s capture and escape, the rise of the Great Hugh O’Neill and the bloody Nine Years War culminating in the Battle of Kinsale, and finally, the Flight of the Earls. Animated with details from The Annals Of The Four Masters and other contemporary accounts, Fall Of The Gaelic Lords is a lively intelligent book aimed at both the historian and general reader. Patricia Kilroy was born in Ireland in 1925. As one of the daughters of Seán Lester, who would become the last Secretary-General of the League Of Nations, she spent most of her childhood in The Free City Of Danzig and in Geneva. She studied Modern History and Political Science in Trinity College Dublin. She then worked with the Irish Red Cross, settling refugees from Eastern Europe who had been displaced during World War II. After marrying and while raising her four children, her interest in history continued to grow. Family holidays in Connemara sparked her interest in local history, and talking with the people of the area, as well as academic research, led to the publication in 1989 of The Story Of Connemara. That book focused on a small part of Ireland, and covered from the Ice-Age to the present day; after which she felt she would like to cover the whole of Ireland, whilst focusing on one period in time. And so Fall Of The Gaelic Lords was researched and written. Patricia lives in Dublin.


Prime historical reference work on the history of the County Mayo from the earliest times to 1600. It deals at length with the De Burgo Lordship of Connaught. Illustrated with a large folding detailed map of the county, coloured in outline. There are 49 pages of genealogies of the leading families of Mayo: O’Connor, MacDonnell Galloglass, Bourke Mac William Iochtar, Gibbons, Jennings, Philbin, Barret, Joyce, Jordan, Costello, etc.
LIMITED TO 200 COPIES


Many Irish poems remain hidden in the periodicals and were published under pseudonyms. Therefore, the identity of hundred of Irish poets often is elusive. The discovery of a manuscript of pseudonyms of Irish poets made this volume possible. It lists over 1,200 pseudonyms for 504 Irish poets whose work appeared in over 500 early periodicals published in Ireland, England, North America, and Australia. Rolf Loeber and Magda Loeber are researchers at the medical school of the University of Pittsburgh. They have both extensively published on Irish history and literature. Their most recent book is A Guide to Irish Fiction (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2006).


Born in 1861, Sgt. Patrick Lyons, ‘The Antiquarian Policeman’, served with the Royal Irish Constabulary from 1886 - 1920. While stationed in the West of Ireland, he developed a keen interest in documenting the field-monuments he noticed on his patrols. His discovery of four ogham stones led to a correspondence with Hubert Knox, a renowned Mayo Antiquarian; Lyons provided Knox with important descriptions of field monuments, contributing to 19 published papers. Out of modesty, and fear that the R.I.C. would frown on his ‘antiquarian craze’, he preferred not to be acknowledged by name, although he was much admired for his fine mind and dedicated antiquarian ‘policework’ by those few with whom he shared his interest.

To bring to light his remarkable work, this book draws on Lyons’ own notes and photographs (preserved by N.U.I. Galway and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland), archived local newspapers and an overview of the social and political history of his times.

A quiet, unassuming man, Lyons died in 1954 and lies buried in an unmarked grave in his native Clonmel. His major contribution to Irish archaeology deserves to be acknowledged in print at last. Máire Lohan (née Carroll) was born in Belmullet, County Mayo and now lives in Galway city. While researching for an M.A. in Archaeology at U.C.G. she became aware of the Lyons Photographic Collection there and also of the Knox/Lyons Collection at the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, around which this book is based. She has worked with the O.P.W. in the Archaeological Survey of County Galway, lectured in archaeology at R.T.C. Galway and excavated in Galway city. She has published articles in the Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society and Cathair na Mart. This is her first book.


Paperback in coloured illustrated French flaps. €20

Hardback in coloured illustrated dustjacket. €50

Limited edition of 50 copies in full green morocco gilt, in slipcase. €225
The appointment of Andy (Andrew) Cooney as Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) while still a medical student was the highpoint of a military career which began in 1917 and was not to end until 1944. Prior to this he had served as a Volunteer, GHQ Officer, Brigade Commander and Divisional Commander before being appointed to the IRA General Staff with the rank of Quartermaster-General in 1924 and Chief of Staff in 1925, at which time he was elected as Chairman of the IRA Executive. Cooney was to retain this post until 1927. Afterwards, he remained close to the IRA General Staff until he emigrated to the USA.

Michael MacEvilly’s meticulously researched life of Dr. Andy Cooney sheds valuable light on a chapter of Irish republicanism which has hitherto been seriously neglected. No student of Irish republican history can afford to ignore this book, which is also to be commended for its selection of many hitherto unpublished photographs. - Tim Pat Coogan.

Michael MacEvilly narrates the life story of Andy Cooney in compelling fashion. Readers will be fascinated by the manner in which a young man combined his studies to be a doctor with his duties as an IRA Volunteer from 1917 onwards. In terms of the wider historical narrative of the period, the book, using much original source material, makes an important new contribution. It makes clear the command structure of the IRA, at both a national and local level, during the War of Independence, the Civil War and beyond. The strengths and weaknesses of individuals are also delineated with remarkable clarity. In particular new information is provided on ‘Bloody Sunday,’ November 1920; the role of the IRB and Michael Collins at the time of the Treaty; and the differences between the IRA and de Valera when Fianna Fail was founded. Above all the book is extremely well researched and eminently readable. - Brian Murphy OSB.

Michael MacEvilly was born in Castlebar, Co. Mayo. He was educated at St. Jarlath’s College, Tuam, Co. Galway and subsequently studied Arts and Commerce at University College, Galway. He worked as an accountant and auditor in his own firm located in Dublin, and had a long association with an interest in the Irish Judo Association and the Olympic Council of Ireland.

Irish history and the Irish language were Michael’s major interests. This primarily stemmed from his detailed research of the history of the MacEvilly family, especially their involvement in the War of Independence of which he was particularly proud. Irish republican history was an enduring passion and he became a keen scholar and book-collector on the area. He was an active member of the Committee of the 1916-21 Club and was President from 2000 to 2001. Michael passed away in 2009. He is sadly missed by his family and friends.

EDITION LIMITED TO 10 SETS SIGNED BY THE EDITOR & PUBLISHER


The great Connacht scholar Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh (c.1600-1671), from Lackan, County Sligo, compiled his monumental Great Book of Genealogies in Galway at the height of the Cromwellian Wars in the mid-seventeenth century. The work has long been recognised as the most important source for the study of Irish family history, and it is also of great importance to historians of pre-17th century Ireland since it details the ancestry of many significant figures in Irish history - including: Brian Boroomhe (d.1014); Ulick Burke, Marquis of Clanricarde (d.1657); James Butler, Duke of Ormonde (d.1688); Somhairle Buidhe (Sorley Boy) MacDonnell (d.1589); Randal MacDonnell, Marquis of Antrim (d.1683); Garrett Óg Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare (d.1536); Diarmuid Mac Murchadha (d.1171); Myler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel (d.1622), Murrough O’Brien, Baron of Inchiquin (d.1674); Feagh MacHugh O’Byrne (d.1597); Rory O’Conor (d.1198); Red Hugh O’Donnell (d.1602); Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone (d.1616); Owen Roe O’Neill (d.1649), and many, many more.
Both in terms of size and significance the Great Book of Genealogies is on a par with that other great seventeenth century compilation, the *Annals of the Four Masters*; and O’Donovan did edit a thirty-page extract from the book, making it the centrepiece of his second greatest work, *The Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach* (1844). But while quite a few other (almost invariably brief) extracts from the work have appeared in print over the past century and a half, some 90% of the *Book of Genealogies* has never hitherto been translated or published.

**B27. MacFHIRBHISIGH, Dubhaltach**  

€635

The original text, both prose and poetry, of both works is accompanied by a painstaking English translation. But, perhaps most important of all, the edition includes, in addition to several valuable appendices, a comprehensive series of indices which provide a key to the tens of thousands of personal names, surnames, tribal names and place-names that the work contains. In fact, the portion relating to personal names is the largest Irish language names index that has ever been compiled.

**B28. MARTIN, Edward A.**  

€36

**B29. MELVIN, Patrick.**  

Standard edition  
€75  

Limited edition  
€255

This work is based on a Trinity College Dublin Ph.D. thesis prepared under the direction of Professor L.M. Cullen. It investigates and describes the varied origins and foundation of estates and proprietors in Galway and how that process was affected by the political turmoils and transplantations of the 17th century. The aftermath of these turmoils in England and Ireland saw the establishment of a core number of successful estates founded largely by ambitious families able to trim their sails to changing times and opportunities. Alongside these estates there remained at the same time a fluctuating mass of smaller proprietors whose lands frequently fell to more able or business-like landowners. Penal laws and poor land quality resulted in exile – sometimes temporary - for many of the older Catholic landowners.

The book describes how, by the 19th century, the variously rooted strands of proprietors became bound together by the common interest of property, security and class and survived with their social if not political influence largely intact through the 19th century. The role of this large and diverse gentry class in local administration, politics, social life and as landlords is described in some detail. The
size of the county and complexity of changing estate history prevents the book from being exhaustive or a complete history of all estates and gentry families. These Anglo-Irish families (the term is unsatisfactory) became largely sidelined, irrelevant and forgotten by the modern nationalist Irish state. Their numbers and variety in Galway is made clear through a large range of house illustrations.

Many of the old landed class and nobility embodied values worthwhile in society. The wealthiest were patrons of much of the culture and art of old Europe. They stood for continuity, tradition, a sense of public duty, standards and refinement in manners. Many of them fostered the pursuit of outdoor sports and horseracing. They linked their frequently remote places to the wider world and they were at the same time cosmopolitan and local without being parochial. Although a declining social force they frequently held liberal attitudes against the power and dominance of state, church, and the ever expanding bureaucracy in modern society and government. Some, of course, did not always live up to ideals. - Knight of Glin.


“This book has been out of print for almost a decade, and in the intervening years many things have happened both in my own life and in the interwoven lives of my friends and colleagues, and gardens and their plants. I have also learnt more about the garden plants that we cultivate in Ireland. A new edition was required, and I have taken the opportunity to augment the original text. I have added a chapter on roses, based on my address to the ninth World Rose Convention held in Belfast during 1991, and I have drawn into this book, in edited form, a scattering of essays that were published elsewhere and the unpublished scripts for talks which I gave on Sunday Miscellany broadcast by Radio Telefís Eireann. I have also made corrections, and altered a few names to bring them up-to-date. In a few instances, the previously published history has been revised in the light of my more recent research” - Dr. E.C. Nelson.

The book is lavishly illustrated by Wendy Walsh, with 21 coloured plates (including ten new watercolours for this edition), eighteen figures in Chinese inks and nine vignettes in pencil.

A MONUMENT TO ONE OF OUR GREAT CELTIC SCHOLARS


His thirty-eight lectures On the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish, delivered at the University between May 1857 and July 1862 (the last one only a fortnight before his death) were published in Dublin in three volumes. These were edited with an introduction (which takes up the whole of the first volume), appendices and other material by Dr. W.K. Sullivan. O’Curry’s works stand to this day as a monument to one of our greatest Celtic scholars.

Dr. Nollaig Ó Muraile states: “This, the single most substantial work produced by one of the great pioneering figures who laid the foundations of modern Irish scholarship in the fields of Gaelic language and literature, medieval history and archaeology, has been exceedingly difficult to come by (even in some reputable libraries) for the best part of a century. It is therefore greatly to be welcomed that it is now being made available again, by De Búrca Books - not just for the sake of present day scholars but also for the general reader who will derive from its pages much enjoyment and enlightenment about the lifestyle and general culture of our ancient forebears”.

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This is the third and best edition as it contains the missing years [1334-1416] of the now lost Annals of Lecan from Roderic O’Flaherty’s transcript. To enhance the value of this masterpiece a colour reproduction of Baptista Boazio’s map of Ireland 1609 is included in a matching folder.

The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, Annála Ríoghachta Éireann or the Annals of the Four Masters to give them their best known title are the great masterpieces of Irish history from the earliest times to 1616 A.D. The work was compiled between 1632 and 1636 by a small team of historians headed by Br. Michael O’Clery, a Franciscan lay brother. He himself records: “there was collected by me all the best and most copious books of Annals that I could find throughout all Ireland, though it was difficult for me to collect them in one place”.

The great work remained, for the most part, unpublished and untranslated until John O’Donovan prepared his edition between 1847 and 1856. The crowning achievement of John O’Donovan’s edition is the copious historical, topographical and genealogical material in the footnotes which have been universally acclaimed by scholars. Douglas Hyde wrote that the O’Donovan edition represented: “the greatest work that any modern Irish scholar ever accomplished”.

More recently Kenneth Nicholls says: “O’Donovan’s enormous scholarship breathtaking in its extent when one considers the state of historical scholarship and the almost total lack of published source material in his day, still amazes one, as does the extent to which it has been depended on by others down to the present. His translations are still superior in reliability to those of Hennessy, MacCarthy or Freeman to name three editor-translators of other Irish Annals ... his footnotes are a mine of information”.

A superb set of this monumental source for the history of Ireland.


Compiled from records of holdings by Cathedrals, Churches, Religious Houses, Colleges, Municipal Corporations, Museums & Art Galleries. Further information has been obtained from those who deal in and those who collect Antique Silver, with special regard to Auction Sales.
DE-LUXE LIMITED EDITION


Apart from racing enthusiasts, this is a most valuable work for students of local history as it includes extensive county by county records of race courses and stud farms, with hitherto unfindable details. The late Dr. Tony Sweeney, Anglo-Irish racing journalist and commentator, was Irish correspondent of the Daily Mirror for 42 years. He shared RTE television commentary with Michael and Tony O’Hehir over a period of thirty-five years. Dr. Sweeney was also a form analyst with the Irish Times, and author of two previous books Irish Stuart Silver, (1995) and Ireland and the Printed Word (1997), for which he was awarded a Doctorate of Literature by the National University of Ireland.


The American journalist Hayden Talbot first met Michael Collins at the Gresham Hotel in Dublin, shortly after the signing of the Anglo-Irish treaty in December 1921. In the course of his working career Talbot had met many important people, but he soon realised that Collins was one of the most remarkable. He admits he had underestimated Collins before he got to know him, but Collins quickly earned his respect - not least by his habit of treating everyone, from Arthur Griffith to the “lowliest of his supporters”, with equal consideration and politeness. Talbot made it his business to meet Collins as often as possible and during months of close association Collins impressed him as “the finest character it had ever been my good fortune to know”. He valued their friendship more than any other.

This work contains an invaluable insight into Collins’ thinking and actions during this epic period of Irish history. It deals at length with Easter Week, The Black and Tans, The Murder of Francis Sheehy Skeffington, the Treaty negotiations and his vision for the resurgent nation
which, unfortunately he was given too little time to develop in practice. Rare interviews with Arthur Griffith and Eoin MacNeill further enhance this book, which has long been out of print and hard to find in the antiquarian book market.

Originally published in 1922, our edition has a new introduction and an index which was not in the first edition.


“This is a wonderful book, full of honour, contrast and explanation … driven with translucent compassion … The author has done something more than resurrect the ghosts of the misjudged. He has projected lantern slides of a past culture, the last of Europe’s Iron Age, the cottage poor of the west of Ireland”.

Frank Delaney, *The Sunday Times*.

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