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COVER ILLUSTRATIONS:

Our front cover illustration is taken from item 180, the exceedingly rare, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Charles O’Conor, of Belanagare. The lower cover is illustrated from item 182, Eugene O’Curry's manuscript St. Patrick's Hymn. The inside cover is taken from the magnificent item 157, Malton's A Picturesque & Descriptive View of the City of Dublin.

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DONEGAL INTEREST


ESTC T18492 with 3 locations only.

SUPER FIGHT II


Before their rematch, Ali and Frazier visited the ABC studios in New York City to review their first fight for ABC's Wide World of Sports. While both fighters were reviewing round 11, Ali began trash talking and calling Frazier “ignorant” for mentioning the hospital as Frazier spent a month in the hospital after the first fight. This enraged Frazier who stood up from his seat and squared up to a seated Ali, repeating, “Why you call me ignorant? How am I ignorant?” While Frazier was not looking at Ali as the studio crew and his entourage tried to calm him down, Ali held Frazier by the neck forcing him to sit down which broke out into a fight on the studio floor. Both fighters were subsequently fined for this and the stage was set for their rematch in the ring.

Days prior to the match at Madison Square Garden, both Ali and Frazier appeared together (along with British Journalist Michael Parkinson) on The Dick Cavett Show (ABC-1974) where there was both humour and obvious tension which included the removing of jackets and mock blows between Ali and Frazier.

The two fighters were the subject of numerous magazine cover stories and television documentaries. They were guaranteed purses of US$2.5 million each, then a record for a single prizefight. The fight itself became something of a symbol of the country. Leading up to the fight, Ali had refused induction into the U.S. Army in 1967, leading to him being stripped of his title and barred from fighting for three and a half years of his prime. Super Fight II was a non-title boxing match between Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier. The second of the three Ali-Frazier bouts, took place at Madison Square Garden in New York City on January 28, 1974. Ali was a slight favourite to win, and did by a unanimous decision. Held in between their two title bouts, The Fight of the Century in 1971 and The Thrilla in Manila in 1975, this second fight was scheduled for twelve rounds. Promoted as Super Fight II.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR


COPAC locates 2 copies only. No copy of this edition on WorldCat.
This edition was also published in London and New York. William Allingham (1824-1889), poet was born in Ballyshannon, County Donegal. Although a member of the Ascendancy, he had great sympathy for the farming class. He worked as a customs official for most of his life, and on his retirement became sub-editor and later editor of Fraser's Magazine.

WITH A LETTER FROM ANDREWS


6. [ARMS] Manuscript Coat of Arms of the Godley Family of Killegar, Co. Leitrim. On vellum and signed by J. Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. The coat and crest were granted to John Godley of Killegar, County Leitrim in 1810. He was the son of John Godley, M.P. for Baltinglass and grandson of the Rev. William Godley, Rector of Mullaghbrack, County Armagh. Housed in a felt-lined purpose made red leather box by Austin Manufacturer, Westmoreland Street, Dublin. In superb condition. €875
The Godley family held lands in the barony of Carrigallen, centred around the house at Killygar, sometimes spelt Killegar. The estate was originally bought in 1734 by Richard Morgan, a successful Dublin merchant and land agent. His daughter Mary married the Reverend Dr William Godley of Mullabrack, County Armagh and their grandson John Godley built the present Killygar House which was completed in 1813. John Godley is also recorded as the lessor of several townlands in the parish of Drumreilly, barony of Mohill. John's eldest son John Robert Godley (1814-1861) founded the province of Canterbury, New Zealand and his son John Arthur Godley (1847-1932) was a distinguished diplomat who was raised to the peerage as Baron Kilbracken of Killegar in 1909. Members of the Godley family were High Sheriffs of Leitrim in 1818 and 1843. In the late 1870s Archibald Godley owned over 2000 acres in county Leitrim as well as lands in county Louth. Denis Godley, with an address in Dublin, owned over 1000 acres in county Leitrim. In 1906 Archibald Godley held over 200 acres of untenanted land at Killygar as well as the mansion house valued at £43.

John Raymond (1920-2006), 3rd Lord Kilbracken, had a remarkable life. He served in the Fleet Air Arm of the Royal Navy in World War II, and was decorated for bravery. Subsequently, he was a journalist and author with several books to his credit including a memoir of his wartime service entitled *Bring Back My Stringbag*, which was published in 1979.

Kilbracken was also a campaigning member of the House of Lords. He was consistently critical of British policy on Northern Ireland and returned his war medals to the British Government after 'Bloody Sunday' in 1972. He also highlighted the plight of the Kurdish people in the Middle East, particularly in Iraq under Saddam Hussein.

The Killelagh Archive is on permanent loan to the Leitrim County Library from the Killegar Estate due to the generosity of Australian born Sue, Lady Kilbracken.

### SENCHUS MOR


The Senchus Mor or Ancient Laws of Ireland have their origin in the pre-Christian era. They were compiled during the reign of Laeghaire, son of Niall, King of Erin, and they were completed nine years after the arrival of Patrick in Erin, i.e. 441 A.D. The earliest reference to the *Senchus Mor* is in the *Annals of the Four Masters* - “The age of Christ 438. The tenth year of Laeghaire. The *Senchus* and *Feinechus* of Ireland were purified and written”. The judges were called Brehons, they had law schools and collections of laws in tracts, all in the Irish language, by which they regulated their judgements. The two largest and most important of these manuscripts that miraculously have come down to us are the *Senchus Mor* and the *Book of Aicill*, treating Irish civil and criminal law respectively.

The most learned John O'Donovan and Eugene O'Curry, along with Rev. T. O'Mahony translated the various Law-tracts, in the libraries of Trinity College Dublin, the Royal Irish Academy, the British Museum and the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

**SIGNED BY TOM BARRY**

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 Crossbarry 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.


COPAC locates 7 copies only. WorldCat 9. ESTC T153989. Bradshaw 5446. Gilbert 513. Abbé Conor Begley, a doctor of the Sorbonne, was according to Richard Hayes, 'curé' of the Paris parish of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois in the early half of the eighteenth century and, in 1718 and 1719, was tutor to the children of Count Daniel O'Mahony, the hero of Cremona. In 1730 he had a font of Irish type cast in the French capital, and it is suggested that he provided his own handwriting as a sample for the style: “Do dhail glanclodh Gaoidheilge”. Begley states in the preface that he “familiarised the Irish characters to those of the English as much as I durst without departing from the form of them; so that I hope the perusal of this book will afford no harsh or unpleasant amusement.” He invited the poet Hugh MacCurtin to come to Paris, the latter had already published at Louvain Elements of the Irish Language and he assisted the author, in the compilation of this, the first English-Irish dictionary. His Irish Grammar is included at the end of the Dictionary. There are two variants of the dictionary. Our copy has the approbation to the King of France, which was not included in the edition for the Irish market, as it was considered that it might be deemed insensitive to the Establishment! This is also the case with MacCurtin's Grammar. A work which rarely comes to hand; complete copies of this dictionary are rare. The Dix and Ua Casaide catalogue only records 8. The dictionary also contains the second edition of MacCurtin's Irish Grammar.


COPAC locates the TCD copy only which gives a publication date c.1979.
Malachy McGurran (1938-1978) was a leading Irish republican and founding member of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, of which he was chairman. He was a native of Lurgan, County Armagh, and joined Sinn Féin and the Irish Republican Army in 1955. Interned in the Curragh from 1957 to 1959 during the IRA Border Campaign. In 1969, at the time of the split in the Republican Movement, he became commander of the IRA in Northern Ireland, in an effort to head off the newly formed Provisional IRA. In 1970 he became Chairman of the executive of Republican Clubs (the name adopted by Sinn Féin in Northern Ireland after it was banned in 1964). He represented Official Sinn Féin on a speaking tour of the United States in the early 1970s when the party was trying to promote its case and separate itself in the public mind from the Provisional IRA.


“By showing that Catholicism and Unionism in Ireland neither are, nor ever have been, incompatible, this book explodes one of the most damaging myths of Irish history.”


14. BLAKE, Martin J. Blake Family Records 1300 to 1600 and 1600 to 1700. A Chronological Catalogue with Copious Notes and Genealogies of many branches of the Blake family. Together with a Brief Account of the Fourteen Ancient Families or Tribes of the Town of Galway, and a
Description of the Corporate Arms used by that Town at Different Periods; with an Index to the Records in the First Part. Illustrated with Photographs of various Original Documents and Seals. First and Second Series. Two volumes. London: Elliot Stock, 1902/05. pp. (1) vi [2], 199, (2) xi, 297, xviii (index). Dull vellum parchment, titled in red on upper cover and spine. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust. A very good set. Exceedingly rare. €1,350

COPAC locates 3 complete sets only.

An invaluable record of the Blake family. With an account also of the Tribes of Galway, and a description of the arms of the town of Galway.

The Blake family are one of the 'Tribes of Galway' they are descended from Sir Richard Caddell, also called Blake, who was sheriff of Connacht in 1303. It was not until the seventeenth century that the name Blake finally supplanted Caddell: for three hundred years they appear in the records of the city as 'Caddell alias Blake' or 'Blake alias Caddell'.

Over the next 300 years the Blakes became one of Galway's most influential Catholic families, regularly filling the offices of Mayor and Alderman. Sir Valentine Blake, 3rd Bart, was stripped of his property and died in prison following his failed defence of Galway from Cromwell's army. The family seat at Menlo Castle (also Menlough) was saved by Sir Valentine's brother Walter, a merchant in Suffolk who had made a fortune through wine and wool.

The Blakes were among the most extensive landowners in Connacht in the sixteenth century and this was equally true up until the nineteenth century: their principle estates were at Ardfry, Balglunin, Kiltullagh, Menlo and Renvyle.

COPAC locates 10 copies only. WorldCat 8.

The Book of Ballymote, a large vellum manuscript contains genealogical, topographical, biblical and hagiographical material. It was begun under the patronage of Tadgh MacDonagh and was written mostly at Castle of Ballymote, former seat of the MacDonagh of Corann, by several scribes. The most important of these were, Solam O'Droma, Robertus MacSithigh and Manus O'Duignan, all pupils of Donal MacAedhagain. The Ms. remained in the hands of the MacDonaghs, chiefs of Oilll in Ardagh, until 1522, when it was sold by them for seven score milch cows to Aedh Og O'Donnell.

The book contains a number of pieces in prose and verse, the ancient Book of Invasions, the Book of Rights and it has a key to the Ogham alphabet. It also contains the genealogies of almost all the principal Irish families; several historical and romantic tales of the early Irish kings; a history of the most remarkable women of Ireland down to the English Invasion; an Irish translation of Nennius's History of the Britons, a copy of the Dinsenchus, a translation of the Argonautic Expedition and the War of Troy. This was the first Irish manuscript to be acquired by the Royal Irish Academy; presented in the year of foundation, 1785, by the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, who, it is alleged, had purchased it from a millwright's widow in Drogheda for £20.

**LEABHAR NA H-UIDHRI**


*Leabhar na h-Uidhri,* otherwise known as The Book of the Dun Cow got its appellation, legend has it, because St. Ciaran was given a dun of brown cow by his parents prior to him entering the monastic school of St. Finian of Clonard at Clonmacnoise. R.I. Best identified the scribe Máel Muire mac Céilechair meic Cuinn na mBocht, based on matching the handwriting with two marginal probationes pennae or pen tests, in which the scribe wrote his name. A much later note elsewhere in the manuscript names Máel Muire as the person who “wrote and compiled this book from divers[e] books.” His
murder at Clonmacnoise is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* in 1106, giving us a latest possible date and location for the main body of the manuscript. The importance of the Ms. lies in the fact that it is the oldest book written entirely in the Irish language. It has had a chequered history. It was preserved in Clonmacnoise until the middle of the twelfth century. In the following century it was in the possession of the O'Donnells of Tir Conaill. In 1359 it was given by that clan, along with the lost Leabhar Ghearr, as a ransom for a member of that family to Cathal Og O'Connor, Sligo. Áed Ruad O'Donnell recovered the manuscript in 1470, and it remained in Donegal at least until 1631, when the compilation of the *Annals of the Four Masters* was completed. Not much was known of it until 1837, when it was bought by R.I.A. for 1200 guineas from Hodges & Smiths bookshop.

“The oldest volume now known entirely in the Irish language ... regarded as the chief surviving native literary monument, not ecclesiastical, of ancient Ireland ... It is here printed from an exact lithograph of the original by Joseph O'Longan, of the Royal Irish Academy's Department of Irish Mss., and collated by him in conjunction with Mr. Brian O'Looney ... The description here printed of the manuscript is based upon and embodies this work of O'Curry” - J. T. Gilbert's Preface.


This work explores the origins of the Cromwellian Settlement of the 1650s, in the wake of the bloody rebellion of 1641 and suppression by Cromwell. Large tracts of land were cleared of the native Irish and given as payment to the soldiers and adventurers who funded the scheme. It is hard to believe that over four-fifths of the land of Ireland was confiscated by English and Scottish Protestants in the 17th century. This book on the whole deals with these adventurers, who numbered over two thousand, and explores the social and economic forces which caused this great upheaval in Irish history.


With map of Ireland and plan of Dublin on endpapers.


If it be true, as Thomas Carlyle wrote, that “In books lies the soul of the whole Past Time” and, as Ralph Waldo Emerson said, that “Man is the sum of his ancestors”, then in *A History of the Brennans of Idough, County Kilkenny* the author, a fourth generation Irish-American, has succeeded in setting down the whole Past Time, which spans more than a thousand years, of one of Ireland's fabled families. Maclysaght tells us in his standard reference work on Irish families that there are many Brennans in Ireland and the name comes twenty-eighth in the statistical list of Irish surnames. There were two main branches of this clan, the MacBrennans of Corcachlann in County Roscommon and the principal sept of O'Brennan in Ossory who were chiefs of Ui Duach (Idough) in the northern part of County Kilkenny. It is from that branch that the author was descended and he deals at length with them.


Patrick Brydone, (1736-1818) Scottish traveller and author was born in Coldingham, Berwickshire, the son of Robert Brydone, the local Church of Scotland minister, and Elizabeth Dysart. After attending St.
Andrews University, he went abroad as travelling tutor or companion, with William Beckford and some other gentlemen. In 1767 or 1768, soon after his return from Switzerland, he went abroad again with Mr. Beckford of Somerly and two others as travelling preceptor. In 1770, he made a tour with these gentlemen through Sicily and Malta, the former island being but little known to travellers of that time. This tour forms the subject of this book. It was favourably reviewed, and so well received by the reading public, that it went through seven or eight editions in England in his lifetime, and was also translated into French and German. In Italy, nine years after its publication, Count Borch published a volume of 'Letters' to serve as Supplement to the Voyage in Sicily and Malta of Mr. Brydone.


This work is the Jail Journal of a woman political prisoner during the Civil War in Ireland 1922-23. Margaret Buckley gives us a most interesting account of her experiences.


Written by Bunyan, translated by Chris Anderson.


Field-Marshal Lord French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, spoke of the I.R.A. as “an army ... properly organised in regiments and brigades, led by disciplined officers ... They are a formidable army.” Perhaps the most formidable of them all was the Cork No.3 Brigade I.R.A., who operated a Flying Column, led by Tom Barry, in West Cork during the Anglo-Irish War 1919-21.


Interesting memoirs of a distinguished family covering the period 1585 to 1817, whose luminaries include: the novelist Maria; her father Richard Lovell and the Abbé who attended Louis XVI of France upon the scaffold.


COPAC locates 5 copies only.

General Sir Henry Wilson was a leading British General Staff officer in the First World War, and a prominent opponent of Home Rule for Ireland. He was blamed for organising anti-Catholic pogroms in Belfast, and was shot by Republicans in 1922, probably on Michael Collins’ orders.

28. **CANNING, Joseph.** The O'Hanlons of Orior. Published by Cumann Seanchais Ard Mhacha, 2006. pp. ix, [1], 52. Illustrated wrappers. A fine copy. €15


Undoubtedly the finest Irish diocesan history ever written, giving a meticulous description of the ancient kingdom of Ossory and its kings and chieftains and a history of the diocese of Ossory from the time of St. Kieran and St. Canice up to 1903.

30. **[CASEMENT, Roger]** A Lithograph Portrait of Sir Roger Casement, drawn on stone from life (1916) by Prof. L. Fanto, Art-Director of the State Theatre of Saxony. 510 x 345mm. Dublin: At the Sign of the Three Candles, 1935. Early in the 1930s Colm acquired the lithographic stone on which Fanto had drawn the best surviving portrait of Casement. Issued in a limited edition of 350 copies. This copy [No. 216] carries letterpress below the portrait, not present in other versions. Light foxing to margin. Very rare. €575

Proceeds of the sale of these drawings were given to the Irish Academy of Letters (founded by Yeats and Shaw) for the annual Casement Prize.
31. CASTLEHAVEN, Earl of. The Earl of Castlehaven's Review, or his Memoirs of his Engagement and Carriage in the Irish Wars. Dublin: Printed for George Mullens, Temple-Bar, 1815. pp. [5], vi-xv, 143, [5], 4-41, [1]. Bound by George Mullen of Dublin in contemporary olive-green straight-grained morocco. Covers blocked in gilt to a geometric design, spine divided into five compartments by four gilt raised bands, title in gilt direct in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner floral design. Board edges hatched in gilt. Full olive green straight-grained morocco doublures blocked in gilt to a geometric design, with concentric and diagonal lines; brown endpapers. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate and stamp. Corner's a trifle bumped. All edges gilt. A very good copy. €475


Ramsden p.244.

The ancient Roll of the Diocese of Cloyne commenced, according to Sir James Ware in 1364, but there are also some documents from an earlier period included. It consists of a series of entries, being copies and abridgements of findings of juries, and of acts and deeds relating to, or affecting, the temporalities of the See of Cloyne, and was in all probability an imitation of an English practice long established. The Bishop in those times was a great feudal lord, holding lands and seignories in the same manner as lay barons, and sitting in the parliament or great council in right of his territorial possessions. In
Ireland, a tenure in capite was never essential to a lay barony; and probably the bishops and abbots themselves were, in general, under tenants. It appears from some documents near the end of the roll, that the bishops of Cloyne held large estates as feudatories of the Barry family and Roche families.


34. CERVANTES, Miguel de. The History and Adventures of the renowned Don Quixote. Translated from the Spanish of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. To which is prefixed, Some Account of the Author's Life. By T. Smollett, M.D. Illustrated with copper-plates. In four volumes. Dublin: Printed by Daniel Graisberry, for Messrs. Price, Whitestone ... M'kenzie, and Doyle, 1783. 12mo. Contemporary full tree calf. Flat spine divided into six compartments by a single gilt fillet, title and volume number in gilt on contrasting maroon and brown morocco labels. From the library of the Redemptorist Fathers, Cluain Mhuire, Galway, with their neat stamp on front endpapers. A fine set. Exceedingly rare. €865

ESTC T59486 with 5 locations only.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616), Spanish writer who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the Spanish language and one of the world's pre-eminent novelists. His major work, Don Quixote, considered to be the first modern novel, is a classic of Western literature, and is regarded amongst the best works of fiction ever written. His influence on the Spanish language has been so great that the language is often called la lengua de Cervantes (“the language of Cervantes”). He has also been dubbed El príncipe de los ingenios (“The Prince of Wits”).
In 1569, in forced exile from Castile, Cervantes moved to Rome, where he worked as chamber assistant of a cardinal. In 1571, he decided to join the Spanish Navy, and participated in the battle of Lepanto, a major clash between the Catholic states and the Ottomans for the control of the Mediterranean. Following this, Cervantes' military career was cut short when he was captured by Ottoman pirates and taken to Algiers, which had become one of the main and most cosmopolitan cities of the Ottoman Empire, and was held there for ransom between the years of 1575 and 1580. In 1580, after his captivity, he was released by his captors on payment of a ransom by his parents and the Trinitarians, a Catholic religious order, and he subsequently returned to his family in Madrid. In 1605, he was in Valladolid when the immediate success of the first part of his Don Quixote, published in Madrid, signalled his return to the literary world. The second part of his great work was published in 1615.

Tobias George Smollett, the Scottish poet and author dedicated this work to His Excellency Don Ricardo Wall (1694-1777), an Irish cavalry officer, diplomat and minister who rose in Spanish royal service to become Chief Minister. He was descended from the Wall clan of Killmallock, County Limerick. Richard was born at Nantes to a family of Irish Jacobite refugees, supporters of the Catholic James II, King of England.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED BY HOT PRESSING IN IRELAND

35. CERVANTES, Miguel de. The History and Adventures of the Renowned Don Quixote. Translated from the Spanish of Miguel De Cervantes Saavedra. To which is prefixed, Some Account of the Author's Life. By Thomas Smollett. Ornamented with a frontispiece and twenty-one engraved plates by William Bromley, from the designs of the Madrid Royal Academy, &c. With list of subscribers. Four volumes. Dublin: John Chambers, 1796. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine divided into five compartments by four gilt raised bands; title and volume number in gilt on maroon morocco labels in the second and fourth, the remainder tooled in gilt to a panel design. Book label of T. O'Gorman, Bookseller and Stationer, Dublin on front pastedown. Armorial stamp of Thomas Higgins, Carrowpadeen, County Galway on verso of frontispiece, with his signature on titlepage. Corners lightly bumped, otherwise a very good set. Exceedingly rare with variant subscriber list. €1,250
COPAC locates 9 sets only. There are two ESTCs citations: [ESTC T59877 - seven names on last page of subscribers; ESTC N61306 with twelve names]. Our copy is a variant of previous with 22 names.

John Chambers was one of the most active members of the book trade in Dublin from 1775 to 1798. He published at least ninety-one titles in 107 editions. Of this number he printed twenty-nine editions for others, acting as printer only; this accounts for only those books which had his imprint. Chambers in his edition of Don Quixote is thoroughly classical. In this work he strove to attain the highest standards of typography using the latest equipment: “The execution of the letterpress (under the immediate inspection of the publisher) in all the properties of excellence, whether as to uniform colour, impression, &c. and aided by the beautiful art of pressing, in the manner of the continent, of which he has been the first introducer in this country, will he trusts ... evince a spirit of liberal enterprise in his profession” - Dublin Evening Press, 22 March, 1796.

Due to his liberal views on such matters as Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary reform he became a founder member of the Society of United Irishmen in 1791 and was one of the Executive Directory who escaped arrest in the following year. After the Rebellion, Chambers was banished by the Act of 1798. He remained a State prisoner until 1802 and finally reached New York in 1805, after spending three years in France.

He opened a stationery business on Wall Street and died there in 1837.

The Higgins family were transplanted in Cromwellian times from Westmeath, and resident until the early 19th century, Thomas Higgins held land in the parishes of Dunmore and Tuam, barony of Dunmore, county Galway, at the time of Griffith's Valuation. In the 19th century the Higgins had a legal practice in Tuam and still owned a substantial estate of 1,765 acres in county Galway, 226 acres in county Mayo and 129 acres in county Roscommon in the 1870s. An estate of over 700 acres in the barony of Clanmorris, county Mayo, owned by Patrick Joseph Higgins [a minor] and Mary Higgins, widow and administrrix of M.M. Higgins, was offered for sale in the Land Judges’ Court in December 1889. The Irish Times reported that the sale was adjourned due to insufficient bidding.

Carrowpadden House is marked on the Taylor and Skinner map of 1778. In 1786 Wilson refers to it as the seat of Mr. Higgins. A herd's house occupied by Thomas Higgins who held it from James Higgins is recorded in the townland of Carrowpadden East at the time of Griffith's Valuation. This property appears to have been built after the first Ordnance Survey map was published. There is still a house extant at the site.

Thomas Higgins, of Carrowpadden, solicitor, Tuam, living in 1877; his son; married to Kate MacHale, daughter of Mr. Patrick MacHale, of Tubbernavine, County Mayo, and sister of His Grace the Most Rev. John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam; no children. This Thomas had a brother named James, married to a Mr. Hanly, by whom he had a son named Thomas-William.

36. CHESTERFIELD, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of. Letters Written by the late Right Honourable Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, to his son, Philip Stanhope, Esq; Late Envoy Extraordinary At The Court Of Dresden: Together With Several Other Pieces on Various Subjects. Published by Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope, from the Originals now in her possession. Portrait frontispiece. In two volumes. Dublin: Printed for E. Lynch; W. Whitestone; J. Williams; W. Colles; W. Wilson [and 7 others in Dublin], 1774. pp. (1) [2], viii, 575, (2) [2], 608, [4 (Postscript)]. First Dublin edition. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on red morocco labels on
gilt decorated spine. From the library of Hercules Robert Packenham, Langford Lodge, with his
armorial bookplate on front pastedowns. Minor wear to head of spines. A very good set.
ESTC T134494 with 3 locations only in Ireland.
In this edition Sig. B in volume 2 is under “h” of “house.”
These 395 letters were prepared for publication by his widow, Lady Chesterfield, within a year of his
death. When Lord Chesterfield’s illegitimate son turned five, the Earl began to write a series of letters
of advice and wisdom to him. These letters were never intended for publication, but when Lord
Chesterfield died, his son’s widow (his son had died at age 36) realized that his letters to her late
husband were a valuable property. Both Edward Gibbon and Horace Walpole declined an invitation
to edit the letters for publication. Shortly after their refusal, Mrs. Stanhope signed a contract with James
Dodsley. He agreed to pay her 1500 guineas for the right to publish the letters and immediately
advertised in London newspapers (November 1773) that they would be ‘speedily published’; the
forthcoming book was advertised for the following February and March (1774). Angry at Chesterfield’s
refusal to patronize his Dictionary, Samuel Johnson censured the letters for “teach[ing] the morals of a
whore, and the manners of a dancing master”, but even he admitted that they “might be made a very
pretty book. Take out the immorality, and it should be put into the hands of every young gentleman.”
The letters consist of carefully considered instruction in all branches of learning and the social graces,
enriched by personal essays on history and the classics.” Chesterfield’s achievements betray a brilliance
of intellectual gifts and graces” (DNB).

printed on upper cover. A very good copy.
€175
Carty 1058.
The first article in the pamphlet was published in the Daily News on 29 March 1920. This newspaper,
owned by the Cadbury family, who were Quakers, and edited by A.G. Gardiner, had constantly
supported the cause of Irish freedom. Childers wrote the articles in the context of more forceful
attempts by the British administration in Ireland to enforce the Defence of the Realm Act (DORA). His
own house had been raided on 9 March 1920 and within a month some sixty Sinn Féiners were on
hunger-strike in Mountjoy. Robert Brennan and Frank Gallagher of the Dail Eireann Propaganda
Department, with whom Childers had co-operated since April 1919, provided important statistics for
the articles by Childers. Military Rule in Ireland was first published on 19 July 1920 and within a
month some 4,000 copies had been distributed, many going to America. A version in French, La
Terreur Militaire en Irlande, was soon in print. The pamphlet remains a most valuable, if neglected,
critique of English rule in Ireland at that time. The illustration on the upper cover is from a photo of a
tank raid in Aungier Street, on February 20th, 1920.

inscription from Simon Donnlevy Campbell on half title. A very good copy.
€150
Selected Poems in Irish, English and Scottish, expressive of the spirit of the Gaelic Christmas, with
contributions by Tomas O Ceallaigh, Lionel Johnson, Susan Mitchell, Joseph Campbell. There were in
all three editions of this work - 1917, 1918, and 1933.

Insulae, Partim ex variis per Europam MS. Codd. exscripta, partim ex antiquis monumentis &
probatis Authoribus eruta & congesta; omnia Notis & Appendicibus illustrata, per R.P.F.
Ioannem Colganum In Conuentu FF. Minor. Hibern. strictior. obser. Louani S. Theologiae
Lectorem Iubilatum. Nunc primùm de eisdem Actis iuxtà ordinem mensium & dierum prodit
Tomus Primus, Qui de sacrïs Hiberniae Aniquitatis et Tertius Ianuarium, Februarium, &
full dark brown morocco in seventeenth century style, title in gilt direct on spine. Ex libris
Milltown Park Trust, with stamps. Occasional mild foxing and old staining, early signature on
titlepage inked over. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare.
€6,750
John Colgan was born at Donoghmore, a parish of Inishowen, County Donegal, in 1592. In a statement
made about the year 1643, he says that he had been an exile from Ireland for thirty two years, this
would imply that he had left his native land about the year 1611, when he would have been nineteen
years old. In 1620 he was received into the Franciscan Order at the Irish college of St. Anthony,
Louvain, during the guardianship of Father Hugh McCaughwell, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh. The Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae or Lives of the Irish Saints was commenced at Louvain by Father Hugh Ward and Father Patrick Fleming. Father Hugh Ward had planned a complete history of the Irish saints, and for this purpose had sent some of his brethren, notably Micheál Ó Cléirigh, to Ireland to collect materials. Ward died before he could make any progress in his work, but the materials that had been gathered remained. Colgan, being a competent master of the Irish language, had thus ready at hand an excellent collection of manuscripts of Irish hagiology. He undertook a great work, to be published in six volumes, dealing with the whole range of Irish ecclesiastical history and antiquities. In 1645 he published at Louvain the third volume of this series Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae, containing the lives of two hundred and seventy Irish saints gathered from every available source whether in manuscript or printed form, whose feasts occur in the calendar for the months of January, February, and March. The lives of the saints whose feasts occur in the succeeding months were to have been published in the last three volumes of the series. Colgan generously assigns most of the credit for the volume to Fr. Hugh Ward, under whose name he had wished to publish it, claiming for himself but a very minor part - the various annotations, the appendices, and the addition of some of the shorter lives which also, he states, Ward had collected.

In 1655 he managed to publish a small work on Duns Scotus, and he is said to have finished three more volumes of lives of the saints before his death in 1658. Luke Wadding, in his ‘Annales Minorum’, informs us that the volume dealing with the saints for April, May, and June was in the press at Colgan’s death; this seems incorrect, since, if the work had been so far advanced, it would have been published by some colleague. The remaining volumes in manuscript were said to be still in existence in the middle of the eighteenth century, all trace of them has since been lost, and it can only be surmised that they disappeared at the time of the suppression of St. Anthony’s College during the French Revolution. Canon John O’Hanlon adds that “Colgan was well versed in the language and literature of his native country, profoundly read in the civil and ecclesiastical annals of Ireland; while his competency for writing and annotating the acts of our Irish saints - his learning, candour, wonderful industry, and research - are fully manifested in the two magnificent folio volumes which he published, and which must remain as the imperishable monuments of his zeal, piety, and patriotism. He candidly declares that a great portion of his labours had been forwarded by Father Hugh Ward, before the death of this latter eminent man.”
“ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL IRISH BOOKS”


John Colgan was born in the townland of Muff near Carndonagh in the Inishowen peninsula about 1592. As a young boy he would have heard the news of the permanent garrisoning of Derry by the English, about the brutal slaying of the aged and venerated Bishop O’Gallagher in 1602, about the defeat at Kinsale, the death of Red Hugh in Spain and the surrender of Hugh O’Neill at Mellifont. Such was the political state of Ireland in which the young Colgan grew up.
The *Trias Thaumaturga* deals with the three great national saints of Ireland, Patrick, Brigid, and
Columbcille. In it are contained seven of the ancient lives of St. Patrick, five of St. Columba, and six of St. Brigid. For a long time the Trias Thaumaturga was nearly the only source of information on St. Patrick, and even since the Whitley Stokes edition of the Vita Tripartita (Rolls Series), Colgan's work cannot be dispensed with. Colgan gives a Latin version of the Vita Tripartita which represents a different text from that edited by Stokes. Besides the 'Lives' in the Trias Thaumaturga, there are also contained in this volume many valuable 'Appendices', dealing with the ecclesiastical antiquities of Ireland, and critical and topographical notes. In 1655 he published at Antwerp a life of Duns Scotus, in which he undertook to prove that this great Franciscan doctor was born in Ireland, and not in Scotland, as was then frequently asserted.

William E.H. Lecky, a rationalist historian, wrote generously of his fellow Irishman's books 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 and translated. Of its rarity Shane Leslie wrote, "Bishop Reeves calculated that there were about fifteen sets of Colgan in Ireland. There cannot be more than fifty in the world at a very large estimate".

COVER ILLUSTRATION BY HARRY CLARKE


42. COLLINS, Michael. A photographic postcard of Michael Collins, half portrait wearing a jacket and hat. Signed in ink 'Mícheál Ó Coileain / 18.1.1922'. Photograph by Keogh Brothers and published by Curran of Dublin. 89 x 139mm. In very good condition. Rare. €2,650

Shortly before signing this postcard on the 7th January 1922, the Dáil had voted with the narrowest majority on the acceptance of the Anglo Irish Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland. Two days later De Valera announced his resignation of the position of President. On the 16th January Michael Collins was in Dublin Castle for the formal handover of power by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Viscount Fitzalan, to the Provisional Government that would oversee the establishment of the Irish Free State.

Michael Collins was seven minutes late for the handover, this was pointed out by Fitzalan, Collins retorted “Yes but we have waited 700 years for this day”!

43. [COLLINS, Michael] A small Album containing about seventeen aerial snapshots of a funeral of a major military figure, probably that of Michael Collins in August 1922, passing through the streets of Dublin. Loosely inserted is an envelope marked in pencil 'Photos of Burial of Collins'. Also a memorial card for Mary Barry, Tombeagh, Hacketstown, County Carlow (the mother of Kevin Barry), who died 20th August 1953. Another photograph laid on at end showing a group of armed Volunteers on parade, including a small boy at left apparently carrying a rifle. Also a few family snapshots included. All in very good condition. Scarce. €675
See item 43.

44. [COLLINS, Michael] Original Photograph of Michael Collins speaking at a pro-Treaty rally, in 1922. Photograph taken by Wide World Photos, dated Aug 27 1922. Crease to right hand side, not affecting image. 150x200mm. In very good condition. €575

“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.

**SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM JAMES CONNOLLY**


James Connolly (1868-1916), socialist and revolutionary was born in the Cowgate, an Edinburgh slum to Irish immigrant parents from Monaghan. He was one of the seven signatories of the Proclamation of Independence. Raised in poverty, his interest in Irish nationalism is said to have stemmed from a Fenian uncle, while his socialist spark came from an impoverished working-class childhood combined with his readings of Karl Marx and others.

He went to work at the age of eleven, and three years later he joined the British army and was stationed at Cork, Dublin and later the Curragh in Kildare. He deserted in 1890 to marry in Scotland Lillie Reynolds, a lass from County Wicklow. In Edinburgh he worked as a carter and became active in socialist and trade union affairs. In 1896 he came to Ireland as paid organiser of the Dublin Socialist Club and founded The Workers' Republic, the first Irish Socialist paper. From these beginnings he developed the Irish Socialist Republican Party, to secure 'The National and Economic Freedom of the Irish people'. He made a name for himself as a journalist and lecturer and toured Britain and America in 1902.

He emigrated to the United States in 1903 and stayed there for seven years. He founded the Irish Socialist Federation in New York, the Harp, and help to found the 'Wobblies', the Industrial Workers of the World. He returned to Ireland in 1910 and became Ulster organiser for the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. When the Dublin employers resorted to a lock-out in 1913 in their fight against the Unions, Connolly led the workers when Larkin was sent to prison. The suffering of the workers and their families turned his mind to political action and he organised the Irish Citizen Army at Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Transport Union. He saw capitalism as the great enemy to peace and social justice. When the secret military council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood decided on an armed rising in 1916, Connolly took part in the preparations with Pearse and MacDonagh and was appointed military commander of the republican forces in Dublin, including his own Citizen Army. He was in command of the GPO during Easter week and was badly wounded. He was shot by firing squad in Kilmainham Jail, 12 May 1916, while tied to a chair, as he could not stand. Connolly's writings, principally on labour and revolutionary socialism, appeared in a variety of periodicals over the years. His Labour in Irish History (1910) is his most sustained work.

Our presentation copy is of the utmost rarity as Connolly seldom signed his works.
AN HISTORIC RARITY BY
A RENAISSANCE ROSCOMMON MAN


COPAC locates 3 copies. WorldCat 2. ESTC S125534. Dix and Ua Casaide 11. Sweeney 1131. Woodcut titlepage vignette (Christ bearing the Cross); vignette of the Virgin and Child at end. The first and the most desirable of the books by the famous Franciscan Archbishop of Tuam. It is for the most part a translation into Irish of a best-selling sixteenth century devotional work written in Catalan, wrongly ascribed to Miguel Comelada, a priest of the Order of St. Jerome, and first published anonymously, in Barcelona in 1515. It was already translated into Spanish (Castilian), and later into
Italian, French, German and English. The theme of the dialogue was “teaching the way by which we may attain to the perfect love of God.” Considerable additions were made by the translator, Florence Conry, meant to encourage Irish Catholics to remain steadfast in the face of religious persecution.

Flaithri Ó Maolchonaire, who Latinized his name as Florentius Conrius, Franciscan scholar, theologian and diplomat to the Court of Spain, was born at Cloonahee (Cluain na hOidhche) near Elphin around 1560, descended from the learned family of Ó Maolchonaire or Conroy (Conry), hereditary historians to the O'Connors, Kings of Connaught and to the MacDermotts of Moylurg. He was grandson of Muirgheas mac Paidin Ó Maolchonaire, who was a famous scribe, antiquarian and poet, whose manuscript copy of the Book of Fenagh, transcribed in 1516, is housed in the Royal Irish Academy.

Going to Spain, he studied in the convent of the Friars Minor in Salamanca. He was in Spain in 1593, where we find him translating a compendium of Christian Doctrine from Spanish into Irish. The date of his ordination is not known, but he had probably been a priest for some years when, in 1601, he returned to Ireland in the company of the Spanish forces brought by Don Juan del Agüila to Kinsale. But his return was short-lived, for in January, 1602, when disaster had overtaken the Irish cause at Kinsale, he accompanied Red Hugh O'Donnell on his mission to Spain, and acted as his Chaplain during the last hours of that brave Chieftain, who died at Simancas. All through his life Conry was an opponent of English rule in Ireland, and as the English government knew of this, he was effectively condemned to permanent exile, and subsequently never saw his native land again.

Conry was appointed Provincial of the Irish Franciscan province, at a General Chapter held in Toledo in 1606. At Conry's request King Philip III founded the College of St. Anthony of Padua at Louvain for Irish Franciscan students: which was opened in May, 1607 by Conry himself. In October of that year, when the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell and their friends arrived in the Netherlands, after their flight from Ireland, Conry met them at Douai, and went with them to Louvain where they wintered. Early in 1608 he accompanied them on their long journey to Rome. In March the following year he was appointed Archbishop of Tuam. He next comes to prominence in 1615, when he addressed from Valladolid a letter condemning the action of the Catholic members of the Dublin Parliament who had slavishly assented in 1614 to the bill attaining the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell which resulted in the confiscation of their vast estates in Ulster. Florence distinguished himself as a most learned theologian on the works of St. Augustine and he had a big influence on Cornelius Jansenius. In 1627 he returned to Madrid, and died at the Franciscan Convent there in 1629. His remains were transferred from Madrid to the Irish Franciscan College in Louvain in 1654, which he had founded.

48. [CORCORAN, Michael] A Carte-de-Visite photograph of Brigadier General Michael Corcoran. 63 x 102mm. In fine condition. €165

Michael Corcoran (1827-1863) was born in Carrowkeel, near Ballymote, County Sligo. He was the only child of Thomas Corcoran, an officer in the British army, and Mary McDonagh. Through his mother, he claimed descent from Patrick Sarsfield, hero of the Jacobite Wars and leader of the Wild Geese. After receiving as good an education as circumstances then permitted, he joined the Royal Irish Constabulary and was stationed at Creeslough, County Donegal. With sympathies towards the Young Ireland Movement he resigned from the force after three years and returned to his native Carrowkeel. With no prospect for him at home he decided to seek his fortune in America. On August 30, 1849, he emigrated from Sligo Bay to the U.S. and settled in New York City where he found work as a clerk in the tavern, Hibernian Hall, at 42 Prince Street in Manhattan owned by John Heaney, whose niece, Elizabeth, he married in 1854. He later became proprietor of that establishment.

He enlisted as a private in the 69th New York Militia in 1859, served in every rank and within three years was promoted to captain. From there he went on to achieve the rank of Colonel. In 1860 he was ordered to parade the regiment in honour of the visiting nineteen year old Prince of Wales, the son of Queen Victoria, who had presided over
the great hunger that reduced the population of Ireland by half. Corcoran issued a statement that he “could not in good conscience order out a regiment composed of Irish-born citizens to parade in honour of a sovereign under whose reign Ireland was made a desert and her sons forced into exile.”

His refusal infuriated the Anglophiles who demanded his court martial. Because anti-Catholic and anti-Irish hatred and bigotry were still very much alive in the U.S. Corcoran was stripped of his command and placed under arrest. However, during the court martial proceedings, Fort Sumter was fired upon signalling the beginning of the civil war. As a consequence all court martial proceedings were dropped. The war made him an important asset to the U.S. Army because of his ability to recruit Irish volunteers. In the war, Corcoran initially led the 69th New York State Militia in the First Battle of Bull Run in 1861. During the defeat and retreat of the Union army he was taken prisoner. Corcoran was one the Union officers chosen by lot to become a Confederate hostage in the Enchantress Affair. Together with the other hostages he was threatened with execution if the United States government executed the crew of the Confederate Navy ship Enchantress, a merchant schooner pirated and put in use by the Confederate government. Both sides backed off the threat of executions.

Corcoran was exchanged for two Confederate diplomats in August of 1862. Upon his release, he was commissioned a Brigadier General and was invited to have dinner with President Lincoln. Lincoln asked him to recruit what would be a second Irish Brigade for the army of the Potomac. With the help of his comrades of the 69th he raised the Irish Legion of four regiments that ringed Washington in defensive positions.

During the last brutal year of the war Corcoran's Legion fought alongside the Irish Brigade that had been raised by the former Young Irelander, Thomas Francis Meagher. General Corcoran was killed when he fell off his horse and was trampled on while riding with General Meagher.


Among the Irish members of the Percy Society were: Sir William Betham, Bindon Blood, T. Crofton Croker, Lord Farnham, Edmund Getty, Rev. W. J. Halpin, Robert Hitchcock, Frank Woodley, and Trinity College Dublin.

**MONSELL OF TERVOE COPY**

51. **CRONNELLY, Richard F.** A History of the Clan Eoghan or Eoghanachts, descendants of Eoghan More or Eugene The Great. Compiled from all the accessible sources of Irish family history. Dublin: Printed for the author by Goodwin, Son and Nethercroft, 1864. pp. xii, 137-267. Publisher's green pebbled cloth, harp surrounded by a garland of shamrocks in gilt on upper cover, replicated in blind on lower, title in gilt on spine. Tervo armorial bookplate. Price label on upper cover. A fine copy. Very rare. €295

Genealogical notices of the Clan Eoghan: The M'Carthys; The Mac Carthys Mor; The Mac Carthys of Muskerry; Mac Carthy of Carrignavar; Mac Carthy of Aglish; Mac Carthy of Cloughroe; Mac Carthy na Mona; The Mac Donnell Carties; The Mac Carthy Reagh; Mac Carthy Duna; Mac Carthy of Ballynoodie; Mac Carthy Glas, O'Keeffe; O'Keeffe of Ballymacquirk; Mac Auiliffe; O'Donoghue of Cashel, The O'Donoghues of Ossory; O'Collins; O'Connell; O'Daly; O'Mahony, O'Callaghan; O'Callanan; O'Moriarty; O'Cullen; O'Sullivan; Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, O'Quill; O'Riordan; O'Shea; O'Lyon; O'Cronan, and O'Donovan. Complete for the Munster families.


COPAC locates 6 copies only.


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.


With chapters on: Antwerp and its Irish Associations; The Old Irish College at Louvain - Irish Refugees - Brother O'Clery; O'Sullivan from Kerry - The Chateau Caesar, once the home of Hugh O'Neill; The Brussels Royal Library - A Collection of Jacobite Reliques - Murder of Bernard O'Neill; The Town of Ypres - The Irish Benedictine Convent - Charles Lever in Belgium - Where Sarsfield Died; The Irish College of Tournay - Feats of Irish Valour in Tourney; Illustrious Irishmen in Belgium - The Plunketts and The O'Sullivans - General Thomas Preston; Irish Military Association in France - Career of Count O'Connell; A Visit to Fontenoy; Father Arthur O'Leary; How O'Beirne saved Brisach - O'Moran from Elphin - Irish Exiles in Marlaix - O'Neills and O'Donnells in Rouen; Duns Scotus at the Sorbonne - Keating, Mac Geoghegan - Gallant Count Lally Tollylendal; Saint Germain - Richard Brinsley Sheridan's Eloquence with a Fair Singer; The Dillons in France - General Arthur O'Connor; Wolfe Tone in Paris; Three Cork Painters in Paris - Barry, Maclise and Thaddeus - The Countess of Blessington, etc.

56. **DE BLACAM, Aodh.** What Sinn Fein Stands For. The Irish Republican Movement; Its History, Aims and Ideals, Examined as to their Significance to the World. Dublin: Mellifont Press, 1921. pp. xx, 21-247. Grey cloth, title in black on upper cover and on spine and in red on titlepage. Slight browning, otherwise a very good copy. Scarce. €35

SPECIAL LIMITED EDITION


HISTORIAN OF THE IRISH DOMINICANS
WITH EXTREMELY RARE KILKENNY TITLEPAGE
SUPPRESSED LEAVES & SUPPLEMENT

58. **DE BURGO, Thomas.** Hibernia Dominicana. Sive historia provinciae Hiberniae Ordinis praedicatorum, Ex antiquis Manuscriptis, probatis Auctorisibus. Literis Originalibus nunquam antehac impressis, Instrumentis authenticis, & Archivis, alisque invictae Fidei Monumentis deprompta. In Qua Nedum omnia, quae ad memoratam attinent Provinciam, & Caenobia ejus,

No copy with Kilkenny imprint located on COPAC or WorldCat. ESTC T36179 cites the Cologne imprint. Gilbert 192. Not in Bradshaw.
It is generally accepted that the Cologne imprint is false and that this work was printed in Ireland, our copy with the Kilkenny titlepage proves this. O Casaide in the Bibliographical Society of Ireland, mentions a copy with the imprint of Jacobus Stokes of Kilkenny, but we can find no reference to our Finn imprint. “Supplementum Hiberniae Dominicanæ” has separate titlepage, dated 1772.

Thomas Burke (in Latin - de Burgo), born in Dublin c.1710, was a descendant of the Clanricarde Burkes of Galway, and became a member of the Dominican Order in Rome in 1726. He compiled offices for the festival of Irish saints, which was published in Dublin in 1751 under the title of Officia Propria Sanctorum Hiberniae, and in the following year he published at Dublin A Catechism, Moral and Controversial.

In the preface to this work we are told that the Dominicans decreed in 1748 that each province of the Order should elect an historiographer who would compile its history. In 1753, while engaged upon a Latin work on dogmatic theology, the Provincial Chapter of the Irish Dominicans unanimously elected Thomas for the task. Without delay he wrote to Superiors of Dominican Houses all over the country seeking information and transcriptions of any papers or manuscripts in their possession. He carried out meticulous research throughout the libraries of Dublin. He also examined records and monuments of all kinds, and consulted the old people. Oral tradition has always been a valuable source of Irish history.

Burke met people in various parts of the country who remembered, or had been told by people older than themselves, what had happened, for instance, in 1685 when James II ascended the throne and everything looked good for a Catholic revival. The Dominicans donned their white habits in public, assembled in chapters and looked forward to religious freedom once more.

His magnum opus took four years to complete. It is much more than a history of the Dominican Order in Ireland: “It abounds in asides and sidelights and digressions which give it an extraordinary fascination for the reader; while the valuable documents which its author is careful to insert at every stage of his narrative give it paramount importance for the study of Irish history, especially for the second half of the eighteenth century when the church in Ireland could be said to be emerging with much cautious groping from the catacombs” (Thomas Wall). The last chapter is devoted to an account of the depressed state of the Irish Catholics and of their sufferings under the penal legislation of Henry VIII. Our copy also includes the 'Supplement', which contains important extracts from the archives of the Irish Franciscans and the Rinuccini Mss, including copies of inscriptions on Irish tombs abroad, lists, biographies, and personal experiences.

In 1759 Thomas was appointed bishop of Ossory and left Dublin to take up residence in Kilkenny, the Cathedral city of his diocese. Although most copies of Hibernica Dominicana have a Cologne imprint, the book was in fact printed in Kilkenny and some copies carry the latter imprint. The list of subscribers is of interest, with a Kilkenny local bias. Out of a total of 180 names, the Dominicans make up the largest group, followed by the Franciscans. Seven Irish bishops are also on the list including the author's first cousin Mark Skerrett, Archbishop of Tuam; and several members of the Burke clan, presumably his relations.

Owing to the Penal Laws against Catholics in Ireland the political tendency of portions of Hibernia Dominicana was regarded with apprehension by some of the Irish prelates. In July, 1775 a formal declaration, in relation to the book and its supplement, was signed by James Butler, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and six other bishops. In this document they stated that the publication had occasioned general uneasiness and alarm in Ireland: “weaken allegiance ... disturb the public peace ... sow the seeds of dissention ... and give a handle to those who differ in religious principles from us.” They ordered that certain pages (pp.137-146) should be excised from the book. This action did not have the desired effect, for it ensured immortality for this work and its greatest claim to fame is to have been thus expurgated.


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.
60. DE VALERA, Eamon. A postcard of Eamon De Valera in military uniform. Signed in ink by Eamon De Valera on lower margin. Photograph by Keogh Brothers and published by Curran of Dublin. 89 x 139mm. No date. In very good condition. Rare. €375


COPAC locates 2 copies only. WorldCat 2. The BL catalogue entry states this edition was limited to fifty copies only.

Edited by James Graves with contributions by him and E.P. Shirley, John P. Prendergast, John O'Donovan, Robert Malcomson, Samuel Hayman, Joh Windele, Richard Caulfield, George Du Noyer, John Davis White, William, R. Le Fanu, Maurice Lenihan, Robert O'Brien and Herbert J. Hoare.

Thomas Dingley or Dineley (died 1695) was an English antiquary born about the middle of the seventeenth century. Dingley left in manuscript a journal of his travails. In 1680 he visited Ireland, perhaps in a military capacity, travelling from Dublin to Carlow, and from there to Limerick and Bunratty. Abbeys, church monuments and castles occupied by English settlers attracted his attention and were included in the journal of his travels. Dineley's drawings, though very valuable, are not always accurate and need to be treated with caution. The original manuscript of his Irish tour is preserved in the National Library of Ireland.

SIGNED BY ROBERT EMMET THE PATRIOT'S FATHER

Robert Emmet (1729-1802), state physician, was a native of Cappawhite, Tipperary, younger of two sons of Christopher Emmet, physician, and Rebecca Emmet (née Temple); his mother was a descendant of the powerful Temple political dynasty based at Stowe, Buckinghamshire. Educated locally, he decided on a career in medicine and studied at Edinburgh University, where he graduated MD. Moving to Cork, he soon built up a considerable practice. An admirer of William Pitt the elder, Dr Emmet raised a subscription to erect a statue in his honour in Cork. He married (November 1760) Elizabeth, daughter of James Mason of County Kerry; they had seventeen children but only four survived to adulthood. Their eldest son, Christopher Temple, was named after his paternal grandparents; they also had a daughter, Mary Anne, who married the barrister Robert Holmes. But Dr Emmet is now chiefly remembered for the achievements of his two younger sons, the United Irish revolutionaries Thomas Addis and Robert Emmet.

He specialised in fever cases and he was appointed state physician for Ireland, after purchasing the office from the widow of the former holder for £1,000. The same year he sold his house at Dunscombe Marsh, in Cork, and moved to Dublin, where he lived with his family at Molesworth St., and later at 109 and 110 St Stephen's Green. Appointed a governor of Swift's hospital for the insane in 1770, he was later presented with a large piece of silver plate from that body in recognition of his many services. In politics Dr Emmet was a Patriot, despite his position as state physician, and was not afraid to make his views known in public. As Sir Edward Newenham wrote to the distinguished Benjamin Franklin in America, although Dr Emmet held an official situation, he 'yet votes and speaks on the side of the constitution at all public meetings and elections'. Some Irish Patriots had problems with Emmet's political fervour. Henry Grattan thought him eccentric and privately mocked him; he later remembered that one of Emmet's plans for parliamentary reform had been to give each MP a different number of votes depending on his prestige in the country. From an early age Emmet inoculated his children with strong patriotic principles, and in his famous speech from the dock in 1803 Robert paid an eloquent tribute to the teaching of his father. This education was later condemned by John Philpot Curran, once a close family friend. He would often mimic Emmet giving his children their 'morning draught': 'Well, Temple, what would you do for your country? Addis! Would you kill your brother for your country? Would you kill your sister for your country? Would you kill me?' (Grattan, Life, iv, 356). In March 1798 Thomas Addis was arrested, and Dr Emmet retired from active practice, his health in decline and his peace of mind shattered. Despite the charge of treason over his son, he retained his sinecure as state physician until his death. He died in 1802 at his country home at Casino, Milltown, County Dublin, and was buried at St Peter's church, Aungier St., Dublin.


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

64. DUNLEVY, Mairead. Dress in Ireland. With 129 illustrations and 8 colour plates. London:

This is the first authoritative work on the History of Irish dress, lavishly illustrated and based on original research on primary sources, the book examines in detail the story of Irish costume from the Bronze Age to the twentieth century.

Much adverse comment has been made over the centuries about the Irish style of dressing, usually by English commentators, ranging from distaste at the poverty it reflected, to annoyance at those Irish people who were inclined 'to dress above their station'. The English conquerors has always been thwarted in their attempts to impose their code of dress upon the defiant cultural heritage of the Gaeil. Even Henry VIII failed with his stringent laws forbidding the wearing of the Irish mantle and the use of the distinctively Irish dye, saffron.

Throughout the book Mairead Dunlevy draws together contemporary illustrations and commentaries, literature and remarkable extant costumes, the oldest dating from 750 BC, to create a living picture of dress in Ireland.

**IN FINE BINDING**


€875
EXTREMELY RARE EARLY DUBLIN PRINTING

66. ERASMUS, Desiderius. Des Erasmi Roterodami Colloquia Familiaria. Dublinii: Typis Andreæ Crooke, Regis typographi in vico vulgo dicto Copper-Alley, [1695?]. 12mo. pp. [6], 541, [3]. Contemporary full worn calf, upper board not present. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate and neat stamp. Tear to signature 'O' where someone tried to tear a section out of this copy, but complete and not affecting text. Exceedingly rare early Dublin printing. €375

ESTC R216767 with 4 locations only. WorldCat 1.


COPAC locates the Cambridge and British Library copies only.


The abstracts supply the name and address of the testator, date of signing the will, date of its registration, names of relatives and their relationship to the testator as described in the will. The lands detailed by the testator are listed, together with the names of the tenants. An excellent reference work for family history enthusiasts.

BOUND BY GEORGE MULLEN JUNIOR OF DUBLIN 
ONE OF SIX (?) COPIES ONLY PRINTED ON VELLUM

70. FRENCH, Dr. Nicholas. The Bleeding Iphigenia, or An Excellent Preface of a Work unfinished, published by the Authors Friend, with the Reasons of publishing it. Dublin: Hodges and Smith's, 21 College-green, 1829. Unpaginated. Printed on vellum. With four page “Introductory Biographical Note” signed “O” (Caesar Otway). Bound by George Mullen Junior in contemporary full green morocco, covers blocked in blind. Spine divided into five compartments by four raised bands, title in gilt direct in the second, year in gilt at heel. Board edges and turn-ins ruled in gilt, cream endpapers. Ex libris William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates and neat stamp. Booksellers catalogue entry pasted on front pastedown stating 'Only 6 copies thus reprinted for presents'. Signature of Lord Gosford also on front pastedown. All edges gilt. A fine copy. Extremely rare. €1,250

COPAC locates only 1 copy.

The Bleeding Iphigenia, 'a justification of the rebellion in Ireland' (Nicolson) was most likely intended as a preface to The Doleful Fall of Andrew Sall. Grenville, in his copy of the first edition of 1675, wrote “For the last thirty years I had in vain endeavoured to procure this book, so rare that I only knew it by its title, but had never seen a single copy; it was purchased by Mr. Heber while on the continent and was sold with other of his books abroad, ultimately coming to me at a very heavy price.”

In the preface to James Duffy's edition of The Historical Works of the Right Rev. Nicholas French, the Advertisement says that this book “is now for the first time printed in this country.” He was obviously unaware of this 1829 Hodges and Smith's publication.

It too is a historic rarity and Dibdin who did not often comment on an Irish book was prompted to inquire “who is the happy, the enviable possessor of this bleeding treasure for which my Lord Arundel, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville and Richard Heber would cross the roughest ocean ever agitated by equinoctial gale?”


Most uncommon in the dust jacket, which is from a watercolour by Percy French.


THE O'CARROLL COPY - AN HISTORIC RARITY

73. GEARNON, Anthony. Parrthas an anma. In a bhfhuil foircedal beathadh an criosduidhe & a leighenn a shlánaighthe. Louvain: 1645. 12mo. pp. [xxx], 503, [22]. Illustrated with 90 small woodcut vignettes. Mid nineteenth century morocco. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate and neat stamp. Titlepage in superior facsimile on seventeenth century paper. Our copy lacking two leaves of introduction and four leaves of contents. Most copies of this historic rarity are defective. The O'Carroll copy with several inscriptions in Irish and English giving the genealogy of the family on numerous pages. A very good copy. €2,875

COPAC locates 6 copies only. WorldCat 2. Wing G 439A Sweeney 2090.

Anthony Gearnon (1610?-1678?), Franciscan, was descended from a noble family of Norman stock, who came over to Ireland at the time of the invasion. They settled in the province of Leinster, and are most frequently found in the county of Louth, of which he probably was a native. In 1634 he was appointed a deacon in Brussels, at that time he was apparently a member of the Irish Franciscans at the College of St. Anthony in Louvain. Gearnon saw how ignorant the Irish people were in Christian doctrine and was inspired to write a book in order to assist them. He got this opportunity when, in 1644, he was selected as a vicar of the Irish College in Louvain and in the following year Parrthas an Anma (Paradise of the Soul) was printed there. This spiritual work, published in Irish was highly acclaimed and had a widespread circulation at that time. The first part of the book deals with Christian doctrine and the latter is a prayer book. Gearnon tells us that he used extracts from O'Hussey's An Teagasc Criosaidhe, first printed in Antwerp in 1611. Notwithstanding that, Gearnon had a great
influence on the spiritual writers who followed him. A large section of Lucerna Fidelium, written by Francis O’Molloy is taken nearly word for word from this work and Dowley admits that he also used this book freely for his *Suim bhunudhasach an Teagasg Criosdaidhe*. The Irish Franciscans established a printing press at Louvain in 1614, and even though another press was installed in 1641, it appears from the type that *Parrthas an Anna* was printed on the former. There are one or two references in the State Papers which prove that Gearnon always had a keen interest in Ireland. According to a letter in Louvain, he left there about March 1647 and when he reached Galway, he wrote to Commander Preston informing him of the news from his wife who had settled in Brussels. In September of that year a meeting of the friars’ Chapter took place at Rosserrilly friary in County Galway and Gearnon was selected as guardian of Dundalk convent. He was a great supporter of Peter Walsh, the Remonstrance and was loyal to the Earl of Ormond. His name appeared on many of the notices paying homage to the King at the time. Some years pass before we learn of Gearnon again. For a short time he was chaplain to the Spanish troops in Flanders until dismissed in 1654. Two years later, for hearing confession in the friary in Dublin where he was guardian, Gearnon was apprehended, imprisoned for two months and then banished from the country. Writing at that time he describes in moving language the sad state of his missionary confreres: “The Provincial of the Friars Minor … dwells among the mountains and bogs … The missionaries live upon bread and milk, and never remaining more than twenty-four hours in the same locality, carrying like soldiers their lodging-places with them from station to station, no are they permitted to light a fire, except at night, lest the smoke should betray them. They hurry through the country like scouts to report the state of the other missionaries and Catholics, and to succour them according to their necessity. They are hunted on every side by the heretics with squadrons of foot and horse, but escape in time owing to the vigilance of the Catholics.” He did however manage to return to Ireland at a later date, as we find him as guardian of the convent in Drogheda in 1675. English subtitled *Paradise of the Soul*, this simple prayer book was dedicated to Thomas Fleming, Archbishop of Dublin. It is entirely in Irish with the exception of the licence leaves and the errata at the end.

Below is some of the inscriptions on the O’Carroll genealogy from Anthony Gearnon’s *Parrthas an Anna* (1645):

| Anthony Carroll, son to Charles Carroll | Uaithne Ó Cearbhaill mac an Chalbaigh Uí Chearbhaill |
| Charles son to John (viz. an Tleave) | An Calbhach mac Seáin (i. an tSléibhe) |
| John son to Dinnish | *Seán [†c. 1650?] mac Donnchaidh |
| Din[nish] son to John an tSleave | Donnchadh mac Seáin an tSléibhe |
| John son to Milles | Seán mac Maoil Ruanaidh |
| Mills son to Mills | Maol Ruanaidh [Óg] [†1533] mac Maoil Ruanaidh |
| Mills son to John | Maol Ruanaidh [†1532] mac Seáin |
| John son to Milles of the Beard | Seán [†1489] mac Maoil Ruanaidh na Féasóige [†1443] |
ROSE BARTON ILLUSTRATED


76. GLEESON Dermot F. Roscrea Town and Parish. A History of the Catholic Parish of Roscrea from the earliest times to the present day with some account of the territories of Úi Cairin and Eile Úi Cearbhaill. Introduction by Most Rev. Dr. Michael Fogarty, Lord Bishop of Killaloe. With illustrations and a folding map. List of subscribers. Dublin: At the Sign of the Three Candles, 1947. pp. xii, 189. Pictorial wrappers, title in green on upper cover and on spine. Previous owner's stamp on front endpaper. A very good copy in glassine wrapper. €145


Reminiscences of a subaltern of the Connaught Rangers, the old 88th Regiment of foot. William Grattan was a member of the well-known Dublin family of that name - a first cousin of Thomas Colley Grattan, the novelist, and a distant relative of Henry Grattan the statesman. Charles Oman in the preface states: “Of the many memoirs which I have read, I think that his is on the whole the most graphic and picturesque in giving the details of actual conflict. His accounts of fuentes D'Oñoro, Salamanca, and above all of the storm and sack of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, are admirable ... his second virtue is a lively sense of humour. The Connaught Rangers were the most Irish of all Irish regiments, and were the boys that took the world aisyge a set to manage as ever tried an officers temper.”


**RARE FIRST EDITION**


Griffin, Gerald (1803-1840) poet and novelist, was born in Limerick, where his father was a brewer. His first master was Richard McEligot, a genius of some celebrity in Limerick. When Gerald was seven years old the family moved to Fairy Lawn, on the Shannon. Here his strong literary tastes began to develop themselves, they were wisely directed and encouraged by his mother, and fostered by a visiting tutor. Gerald was almost constantly immersed in books, and he even began to write poetry. At times he devoted himself to fishing and shooting, more from the opportunity they afforded of revelling in the contemplation of nature, than from any love of the sports themselves.

His parents emigrated with some of their children to Pennsylvania in 1820, the remaining children including Gerald moved in with his elder brother, a doctor, who lived in Adare and afterwards at Pallas Kenry. Gerald went to London in 1823 to further his literary career. He met John Banim who introduced him to publishers of literary magazines, which he wrote for. His *Holland-tide* (1827) were his first successful publication. The pleasure of his return home in 1827 was saddened by the death of a beloved sister, in whose memory he wrote the exquisite lines commencing, “Oh, not for ever lost.” During his sojourn at Pallas Kenry, he enjoyed a delightful season of rest, and wrote the *Tales of the Munster Festivals*, which he brought to London to publish in the autumn. One of the most laboured of his works was his novel *The Invasion*, a book displaying minute acquaintance with the manners and customs of ancient Ireland. About this period he became intimate with Lydia Fisher (daughter of Mary Leadbeater), this unhappy affair made him burn most of his manuscripts and in 1838 he entered the Christian Brothers and dedicated the rest of his life to teaching poor children in Cork.

His *Collegians*, the ablest and most successful of his works was greatly admired by Maria Edgeworth, Aubrey De Vere, Charles Gavan Duffy and Justin McCarthy. Griffin sent the £800 he earned for it to his parents in America. Now judged by some as the best nineteenth-century Irish novel, it was adapted to the stage as *The Colleen Bawn*, by Dion Boucicault and for the opera *Lily of Killarney* by Jules Benedict. The novel was based on a true story of the notorious murder of an Irish Colleen who was drowned by her husband so that he might marry a woman of wealth. In the actual trial Daniel O'Connell defended the prisoner and it is alleged that Griffin reported on the proceedings for the Press. Throughout his fifteen year literary career he wrote numerous tales, stories, novels, poems, plays, operas, and essays. His best remembered song is the classic ‘Aileen Aroon’. He died of typhus at the north monastery in Cork aged thirty seven.

Anna Jameson author known for her travel memoirs which give an account of her amazing journeys and vivid experiences was born in Dublin in 1794, daughter of Denis Brownell Murphy, an Irish miniaturist and portrait painter. The family emigrated to England prior to the 1798 rebellion.


COPAC and WorldCat locates 2 copies only. Loeber 162. Brown 664.

The setting for this novel is the wild cliffs and crags of Kerry and West Clare, stories of passions as wild and terrible as the scenes, with glimpses of peasant life, hospitality, and many touches of humour.
Arthur Griffith (1871-1922) was an important Irish nationalist, author, and political theorist, who played a key role in achieving Irish independence. He was born on 31 March 1872 in Dublin. He followed his father into the printing trade, working with the Irish Independent and The Nation. He was influenced by Charles Stewart Parnell, Thomas Davis and John Mitchel. He edited the United Irishman from 1898, writing editorials urging Irish people to work towards self-government. He founded Cumann na nGaedhael in 1900 to promote Gaelic culture in Ireland and oppose the Anglicisation of Irish culture. One of Griffith's most well-known pieces of writing was a pamphlet entitled The Resurrection of Hungary: A Parallel for Ireland, in which he set forth his ideas for Irish independence under a dual monarchy, similar to Austria-Hungary. He set up Sinn Féin in 1905, which was an umbrella organisation for all types of Irish nationalism, apart from the Home Rule movement. He also set up a newspaper of the same name in 1906, when the United Irishman ceased publication due to a libel action. Griffith joined the Irish Volunteers in 1912. Although not involved in the 1916 Rising, he was imprisoned with those who fought, due to the government's perception that his writings encouraged nationalist fervour. In 1917, Griffith stood down as President of Sinn Féin, allowing de Valera to take his place. He followed a policy of absenteeism from Westminster, along with other elected Sinn Féin politicians. He was elected to the first Dáil in 1919 and was elected vice-president of the Republic. He was acting head during de Valera's time in the United States from June 1919 to the end of 1920. At this time, the War of Independence was taking place in Ireland. After the truce in July 1921, Griffith led the Irish delegation in London. This resulted in the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 6 December 1921, which established Ireland as a self-governing Free State within the British Commonwealth. Griffith defended the Treaty in Dáil debates, while de Valera opposed it and resigned as President. Griffith replaced de Valera as President of the Dáil. A bitter civil war was to follow, and Griffith did not survive to see Ireland in a peaceful state. He died of a brain haemorrhage, some say a broken heart, in Dublin on 12 August 1922 and was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery.
   The original report was suppressed in 1925 and not published. It is a major source and a mine of information on the history of the Partitioning of Ireland.


89. **HAYDEN, Rev. Samuel.** The Illustrated Guide to The Blackwater and Ardmore. Youghal: Printed and published by W.G. Field, 1898. pp. 44. Stapled pictorial wrappers. A very good copy. Rare. €75


The street ballad was the voice of the Irish people from the late eighteenth century to early in the nineteenth century. It was often the only way to express their grievances or opinion. To quote the author “Irish ballad writing enshrines a whole history within itself.”


RARE SIGNED FIRST EDITION


Brandes and Durkan A2.

Seamus Heaney (1939-2013), Nobel Laureate, poet, essayist and playwright, born in County Derry and brought up on a small farm between Toomebridge and Castledawson. After graduation from Queen's University, Belfast he taught for a year at St. Thomas's Intermediate School in that city, where Michael MacLaverty, the headmaster, encouraged his writing; he then became a lecturer at St. Joseph's Teacher Training College. While there he participated in the poetry group organised by Philip Hobsbaum at QUB, where he was appointed to the English Department in 1966.

The Death of a Naturalist is the first regularly published book by the Nobel Prize-winning poet. It consists of 34 short poems and is largely concerned with childhood experiences and the formulation of adult identities, family relationships, and rural life. The collection begins with one of Heaney's best-known poems, “Digging”, and includes the acclaimed “Death of a Naturalist.”


COPAC locates 6 copies only.
The sept of Heffernan were originally located in the Corofin area of County Clare. Very early, however, they established themselves in eastern County Limerick on the Tipperary border and were chiefs there of Owneybeg, but were eventually displaced by the Ryans. The principal families of the name did not migrate very far for Carew tells us they were among the most important clans in the barony of Clanwilliam in 1600. In the old Irish manuscripts, such as the Book of Rights, described the O'Heffernans as one of the “four tribes of Owney.” The two most distinguished members of the sept were Aeneas O'Heffernan, Bishop of Emly (1543-1553) and William Dall O'Heffernan (1715-1802), Gaelic poet.


The Description of Lough Erne as the original manuscript was styled, was imperfect, as the section describing the Lower Lake was lost. A fragment on the topography of the County Donegal, apparently by the same author, was inserted in its place.


The contents includes: Irish Nationalism in the Nineteenth Century; Sinn Fein; The Early years of Sinn Fein; The Volunteer Movement; Sinn Féin and the Republicans; Ulster and Nationalist Ireland; Sinn Fein, 1914-1916; After the Rising, etc.


Not in Bradshaw. Gilbert 368.


Four generations produced four George Moores. The first built Moore Hall; the last was the famous novelist. George Moore's ancestors possessed much of the charm, the eccentricity, and the genius of their descendants, and it is no ordinary family whose history Mr. Hone has recorded. George I made a fortune in Spain and came back to Ireland to build, in County Mayo, the typically eighteenth-century
mansion of Moore Hall, which was a centre of the family's life for several generations and which, in 1923, was burned by a gang of Republicans. One of George I's sons was idiot: the eldest became a rebel in 1798 and was the first man to be proclaimed president of an Irish republic. George II, an historian whose 'magnum opus' never found a publisher, frequented the Holland House set, and was a friend and correspondent of Maria Edgeworth. Her relations with the family are illustrated here by many letters. George III, his son, after a brilliant youth devoted himself to racing and hunting, had a love affair, ran away to the East, and returned to become a Fenian, an M.P., and the father of a great novelist. The childhood and education of George IV and his brothers, Maurice, Julian and Augustus, are described; and the whole family history, the quarrels of the Moores, their behaviour in times of crisis like the famine of the forties, does much to illustrate and explain the many-sided work and character of the writer who was, of all the Moores of Moore Hall, at once the most bizarre and the most brilliant.


ESTC T86142.

Gorges Edmond Howard (1715-1786) poet and architect, dramatic, legal, and political writer was born in Coleraine and educated at Thomas Sheridan's school in Dublin. He entered the army, and afterwards became an attorney. He acted as solicitor to Catholic Committee and was regarded as a Protestant champion of Catholic Emancipation. Howard secured a lucrative business as a solicitor and land agent, and wrote on the law, created literary works and published at his own expense. He was the intimate friend of Henry Brooke but he failed to achieve notability as a writer and he was satirised by Robert Jephson for his unsolicited productivity. Howard was active in suggesting improvements in Dublin, having some skill as an architect. The freedom of the city was conferred on him in 1766. His daughter Anne married her second cousin, Hamilton Gorges, and started a branch of the Gorges family that continued to use “Howard” as their middle name.


With historical and genealogical notices of 169 Irish families, including: Earl of Belmore; Bowen-Colthurst of Oakgrove and Dripsey Castle, County Cork; Burke of Elm Hall, County Tipperary; Burtchell of Brandondale; Cooke-Trench of Millicent; Cooper of Cooper Hill; Dreyer; Gillman of Clonteadmore; Green of Greenville; Greer of Sea Park; Hore of Pole Hore; Jackson of Tighnabruaich; Lowry of Pomeroy; MacPherson of Londonderry; Massy-Westropp of Attyflyn; O'Callaghan-Westropp of Maryfort; Paterson of Swillymount; Viscount Powerscourt; Roberts of Cork; (these are but a few of the families dealt with in the first volume).

Sweeney 4483 refers to the 1625 edition.

An Elsevier compilation and part of a series of works dealing with different countries, the material drawn from various sources, as the notice “Diversorum Authorum” on the titlepage indicates. The sources for Ireland include Camden, Speed, Stanyhurst and Moryson. The engraved title-piece depicts a Scot and an Irishman between a harp and their respective countries’ arms.

Attributed to Joannes de Laet (1593-1649).


€575

Latin documents; titlepage and notes in English.


€125

This is the story of a great house, Mallow Castle, and the remarkable family of Jephson who have lived there for over three hundred and fifty years. Brigadier Maurice Denham Jephson tells the colourful story of the family, drawing upon the rich store of letters, diaries, account books and family papers of
all sorts preserved at Mallow. The letters include correspondence from William Smith O’Brien, Father Mathew, Daniel O'Connell and Roger Casement.


Jourdain, of Huguenot descent, says that his wish to be a Connaught Ranger was influenced by the writings of Charles Lever, and states “Stories such as these made me wish someday to be the proud Commander Battalion of men such as these. What could be more grand? Yet I never dreamed that I should hold command of several battalions for long years and that finally I should be the last Lieut.-Colonel of the famous Connaught Rangers.”


The contents includes chapters on: Clondalkin, Esker, Lucan and Celbridge; The Scenery and Antiquities of the Dodder; Kingstown and its Neighbourhood; Tallaght, Old Bawn, and the Tallaght Hills; Maynooth and its Neighbourhood; Castletown; Blanchardstown, Clonsilla, Clonene and Dunboyne; Killester; St. Doulough's, Feltrin, Malahide and Kilbarrack; The Feathered Mountain, Glencree and Lough Bray; The Scenery and Antiquities of the Dodder (II) Glenasmode; Finglas, Dunsoughly Castle, St. Margaret's and Kilshallaghan; Brittas, Three-Castles, Blessington Poulaphuca and Ballymore Eustace; The Bray Road, Greystones, and Newtownmountkennedy; Shananganagh, Bride's Glen, Glen Druid and Carrickmines Castle; The Rocky Valley and the Great Sugar Loaf, A Trip to Lambay Island, etc.

110. JOYCE, Weston St. J. Ireland's Battles and Battlefields. Illustrated. Dublin: Evening Telegraph, 1888. pp. 76. Recent cloth pictorial cloth. A very good copy. €65

AN AUTHENTIC PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE RISING


The Fitzgeralds of Ireland are descended from the famous Maurice, son of Gerald who accompanied Strongbow to Ireland in the Anglo-Norman invasion. The two main branches of the family were the Dukes of Leinster of Maynooth, County 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 on capture 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 the old prophecy on the fall of the House of Kildare).


This is the first in-depth account of the courts established by a Dáil decree in June 1920. Presided over by locally elected justices and attached to virtually every parish for ready accessibility, the Dáil Courts soon displaced the now largely abandoned British court system, on which the people turned their backs.


Leabhar Breac is a large folio vellum volume, transcribed towards the close of the fourteenth century from old writings. Its compilation is ascribed to the MacEgans of Duniry, eminent Irish scholars and professors of Irish law, who were hereditary Brehons to the O'Conors and Clanricarde Burkes of Connaught. It is written in a most beautiful style of penmanship with fine decorations.

Among the original Irish tracts in the Leabhar Mór Dúna Doighré, are found Pedigrees of the Irish Saints, compiled it is believed by Oengus Céle Dé, at the close of the eighth century, as well as his celebrated Litany of the Irish Saints; ancient abstracts of the lives of Saints Patrick, Columcille, and Brigid of Kildare; a curious historical legend of Cathal Mac Finghuine, King of Munster in the eighth century, of Mac Conglinne, the poet, and of the Abbot of St. Finnbarr's Monastery at Cork; the martyrlogy of Oengus Céle Dé, written chiefly at Tamlacht (Tallaght), in the County of Dublin, before the year 798; ancient copies and expositions of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments; ancient rules of discipline of the religious order of the Céle Dé, vulgarly called Culdees. The Leabhar Breac also contains a life of Alexander the Great, remarkable as being copies from the ancient Book of the celebrated St. Berchán of Cluain Sosta (Clonsost), who flourished so early as the seventh century.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY

117. LESLIE, Rev James B. Ferns Clergy and Parishes: Being an account of the Clergy of the Church of Ireland in the Diocese of Ferns, from the earliest period, with historical notices of the several Parishes, Churches, etc. Dublin: The Church of Ireland Printing and Publishing Co., 1936. pp. xvi, 288. Red faded cloth, title in gilt on spine. Edition limited to 400 copies. Bookplate removed, internally a fine copy. Very scarce. €95

118. LESLIE, Rev. James B. Derry Clergy and Parishes. Being an account of the clergy of the Church of Ireland in the Diocese of Derry, from the earliest period, with historical notices of the several parishes, churches, etc. Illustrated. Enniskillen: For the Author by Ritchie, 1937. Royal octavo. pp. xv, 334. Red cloth, title in gilt on spine. Edition limited to 400 copies only. A fine copy. Very scarce. €95


120. LINDSAY, John. A View of the Coinage of Ireland, from the Invasion of the Danes to the Reign of George IV, with some Account of the Ring Money; also, copious tables, lists, and descriptions of Hiberno-Danish and Irish Coins; and an account of some of the principal hoards or parcels of coins discovered in Ireland; illustrated with engravings of upwards of one hundred and fifty unpublished coins. Cork: Printed by Luke H. Bolster; Sold also by John Cumming, Dublin; and Longman, London, 1839. Quarto. pp. [4], iv, 142, 1 (errata), 14 (plates). Contemporary half morocco on cloth boards. Signed presentation copy from the author. Light foxing to plates, as usual. A very good copy. Very scarce. €275


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY

Peter Lombard (c.1555-1625) Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh during the Counter Reformation. He belonged to a wealthy and respectable Waterford merchant family. More than one of his relatives filled the position of mayor of that city, and others gained eminence in literature, among the latter being the famous Franciscan, Luke Wadding. After receiving his early education at Waterford, young Lombard was sent to Westminster School, whence, after some years, he went to Oxford. At Westminster School one of his professors was the historian William Camden, and pupil and master seem to have got on well together. Camden's learning was great and Lombard was studious and clever and earned the praises of his master for his gentleness and docility. Camden also takes credit for having made his pupil a good Anglican. But the change, if it occurred at all, did not last, and Lombard, after leaving Oxford, went to Louvain, passed through his philosophic and theological classes with great distinction, graduated as Doctor of Divinity, and was ordained priest. Appointed professor of theology at Leuven University he soon attracted notice by the extent of his learning. In 1594 he was made provost of the cathedral at Cambrai. When he went to Rome, a few years later, Clement VIII thought so highly of his learning and piety that he appointed him, in 1601, Archbishop of
De Búrca Rare Books

Armagh. He also appointed him his domestic prelate, and thus secured him an income, which in the condition of Ireland at the time, there was no hope of getting from Armagh. Henceforth till his death Lombard lived at Rome. Lombard was active and zealous in providing for the wants of the exiled Earl of Tyrone and Earl of Tyrconnel, and was among those who publicly welcomed them to Rome. He was not however able to go to Ireland, for the penal laws were in force, and to set foot in Ireland would be to invite the fate of Conor O'Devanny and others. James I of England personally disliked him, and publicly attacked him in the English Parliament. Armagh was thus left without a Roman Catholic archbishop for nearly a quarter of a century.

At Rome Lombard wrote De Regno Hiberniae sanctorum insula commentarius. This work gave such offence to Charles I of England that he gave special directions to his Irish viceroy, Strafford, to have it suppressed. Lombard also wrote a little work on the administration of the Sacrament of Penance, and in 1604 a yet unedited work, addressed to James I, in favour of religious liberty for the Irish.


AN HISTORIC RARITY

ONE OF THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE WORKS ON IRISH HISTORY

124. LYNCH, John. Cambrensis Eversus, seu Potius Historica Fides, in Rebus Hibernis, Giraldo Cambrensi abrogata. In quo, plerasque Justi Historici dotes desiderari, plerosque naevos iness ostendit Gratianus Lucius Hibernus; qui etiam aliquot Res memorabiles Hibernicas Vetricis & Novae Memoriae passim e Re Nata huic operi inseruit. [Saint Omer ?], 1662. First edition. Folio. pp. [xxx], [2], 356, [4 (addenda)], [14 (index rerum)]. Errata at end of dedication. Mid nineteenth century full dark green morocco. Covers framed to a panel design with double gilt fillets, and wide gilt floral border enclosing an inner panel with double gilt fillets and a dog-tooth roll with outer fleurons. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title in gilt direct in the second, year in gilt at tail of spine, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design. Board edges and turn-in gilt, red and gold thick endbands, cream endpapers. Ex libris William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate and neat stamps. Bibliographical note on front free endpaper listing previous owners and auction records of copies of this work. Pencil note states £10 was paid for this copy at Lord Crawford's sale at Sothebys, June, 1887. Manuscript note in ink facing title: “this book was wrote by John Lynch titular / Arch-Deacon of Tuam. (tho' he takes upon him the / fictitious name of Gratianus Lucius.) He wrote / this book in France, where he fled to after Galway / was surrendered to the Usurper Cromwell”. A superb copy of an extremely rare book. €12,500

COPAC locates 5 copies only. WorldCat 3. Walsh 290. Sweeney 2913.

John Lynch (1599-1673), a scion of one of the Tribes of Galway, was educated at the Irish College at Rouen and at the Sorbonne. The son of Alexander Lynch, a famous Galway Schoolmaster who was forbidden by the Establishment to teach without conforming, and without special licence of the Lord Deputy. After his ordination in 1622, John returned to Ireland, and like his father taught school in Galway where he acquired a wide reputation for classical learning. A Royalist, he took no part in the Civil War, was bitterly opposed to the policies adopted by the Nuncio, Rinucinni, referring to it as: “that ill-omened, insensible, fatal war.” During the war he lived most of the time secluded in an old castle that had once belonged to Roderic O'Conor. On the surrender of Galway to the Cromwellians in 1662, he fled to France. Residing at St. Malo he wrote some of the most sought after of all the 17th century Irish books. Top of the list was this great historical work on Ireland, and his eloquent defence against the calumnies of Giralus Cambrensis (Gerald Barry, the Welsh monk). Love of country, a desire to clear the way “for treading with more secure step the almost trackless field of Irish history”, and to check the pernicious influence of Cambrensis on other writers, were the motives which impelled him to write. His plan involved examination of his adversary's character and credentials, a refutation of slanders against Ireland's soil and climate, its kings and people, prelates and clergy, and a presentment of the main features of Ireland's history as a set-off to the garbled version of the slanderer.
Lynch is at his best when he takes up this, the positive and constructive side of his work, and with the ease and ability of a master, summarises the story of centuries. He was indebted to his contemporaries, those other great western scholars, Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh and Roderick O'Flaherty who supplied him with several manuscripts including *Leabhar Breac* and *Triaill timcheall na Fodhla*.

The enormous value in *Cambrensis Eversus*, his most ambitious work, lies in the extensive number of sources consulted embracing a great variety of well-digested and accurate information on every period of our history. It is a defence of Irish history and culture, and attempts to provide a corrective to centuries of hostile descriptions of the Irish drawing on a wide range of sources in various languages, including *Forus feasa ar Éirinn (Compendium of the history of Ireland)* by Geoffrey Keating, which Lynch translated or had translated into Latin. Material from Keating thus circulated on the Continent for the first time. Lynch dedicated his ‘magnum opus’ to Charles II, and its extreme rarity is partly accounted for by the fact that all copies sent to London perished in the great fire of 1666, as did Shakespeare’s Third Folio. Dibdin tells us how one Dan McNeile, “carried off at the point of the bayonet the Cambrensis Eversus from Mr. Grenville”, adding, “I suppose there are not more than a dozen copies in existence.” It is almost twenty years since a copy appeared in the marketplace. Cambrensis Eversus also contains much material on ancient Irish royalty, literature, and church history. Relatively few copies of the work survive, as most were destroyed in the great fire of London (1666). Like Keating, Lynch defends the Old English settlers and their political outlook in this work; he was later to express intense Old English Galwegian pride in his life of Kirwan. He articulates the deep-seated loyalty of his social group to the English crown in his dedication, while pleading for relief for loyal Irish Catholics.

**SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR**


**INScribed BY THE AUTHOR**

ONE OF THE RAREST OF MACALISTER'S WORKS


The main portion of this book is based upon a random collection of loose sheets, letters, manuscript notebooks, pencilled scraps of paper, and printed matter - relics of the industry of the late John Sampson, one of the world's greatest authorities on the Gypsies, their origin, history, manners, customs, folklore, and language called Shelta. There are also chapters on: Ogham; Cryptology; Hisperic; Bog-Latin; The Vagrants of Ireland; Shelta; Béarlagair na Sáer, and Summary.

The previous owner the Rev. Norman Court states on the half-title “As a student of the Celtic languages and especially of Gaelic, I consider this work to be invaluable, a ‘must’ for everyone deeply interested in the complex history of Ireland.”

ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS OF IRELAND


130. Mac an BHAIRD, Hugh Boy. Sancti Rumoldi martyr is inclyti, archiepiscopi Dubliniensis, Mechliniensium apostoli, advocati sterilium conjugum, agricolarum, piscatorum, institorum, & navigantium, acta, martyrium, liturgia antiqua, & patria : ex antiquissimis cùm manu, tūm prelo editis harum rerum scribendoribus, summā fide collecta, notis illustrata, & aucta disquisitione historica seu investigatione genuinae Scotiae s. Rumoldi & contribulium sanctorum / Per R. P. F. Hugonem Vardaeum hibernum ... Opus posthumum nunc recens a Thoma Sirino ... recognitum et
Aodh Buidhe Mac an Bhaird [Hugh Ward - Hugo Vardaeus] (c.1593-1635), was born in Tirhugh, County Donegal. His father may have been Eoghan Ruadh Mac an Bhaird (Geoffrey), who accompanied the Earl of Tyrconnell into exile in 1607, and was erenagh of Lettermacward, and head of the Tirconnell branch of the ancient learned family of Mac an Bhaird. The family cultivated literature and filled the office of ollamh or chief historian to the O'Donnells of Tir Chonaill, the O'Kellys of Uí Mhaine, and the O'Reillys of Bréifne. Mac an Bhaird studied for six years in Connacht under a number of masters. Among those he named were Oliver Hussy, Henry Hart, Tadhg O hUiginn and Aonghus Mac Con Midhe. In 1607 he left Ireland for Spain, and in January 1612 he entered the Irish Franciscan college at Salamanca, followed by his younger brother, Fearghal, in 1615. Here he made the acquaintance of Luke Wadding, under whose guidance he joined the Franciscans in 1616. After taking his degrees and receiving ordination, he was sent by the general of the order to lecture on philosophy at Paris, and in 1622 he was appointed lecturer in philosophy at the Irish college of St. Anthony, Louvain. While in Paris he met another Irish Franciscan, Fr. Patrick Fleming, whom he enthused with the idea of collecting material on the lives of Irish saints, a project that was prompted in part by a desire to counter Thomas Dempster's *Menologium Scotticum* (1619) which had claimed many of the early Irish saints for Scotland. He also visited libraries at Nantes, Harfleur, and Rouen as well as Paris, where Patrick Fleming provided him with reports of manuscripts that he found in French, Italian, and German monasteries while travelling to and from Rome. Having being appointed guardian at Louvain, Mac an Bhaird despatched a lay Franciscan brother, Micheál Ó Cléirigh, to Ireland in 1626 to collect hagiographical material from Irish manuscripts. The continental scholars with whom Mac an Bhaird corresponded included the Benedictine, Benedict Lessing and the eminent Jesuit historian John van Bolland. He died at Louvain in 1635, before any of the primary sources that he had collected or his own writings could be published.

Within a year, however, Micheál Ó Cléirigh completed his manuscript *Annála Rioghachta Éireann* (the so-called *Annals of the Four Masters*) at the Franciscan convent in Donegal. Two hagiographical works by John Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae* and *Triadis Thaumaturgae Acta*, which were substantially based on sources collected by Mac an Bhaird, appeared at Louvain in 1645 and 1647 [see items 39 & 40] respectively. In 1662 *Sancti Rumoldi*, Mac an Bhaird's own *Life of St Rumold*, the patron of the Belgian metropolitan see of Mechelen, who was believed to have been Irish, was published at Louvain. An historic rarity, John Lanigan in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland* could not source a copy of this historic rarity for the compilation of his 'magnum opus'.

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[Image and text content]

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WorldCat 6. Sweeney 5530.

A superb copy. Extremely rare. €5,750


No copy located on COPAC. WorldCat 8. The 1st and only Walsh printing - 299. Sweeney 2669.

Long credited to Sir Richard Bellings, under whose name it was placed on the Index of Prohibited Books, the attribution is now safely restored to this author who wrote under the pseudonym Philopater Irenaeus. It covers the events in Ireland from the commencement of the Rebellion in 1641 up to 1649. In it he replies to the pamphlet Epistola nobilis Hiberni ad Amicum Belgum scripta ex castris Catholicis eiusdem regni 4 Maii 1649 by the Franciscan, Paul King in which this ardent supporter of the cardinal had defended the Rinucini censures. A very powerful defence of the Irish Catholics “Countrymen”, writes Dr. Charles O'Conor “have you read this Book? If you have not you are ignorant of your history” - Columbanus ad Hibernos, No. V. p.14.


No other Irish Mac name approaches MacCarthy in numerical strength. It is among the top twelve names in Ireland as a whole, due to the very large number of MacCarthy's in County Cork. Charles O'Connor describes the sept as “the most eminent by far of the noble families of the south.”


COPAC locates 3 copies only. TCD in Ireland.

COPAC locates 6 copies only. WorldCat 2. ESTC T90338. The dedication signed: H. MacCurtin. The author Hugh MacCurtin (Aodh Buí Mac Crucitin) was born in the parish of Kilmacrehy, County Clare c.1680. He received a general education as well as special instruction in Irish literature and history from his cousin Andrew MacCurtin whom he succeeded as ollamh to the O'Briens of Thomond. He went to Paris to complete his studies, where he was patronised by Lord Clare and Isabella O'Brien, wife of Sorley MacDonnell of Kilkee.

On his return to Dublin he was working with Swift on an Irish Historiographical work, which did not appear. In the preface to this work he refuted some of the statements made by Sir Richard Cox, in his Hibernia Anglicana. This infuriated Cox who had him imprisoned in New Gate for one year. On his release he returned to Clare and wrote poems in honour of the O'Briens, and O'Loughlins of Burren. He left Ireland in 1727 to seek a publisher for his Elements of the Irish Language. Within a short time Mac Crucitin crossed into French Flanders, where he served from October 1728 to August 1729 as a private in the Régiment de Clare - a unit that contained many officers and men from his native county. In a song composed at Christmas 1728 (Is grinn an tsollamhain chin fén Nollaig seo) he looked forward to a successful invasion of Britain and the execution of George II. With the assistance of Fr. Morphy of the Franciscans, the Grammar was published in Louvain in 1728. Sometime after this he was invited to Paris by Conor Begley, where he assisted in the publication of the first English-Irish dictionary in 1732 (see item 10). He returned to Ireland and spent his final years as a schoolmaster in his native parish of Kilmacrehy and died there in 1755.


This is one of the most comprehensive accounts of an ancient Irish family ever published, illustrated with numerous maps and pedigrees. It traces the history of this Connacht clan from the earliest times to the present day. There are also chapters on other families including: O'Beirne, Blake, Brown, Burke, Clifford, Forde, Costello, Crean, Crowley, Dillon, MacDonagh, O'Donnell, OFlynn, O'Flanagan, O'Gara, French, MacGeraghty, O'Hara, O'Molloy, etc.


INSCRIBED BY THOMAS McDONAGH TO JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT


Joseph Mary Plunkett's copy with his faint signature dated 1909 on front endpaper, and inscribed to him on rear blank by McDonagh with a quotation from his poem 'The Golden Joy', dated 21.5.9. Laid in is a purple arm band with a religious motto. A superb association copy linking two executed martyrs of the 1916 Rising, both signatories of the Proclamation. Plunkett and McDonagh first met probably around the time of this inscription, when McDonagh came to teach in Dublin at Pearse's school, St. Enda's. Both had literary interests, and they collaborated in producing the Irish Review monthly, which was jointly edited by Plunkett. Initially Plunkett was the more politically active of the two. He was a member of the IRB, was a member of its Military Council and is said to have drafted the military plan for the Rising in Dublin. He rose from his sick bed to take his place in the GPO. Thomas McDonagh took little part in public affairs until the foundation of the Irish Volunteers, when he quickly became an enthusiastic officer. It is believed that he did not become aware of the planned rising until a few
weeks before the event. He married Muriel Gifford in 1912, and left behind two young children when he joined the Rising, where he was in command at Jacob's Factory. On the eve of his execution Joseph Plunkett married Grace Gifford, a sister of McDonagh's wife, so that the two friends died as brothers-in-law. There surely cannot be a more poignantly significant copy of this book. [See item 142]


Thomas MacDonagh (1878-1916) poet and revolutionary taught at St. Enda's with Patrick Pearse. He was a signatory of the Proclamation, and following the surrender he was executed for his part in the Irish Rebellion.


Grace Gifford had studied art with William Orpen; she was a friend of Countess Markievicz, and an active member of Sinn Féin and Inghinidhe na hEireann. During the 1913 labour dispute she helped to smuggle Jim Larkin into a Dublin hotel to make his celebrated appearance from the balcony at a banned meeting. Her sister Muriel had married MacDonagh in 1912; in May 1915 she herself became engaged to his close friend Joseph Mary Plunkett, whom she married in his condemned cell after the 1916 Rising. Later, as Grace Plunkett, she published several collections of cartoons. This handsomely produced volume contains all MacDonagh's best poetry, and shows the justness of Yeats ' verdict: 'He might have won fame in the end, So daring and sweet his thought ..' (Easter 1916).

143. M'GREGOR, John James. The Picture of Dublin for 1821, being a correct guide to all the curiosities, amusements, exhibitions, and public establishments in that city; illustrated with a large map and fifty-six views of public buildings. Dublin: Miliken, 1821. pp. x, [1], iv-v, 336. Bound in contemporary full straight grained red morocco. Covers blocked and tooled in gilt and blind to a panel design with a wide gilt acanthus roll enclosing in the centre the Royal Arms; spine divided into five compartments by five gilt bands, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design; title in gilt direct in the second, year in gilt at heel. Edges of the boards hatched in gilt; turn-ins with gilt dots, comb-marbled endpapers; red and blue endbands. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates and stamps. Wanting map of Dublin. All edges gilt. A very good copy.

This is a collection of Bardic poems dealing with the O'Hara family whose principal seat today is at Annaghmore, County Sligo. The manuscript remains in the possession of that family. The main portion of it was written in 1597, and the chieftain in whose honour it was begun was Cormac O'Hara who died in 1612.

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR
FROM THE EARL OF BELMORE'S LIBRARY WITH HIS SIGNATURE


COPAC locates 6 copies only. WorldCat 1.

Chapters include: The Early History of the FitzGeralds or Geraldynes; Katherine FitzGerald - The Old Countess of Desmond; Dromana at the Time of the Tudors; Dromana at the Time of the Stuarts, and Dromana at the Time of the Georges.


Record of the fortunes of a great Catholic family that lost everything for having sided with the Jacobites, and who later regained their estates but never lost the faith. Invaluable source for Kerry families recorded in the remarkable series of rental books going back to the early 17th century. Included are letters, correspondence and diaries.

This book tells the story of the MacNamara family from the dawn of history to the close of the nineteenth century. With genealogical charts.


The *Festival of Lughnasa* was one of the four great festivals of ancient Ireland (the others were Samhain, Imbolic 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.


No copy located on COPAC.


BOUND BY FALCONER OF DUBLIN


COPAC locates 6 copies only.

Also with notices of: The Forde's of Corry; Cogan of Tinode; The O'Donnells of Tyrconnell; Thomas M'Donnell Caffrey; The Abbey of Meelick; Addenda concerning the O'Madden's of Hy-Many, Killnaborris, Eyrecourt, Waterford, Kilkenny, Cuba, America, Donnybrook, and Baggotsrath.


John Francis Maguire (1815-1872) politician and author was born in Cork. He sat as a member for Dungarvan from 1852 until 1865 and then for Cork from 1865 until his death in 1872. He wrote for his newspaper, the *Cork Examiner* and wrote several books. He actively supported the Liberal Party's legislation on the disestablishment of the Church as well as the land question. Then in 1870, John Maguire joined the Home Rule party for Ireland, who wanted nothing more than to be able to govern their own instead of being governed by England. He cared about his fellow countrymen and the issues that they faced, and enjoyed writing his Newspaper and books. He was not interested in being a man of wealth or affluence and just wanted to do what he felt was right for his people and be a voice for them. John Maguire wrote for the Irish in America thoughtfully and deliberately after speaking to countless Irish Americans about many of the pressing issues of the times in America. His book covered such
topics as their views towards slavery, the troubles they found once arriving in America, the overcrowding of immigrants within the large cities and the poverty they became accustomed to. There were other parts of this book that weren't directly related to those subjects, but that of the actual passage and perils on the seas that those travelling experienced.

He was interested in explicitly educating his readers of this group of people and to implore his Irish brothers and sisters to be prudent in the way they lived. Wanting to bring attention to the reasons for crime committed in these difficult times, and point out some of the positive traits the Irish brought with them, such as a love for life, a strong sense of loyalty, and a strong work ethic, John Maguire wrote in such a manner as to bring stories into his book. He also had a sincere concern with the drinking problem among the Irish and how their drinking differed from that of other races.


157. MALTON, James. A Picturesque and Descriptive View of the City of Dublin Described. In a series of the most Interesting Scenes taken in the year 1791. By James Malton. With a brief authentic history from the earliest accounts to the present time. Engraved titlepage and dedication, Arms of Dublin, A Correct Survey of Dublin as it stood in the year 1610, A Correct Survey of the Bay of Dublin 1795, and twenty-five plates of views. London: 1803. Oblong folio. pp. ii, 18, [48], 26 (plates), 2 (maps), 3. Recent half red morocco on green buckram boards, title in gilt direct on spine. Ex libris Milltown Park with label and stamp. Wanting map of Dublin as most copies are. Occasional light foxing and traces of mild water staining to prelims. A very good set of this exceedingly rare topographical work. €5,750
James Malton (d.1803) architectural draughtsman, came to Ireland with his father, Thomas Malton, senior, and was for nearly three years, during the building of the Custom House, employed as a draughtsman in the office of James Gandon, the architect, but for breaches of confidence and many irregularities he was dismissed. The first mention of his name as an artist occurs in 1790, when he sent, from Dublin, two drawings to the Society of Artists in London. In 1791 he completed a series of drawings of Dublin buildings, from which the well-known set of views were engraved. Twenty-five were reproduced in etching and aquatint, done by Malton himself, and their publication began in 1792.

The preface says: “The entire of the views were taken in 1791 by the author, who, being experienced in the drawing of architecture and perspective, has delineated every object with the utmost accuracy; the dimensions, too, of the structures described were taken by him from the originals, and may be depended upon for their correctness.” Though all the views were taken in the year 1791, yet, as the work was in hand till the year 1797, such alterations as occurred in each subject between the taking and publishing of any view of it have been attended to; to the end that it might be as perfect a semblance as possible of the original at the time of the completion of the work.

The volume has an engraved title-page, an engraved dedication, dated at London, 1st June, 1794, “to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Council, Freemen and Citizens of Dublin.” The work begins with a preface, followed by a brief history of Dublin, and an article “On the Castle Walls and Increase of the City.” The plates are as follows: Great Courtyard, Dublin Castle; The Parliament House; Trinity College; College Library; Provost's House; St. Patrick's Cathedral; West Front of St. Patrick's Cathedral; Royal Exchange; Custom House; View of the Law Courts, looking up the Liffey; Tholsel; Old Soldiers Hospital, Kilmainham; Royal Infirmary, Phoenix Park; Blue Coat Hospital; Lying-in Hospital; Rotunda New Rooms; St. Catharine's Church; Marine School; Leinster House; Charlemont House; Powerscourt House; View of Capel Street, looking over Essex Bridge; St. Stephen's Green; Barracks; View of Dublin from the Magazine, Phoenix Park. Dedicated to the Governors and Directors of the Hospital, including the College Library, dedicated to Edmund Burke. Besides the above twenty-
five views the bound volume contains the Arms of Dublin, as frontispiece; Survey of the City of Dublin as it stood in 1610, taken from Speed's Map; Survey of the Bay of Dublin, 1795, and a folding map of Dublin that does not appear in this or most copies. At the end of the volume is a plate with two outline Keys - one of the smaller View of Dublin from the Park, the other of the smaller view of the Barracks. All the plates are inscribed James Malton del. et fecit. He published them himself; in some his name is joined with George Cowen of Grafton Street, Dublin. Malton's views are the most important series of engravings of Dublin. Most of the principal buildings are represented, and groups of figures and little scenes of the daily life of the people add a charm and variety, the whole forming a valuable pictorial record of old Dublin at the close of the eighteenth century.

THE POETS REBELLION


The Easter Rising was planned and led by a secret council of seven men - Pearse, Clarke, Plunkett, Ceannt, MacDonagh, MacDermott and Connolly, most of them were poets and writers. With little or no prospect of military success the rebellion was brutally crushed within a week and the leaders executed. This knee-jerk reaction shocked the Irish people and kindled the flame of freedom and nationality which eventually led to independence and the first break-up of the British Empire.

The Easter Rising will always be associated with University College, Dublin. Pearse served for a period as deputy lecturer, and Thomas MacDonagh was a lecturer in English in the College at the time of the Rising, both were signatories of the Proclamation, and both were executed. The O'Rahilly, one of the most heroic participants in the action of Easter Week was a student there as well as Eamon de Valera. Eoin MacNeill who founded the Irish Volunteers was a professor there, and he has gone down in history as the one who countermanded the order for the Rising. Never has such a young institution given so much of permanent value to a nation.


An account of the author's experiences as a special correspondent of the Daily News in 1920. With a sketch map of Ireland showing the towns and villages mentioned. With chapters on: The Strange Case of Newport Creamery; Miracle and Madness in Tipperary; Roscommon's Agony; Fire and Shears in County Kerry; Terror as a Fine Art; The Terror at Tralee; If only England Knew!: Belfast Pogrom; The Terror Day by Day; Darkest Ireland and the Way Out, etc.

160. MASON, W. The Poems of Mr. Gray. To which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life and Writings. Two Volumes. Dublin: Printed for D. Chamberlaine, J. Potts ... J. Colles, M. Mills, 1776. 12mo. Contemporary full calf, covers framed by a single gilt fillet. Flat spine divided into compartments by gilt rule, title and volume number in gilt on maroon and brown letterpieces, the remainder elaborately tooled in gilt with vases, flowers, leaves, dots and circles; board edges ruled in gilt; splash marbled endpapers. Presentation inscription to J.W. Ormsby from his sister, dated June 27th 1829 on front free endpaper. A fine example of a Dublin binding in fine condition. €475

ESTC N21055 locating the UCD and NLI copies only in Ireland.

THE O'DEMPSEYS OF CLAN MALIERE


COPAC locates 4 copies only.

The O'Dempseys were a powerful clan, situated in the territory lying on the borders of Laois and Offaly known as Clanmalier. The title Viscount Clanmalier was bestowed by James I of England on Terence O'Dempsey, the family being then and in the reign of Elizabeth I consistently pro-English. This was quite contrary to the stance taken by their ancestors, whose chief boasted of being one of the very few Irish leaders who defeated Strongbow in a military engagement. Their loyalty however to the catholic James II resulted in the loss of their ancient patrimony. This is an excellent study of the clan by a leading family historian.

Reginald Brabazon, 12th Earl of Meath (1841-1929) politician and philanthropist. In May 1887, Brabazon succeeded his father as 12th Earl of Meath. Lord Meath was also a prominent Conservative politician in the House of Lords and an ardent imperialist, and was responsible for the introduction in England of Empire Day, which was officially recognised by the British Government in 1916. He was a member of the London County Council, the Privy Council of Ireland and the Senate of Southern Ireland. He was also Chief Scout Commissioner for Ireland.

The chapters include: Childhood and Eton; Youth-Germany; Foreign Office; Marriage; Diplomacy-Germany-France; Social Activities and Travels; Germany, Russia and Scandinavia; New Zealand and Australia; Hawaii, Home, Conclusion.


Fr. Meehan's work is a coherent and invaluable narrative which sheds so much light upon the life and times of the Ulster princes. “Father Meehan, who boldly lifts the veil off those foul and treacherous deeds which fill some of the blackest pages in Ireland's disastrous history” - Limerick Vindicator.

164. MILTON, Thomas. Select Views in Ireland; from Seats and Demesnes of the Nobility and Gentry of that Kingdom. Engraved by Thomas Milton, from original paintings and drawings. Four parts. London: Published by Hurst, Robinson, and Co. (Late Boydell) 90, Cheapside; and T. Milton, 3, Martlett-Court, Bow-Street, Covent Garden, 1821. Oblong octavo. pp. [1], 47, 20 (plates). Original pink stitched wrappers mounted on modern matching paper. A very good copy of an extremely rare topographical item. €1,465

No copy of this edition located on COPAC or WorldCat. Not in TCD of NLI.
The engravings for *Seats and Demesnes of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland* were made between the years 1783-1794 and issued in parts each containing four views with descriptive texts. This extended publishing period led to differences in printings, which make the Milton a fascinating book. Different manufactures of paper were used in the originals, each with their own distinctive watermarks, some of them beautiful in themselves. There were at least two different type settings of the descriptive texts and many variations in the printing of the plates have been noticed.

These twenty engravings of Thomas Milton are arguably the finest there are of their kind. Milton (1743-1827) was not prolific. His output was small, his work superb. Sometime a governor of the Society of Engravers, London, Milton came to Dublin in 1783 and established a practice. Quite clearly, Milton was an engraver of the front rank with a powerful and distinctive technique. W. C. Bell Scott, in his *Autobiographical Notes* had this to say. Milton “... had the unique power of distinguishing the foliage of trees and the texture of all bodies, especially water, as it had never been done before and never will be done again.” The artists who painted the original pictures from which Milton engraved his plates included: Francis Wheatley, William Ashford, Thomas Roberts, and William Pars.

Milton was a grand-nephew of John Milton, the poet and author of *Paradise Lost*.

**SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM JOHN MITCHEL TO REV. CHARLES MEEHAN FROM NEWGATE PRISON**

165. MITCHEL, John. *The Life and Times of Aodh O'Neill, Prince of Ulster; called by the English, Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. With some account of his predecessors, Con, Shane, and Tirlough*.

Dublin: James Duffy, 1846. 12mo. pp. xii, [1],14-252. Bound in contemporary full green morocco, covers framed by double gilt fillets, an arabesque roll enclosing a central panel with a harp and a cluster of shamrocks. Spine divided into five compartments by four raised bands; title in gilt direct in the second; the remainder tooled in gilt to floral pattern. Signed presentation copy from John Mitchel “Presented to my friend the Rev. Charles P. Meehan as a testimony of Sincere regard - the 18th May 1848 / John Mitchel / (Newgate Prison)”. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate and stamp. A fine copy. €1,250

John Mitchel (1815-75). Young Irisher and journalist, was born in Dungiven, County Derry, the son of a Presbyterian minister. The family moved in 1822 to Newry where he met John Martin, later his associate and brother-in-law. After graduating from Trinity he worked with a legal firm in Banbridge, County Down, where he came into conflict with the local Orange Order. A regular visitor to Dublin he
came into contact with Charles Gavan Duffy and Thomas Davis and it was not long before he joined Young Ireland and contributed to *The Nation*.

In 1847 he broke with *The Nation* and founded *The United Irishman*, it became the principal organ for advanced republican views and despite its price of two shillings it sold 5,000 copies on its first day of issue. Between February and March 1848 he advocated that the starving peasantry should withhold the harvest, not pay rents or rates, resist distraint and eviction, ostracise all who would not co-operate, and arm themselves. His paper also provided advice on the organisation of barricades and noted that railway tracks could be used as pikes. He also advocated that vitriol could be used against soldiers. The tone of his paper led to his arrest in May. Details of his arrest and trial and also that of William Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher appear in the May issues. The paper was suppressed and he became the first man tried under the new Treason-Felony Act, before a packed jury, which found him guilty. This act was rushed through parliament in order to give the Irish Executive power to apprehend prominent members of Young Ireland. Mitchel wrote in his *Jail Journal* for May 28th 1848: “Found the *United Irishman* of yesterday in my cabin. The sixtieth and last number. Read all the articles. Good Martin! Brave Reilly!.” The penalty for those found guilty was transportation. So it was for John Mitchel, who was sentenced to fourteen years in Van Diemens' Land.

A unique association copy, presented to the author of his biography by John Mitchel while in Newgate Prison, after his arrest.

**166. MONAHAN, Rev. John Canon.** Records relating to the Dioceses of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise. With coloured map and list of subscribers at end. Dublin: M.H. Gill, 1886. pp. ix, 400, 6 (subscribers). Modern green buckram with original backstrip laid on. Traces of damp to top left hand corner of first eight leaves, otherwise a very good copy. Scarce. €75

The map is intended to illustrate the distribution of the sites of religious houses in Ireland from the time of St. Patrick through to the middle of the 16th century.


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A major reference work with over 542 letters, extracts from state papers, declarations, etc. There are interesting accounts of: Patron Saints of Churches of Ossory; Bull of Pope St. Pius the Fifth for the Erection of Universities in Ireland, 1564; Documents relating to Dr. Maurice Mac Gibbon, Archbishop of Cashel; Statement of Dr. Leslie, Bishop of Ross, in Scotland, regarding the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots; Letter of the Earl of Desmond to the Pope, 1583; Letter of Pope Clement to James the First in favour of his Catholic subjects; Petition to His Holiness on the part of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and of the Archbishop of Tuam, December 1624; List of the Dominican Houses in Ireland, and of the Religious residing in them, 1627; Notes on the United Diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, in 1633; Statement of the Archbishop of Armagh regarding the conflicting Claims of the Carmelites and Franciscans in Dundalk, 1634; Short Account of the Dioceses of Kilmore and Derry in 1636; State of the Diocese of Elphin in 1637; Decrees of the Irish Bishops and Clergy assembled in Kilkenny, in 1642. Standards of the Irish Confederate Army, 1643; Letter of F. Rancati, Abbot of the Cistercian Order, to Owen Roe O'Neill, 1647; State of Ireland in 1651; Account of the Martyrdom of the Dominican Fathers Bernard and Lawrence O'Ferall in 1652; State of Ireland in 1654; Extracts from the Ormond Correspondence; Letter of the Bishop of Killala, 1658; Sufferings of Ireland under the Puritans, from 1652 to 1660, by Rev. John Lynch, Archdeacon of Tuam; Two Letters of Lord Mountjoy in 1683; Petition of the Inhabitants of Fethard, enclosing the Articles of Surrender to Oliver Cromwell; Life of William Walsh, Bishop of Meath; Letter of Cardinal Secretary of State under Pope Gregory XIII to James Geraldine, 1579; Statutes of the Diocese of Ossory; Contemporary account of the Martyrdom of Primate Oliver Plunkett; Statutes enacted by Most Rev. Dr. Patrick Cusack for the Diocese of Meath; Three Letters of Hugh M'Mahon; Letter of Thomas Fleming, O.S.F. from Dundalk 1612; Irish Martyrs and Confessors under Elizabeth and James, etc.

Illustrated with seven original albumen photographs. The Marchioness of Waterford, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Miss Persse of Moyode Castle, Galway, Mrs Stewart Duckett, The Lady Ranolph Churchill, The Honourable Mrs Malone, Miss Myra Watson all appropriately attired for the hunt.
The author dedicated this work to the Duke of Connaught and in the preface states “For 'tis no small praise, though only justice to the farmers of Ireland, to record that even in the dark years of famine and pestilence, fox-hunting, which hung on their approval, was never discontinued in that fearful cycle, and that when class feuds and antipathies were at their highest level, hunting, though never the past-time of the majority, ever held the even tenor of its way, unmolested, and practically, if negatively, encouraged ... Ireland, not altogether poor ... is eminently rich ... which marks out this beautiful isle of emerald sheen, thrown up like a terrestrial anadayaomene as a waif from the seething Atlantic, to be a special paradise for hunters, a very Arcady of pursuit, from the golden vale of Limerick to the almost boundless grasseries of Meath the royal.”
A most important and comprehensive work on fox-hunting in Ireland treating all the Irish major Hunts: Meath; West Meath; Kildare; Kilkenny; Limerick; Duhallow; Galway and Louth. With special emphasis on the ladies giving them due recognition of the major role they played in this great outdoor pursuit.

LIMITED TO 100 SETS

170. 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. Quarter gilt decorated vellum on red cloth with a gilt medallion on upper cover. Edition limited to 100 sets, signed and numbered by the Publisher. From the library of Lord Raglan, Cefntilla Court, with his armorial bookplate on front pastedowns. Top edge gilt. A fine set. Rare. €385
Fynes Moryson (1566-1614), born in Lincolnshire, obtained a Fellowship at Cambridge and studied Civil Law. His brother, Sir Richard Moryson, Vice-President of Munster was very intimate with Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy and Lord Deputy of Ireland. Through this friendship, Fynes was made chief secretary to Mountjoy, when his predecessor George Cranmer, was killed in the fight at Carlingford. He was present on the field at Kinsale, and also at the submission of Hugh O’Neill at Mellifont, 1603. He remained in Mountjoy’s service till the latter’s death in 1606. He was a gentleman who remembered the built pastry and the daintinesses of a polite English table, who resented ill-cooked meat, did not regard bad butter as a trifle, chronicled ill-swept lodgings, dirty beds, was one of those for whom especially soap and starch were carried to the field of battle, and delights to tell how the poor Irish having captured such a store, mistook the soap and starch for delicacies of the dinner-table, fell to them greedily, and cursed English daintiness between the teeth in which the soap was sticking.

Moryson’s account of his travels throughout Europe was published posthumously in London in 1617. Almost one third of this work 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.

**SIGNED BY RISTEÁRD UA MAOLCHATHA**

171. MULCAHY, Richard. A postcard of General Richard Mulcahy, T.D., Commander-in-Chief National Army. Oval portrait in military uniform. Signed by Risteárd Ua Maolchatha and dated 3rd December, 1923. Photograph by Lafayette and published by Eason & Son of Dublin. 89 x 139mm. Small crease along head, otherwise in very good condition. Rare. €475

Richard James Mulcahy (1886-1971), politician, army general and commander-in-chief, leader of Fine Gael and cabinet minister, was born in Waterford. He fought in the 1916 Easter Rising, served as Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army during the War of Independence and became commander of the pro-treaty forces in the Irish Civil War after the death of Michael. Around the time of signing this photograph, he was very busy building the National Army and sorting out the Liam Tobin affair.


Mrs. Norway was wife of the Secretary for the Post Office and she was staying at the Royal Hibernian Hotel at the time of the Rising. The writer Neville Shute was her son.


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**SIGNED BY THE HERO OF FONTENOY**

*‘CUIMHNIGIDH AR LUIMNEACH, AGUS AR FHEALL NA SASSANACH’*


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

Charles O'Brien, 6th Viscount Clare [Lord Clare] and Earl of Thomond (1699-1761) was born at St. Germain-en-Laye the son of Charles O'Brien, 5th Viscount Clare. As a boy he was a page at the Court of Louis XIV and later became an officer in his father's regiment. At the age of twenty he served in the Spanish campaign under his uncle, the Duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II and Lady Arabella Churchill. While still a young man he was invited to England by his cousin the Earl of Thomond. He was presented there to George I as heir to the Earl's honours and estates, and was guaranteed a pardon on condition of his conforming to the Protestant religion. Lord Clare declined the offer.

Henry the 8th Earl of Thomond died in 1741 leaving no male legitimate issue. He bequeathed the title and estate to Murrough O'Brien, eldest son of Earl Inchiquin who was Protestant. Henry O'Brien left a legacy of £20,000 to Lord Clare, who after his cousin's death, assumed in France the title of Earl of Thomond, as is evidenced in this work, where he signed 'Thomond' on the advertisement and final leaf. It appears from the advertisement that there was another claim to the title. Lord Clare tells us that his Memoir was written to counteract the claim of Lord and Lady Lismore to the title of the Earldom of Thomond “this Memoir much longer than it ought to be, if one had been less pressed to provide it, not at the point of print, to be widespread among the public, but uniquely for the reason of the abundance of the material and the necessity to show once and for all the falseness / wrongness of the claim of Lady Lismore, having stretched beyond the boundaries which one would wish to prescribe, it would no longer be possible to make in a short time the number of copies necessary for each of the ministers and other people who make up the Council of the King. The marshal of Thomond is too severely full of profound respect for his majesty to seek to divulge an affair of which he has reserved knowledge & judgement; and he has taken all appropriate measures so that he does not use the print that he made of the manuscript copies. It is with this intention that each copy is signed at the bottom of this advertisement and on the last page of the proofs.”
Lord Clare became known for his military knowledge of strategies which he well displayed in 1743 at the battle of Dettingen, and in 1745 at the famous battle of Fontenoy which is considered by historians to be the Irish Brigade's finest moment. This battle, fought on the 11th May, was a major engagement of the War of the Austrian Succession, fought between the forces of the Pragmatic Allies - comprising mainly Dutch, British, and Hanoverian troops under the command of the Duke of Cumberland (the Butcher of Culloden) - and a French army under Maurice de Saxe, commander of King Louis XV's forces in the Low Countries. The battle is notable for several reasons. It was one of the most important in the war, and for the French a famous victory and the masterpiece of Marshal Saxe; the French Monarch Louis XV and his son the Dauphin were present on the field. The great victory there was largely due to the valour of the Irish troops under Lord Clare's command.

Bagpipers led the regiments of Clare, Dillon, Roth, Berwick, Bulkeley, and Lally playing the Jacobite song “The White Cockade” Calmly advanced the Irish Brigade with level bayonets, and suddenly a ferocious battle-cry rose from the throats of the exiled sons of Ireland: “Cuimhnigh ar Luimneach agus feall na Sassonach!” (Remember Limerick and Saxon perfidy!) In the van were regiments of Clare and Dillon whose first rank was levelled by hot lead, but they were undeterred in the attack. Finally the two lines met in hand-to-hand battle. That day an English banner was captured.

One French officer witnessed, “In 10 minutes the battle was won.” French Marshal de Saxe, overall commander of the French and Prussian armies stated, “What finer reserve than six battalions of [Wild] Geese.” The English retreated leaving behind them 5,000 of their fallen comrades. Louis is said to have ridden down to the Irish bivouac, and personally thanked them; and George the Second, on hearing it, uttered that memorable imprecation on the penal code, ‘Cursed be the laws which deprive me of such subjects’.

Two years later O’Brien again won renown with the Irish regiments at Lauffelt. In 1757, Charles was created a Marshal of France for his outstanding military abilities. Lord Clare died at Montpellier in 1761. By his marriage in 1735 to the marchioness of Chiffreville he left a son and a daughter. The son died unmarried in his eightieth year at Paris, and with his death the title of Viscount Clare and Earl of Thomond became extinct, and the regiment of Clare was incorporated with that of Berwick. The daughter married the Duke of Choiseul-Praslin in 1758 - their grandson was the Duke of that name who murdered his wife in 1847.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR


179. O'CONOR, C. Esq. Dissertations on the History of Ireland. To which is subjoined, a Dissertation on the Irish Colonies established in Britain, with some remarks on Mr. MacPherson’s translation of Fingal and Temora. With map of Ireland in the time of Ptolemy; letterpress Scottish alphabet; table of succession of Scottish monarchs. Dublin: Printed by G. Faulkner in Parliament-street, 1766. pp. xx, [7], 290, 65. Includes errata. 'A dissertation on the first migrations, and final settlement of the Scots in North-Britain ...' has separate titlepage, pagination and register. Signed presentation copy from the publisher George Faulkner “To my very worthy and / esteemed friend / Mr. George Cannon / from / his very much obliged / most obedient, and / most humble Servant / George Faulkner / May 18, / 1766”. Armorial bookplate of Tardy on front pastedown. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate and stamps. Contemporary full catspaw calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine, small paper label on upper cover. A very good copy. €2,750

ESTC N8915. Lough Fea p. 216.

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 [see following item].
George Faulkner, the son of a respectable Dublin Victualler, was born in 1699, and after having received the rudiments of education from Dr. Lloyd, the most eminent schoolmaster of his day in Ireland, he was apprenticed to Thomas Hume, a printer, in Essex Street. On completion of his apprenticeship he opened a bookselling and printing establishment at the corner of Christ-Church-Lane, in Skinner's Row in partnership with James Hoey. There in 1724, they commenced a newspaper called the *Dublin Journal*. Having dissolved partnership with Hoey, George Faulkner removed in 1730 to Essex Street where the Journal continued to be published and his connection with Jonathan Swift soon brought him into repute. Swift in a letter to Alderman Barber in 1735, described Faulkner as the “Printer most in vogue, and a great undertaker, perhaps too great a one.” An accidental injury, received during a visit to London, necessitated the amputation of one of Faulkner's legs, his artificial limb became an object of ridicule among the Dublin wits, who styled him a man with one leg in the grave, and scoffed at his 'wooden understanding'. With his publication of the works of Jonathan Swift, Sir Walter Scott observed “Faulkner was the first who had the honour of giving to the world a collected and uniform edition of the works of this distinguished English classic.”

Matthew O'Connor observed that George Faulkner was one of the many proselytes to the Catholic cause by the publications of this work by Charles O'Connor; “Faulkner”, he adds, “became a very zealous and active advocate for the relaxation of the Penal Code. He applied to Charles O'Conor to collect fifty guineas among the Catholics, as a retainer for Dr. Johnson, the ablest writer of his time. In his extensive intercourse with men in power, he never failed to impress the iniquity of the Code. Faulkner's name”, Matthew concludes: “deserves to be handed down to posterity as the first Protestant who stretched his hand to the prostrate Catholic, recognised him as a fellow christian and a brother, and endeavoured to raise him to the rank of a subject and a freeman.”

Faulkner is described as a man “something under the middle size, but, when sitting, looked tolerably lusty, his body being rather large; his features were manly, his countenance pleasing though grave ... and in his youth he was strong and active.” George O'Keeffe tells us that George Faulkner was “a fat little man, with a large well-powdered wig and brown clothes”, and adds: “One day, passing through Parliament-street, Dublin, George Faulkner, the printer, was standing at his own shop-door; I was induced to stare in at a bust on the counter. He observed me, and, by the portfolio under my arm, knew I was a pupil at the Royal Academy. I remained in fixed attention, when he kindly invited me in to look at the bust, saying it was the head of his friend and patron Dean Swift.” The bust was presented, in 1776 by Thomas Todd Faulkner, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where it now stands over Swift's monument.

Notwithstanding his unrestrained indulgence in luxurious living, 'the Prince of Dublin Printers' lived to an advanced age; his death on the 30th August, 1775, was caused by a distemper, contracted while dining with some friends at a tavern in the suburbs of the city. Having left no children, Faulkner's property devolved to his nephew, Thomas Todd, who assumed his uncle's surname, obtained the appointment of Printer to the City, and continued to carry on the publishing establishment till his death in 1793.

“THE PATRIOTIC AND VENERABLE GENTLEMAN”


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Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, Irish scholar and historian, one of the finest and most cultured Irish Catholic gentlemen of his age, was born in January, 1710, at Knockmore, County Sligo. He could boast a descent scarcely equalled in historic lustre by any other in the land. His father, Denis or Donough O'Conor, was descended from a younger brother of Roderic O'Conor, last High King of Ireland; and his mother Mary O'Rourke, was the daughter of Colonel Tiernan O'Rourke of the princely Breffni family. The O'Conors, having lost their hereditary possessions at Belanagare, County Roscommon, in Cromwellian times, subsequently resided at Knockmore, Kilmactranny, until the celebrated Counsellor
Terence MacDonagh of Creevagh, the eminent seventeenth century Catholic lawyer supported by the interests of Lords Kingsland and Taaffe, won back for them portion of their former lands. Though MacDonagh secured the O'Conors in the legal title to their estate at Belanagare as early as 1701, it was more than twenty years later before Denis O'Conor was in a position to take actual possession of his ancestral home.

During their sojourn at Kilmactranny, the O'Conors lived in humble circumstances in an obscure cottage, striking testimony, if such was needed, of how low the fortunes of the once illustrious family had fallen at the commencement of the eighteenth century. Denis O'Conor had to plough whatever little land he possessed with his own hands, and, it is said, that he once remarked to his sons; 'Boys, you must not be impudent to the poor; I am the son of a gentleman, but ye are the children of a ploughman'.

In close proximity to the O'Conor homestead was Creevagh, the seat of Counsellor Terence MacDonagh, their relative and benefactor. His home was the meeting place of poets and scholars, including the poets Patrick and Cornan Ó Cuirnín, and the Gaelic scholar, Dominic O'Duigenan, to whom Charles O'Conor was indebted for his first introduction to the traditions of ancient Irish learning and scholarship. Under his experienced eye O'Conor began what was to become his lifelong practice of copying, in a beautiful Irish hand, old Gaelic manuscripts. Another honoured guest in the O'Conor homestead was the blind harper, Turlough O'Carolan, who taught the youthful Charles how to play the harp and who, also, composed a number of tunes in honour of various members of the O'Conor family.

The circumstances of his parents and the laws of his country denied Charles O'Conor the advantages of an academic education. His early schooling was taken care of by a poor friar of Creevelea Abbey, Dromahair, who taught him Latin and Irish. Thereafter, his tuition was directed by his uncle, Dr. Thaddeus O'Rourke, bishop of Killala, who instructed him in English and Latin literature. In 1727, at the age of seventeen, O'Conor was sent to Dublin and placed in the charge of Walter Skelton, a Catholic priest, described as 'a learned and worthy man'. Skelton improved the boy's knowledge of Latin and introduced him to the study of mathematics and science. O'Conor continued his study of Irish independently and became associated with a group of prominent language enthusiasts whose views greatly influenced his future career.

When O'Conor returned to Belanagare, the history, literature and language of his people had already become an engrossing interest to him; and throughout a busy life he continued to read the old annals, to
Sligo-born direct descendant of Fergal O'Gara, patron of the Four Masters. O'Conor was related to in 1734, 'through the interest of Bishop O'Rourke, my (grand) uncle' from Colonel Oliver O'Gara, the most treasured possessions was the original copy of the Annals of the Four Masters which he procured, much of his meagre resources collecting a valuable library of Irish books and manuscripts. One of his was never closed against the demands of public service or the calls of individual distress. He spent disappointments of a beloved son and the expenses of a bill of discovery filed against himself, his purse highest degree."

manners he was simple, in his conversation affable. In his convivial moments he was cheerful in the men of letters he was better pleased to hear the opinion of others than to deliver his own. In his impelled by vanity to become an author. He was so modest that although he sought the company of much of his life to the study of Irish history and antiquities. He had the best collection of books and understood the language better than any man in Ireland. Left a widower in the twenty-eighty year of his age and possessed of an easy independent property, he had full leisure to indulge in his favourite pursuits. He indulged in these pursuits, therefore, from choice; perhaps, also, from a laudable hope of not being wholly useless to his unhappy and injured country. He was neither stimulated by want nor impelled by vanity to become an author. He was so modest that although he sought the company of men of letters he was better pleased to hear the opinion of others than to deliver his own. In his manners he was simple, in his conversation affable. In his convivial moments he was cheerful in the highest degree.."

Though O'Conor's income was at times scanty and limited; though embarrassed by the mercantile disappointments of a beloved son and the expenses of a bill of discovery filed against himself, his purse was never closed against the demands of public service or the calls of individual distress. He spent much of his meagre resources collecting a valuable library of Irish books and manuscripts. One of his most treasured possessions was the original copy of the Annals of the Four Masters which he procured, in 1734, 'through the interest of Bishop O'Rourke, my (grand) uncle' from Colonel Oliver O'Gara, the Sligo-born direct descendant of Fergal O'Gara, patron of the Four Masters. O'Conor was related to O'Gara, 'his father and mine being brother's and sister's children'.

The most widely known of Charles O'Conor's writings was his Dissertations on the Ancient History of Ireland, published in 1753. This work brought him fame and an ever-widening circle of scholarly associations which included such well-known eighteenth century personalities as Francis O'Sullivan, Dr. John Curry, Dr. Thomas Leland and Chevalier O'Gorman. An enlarged edition, containing remarks on Macpherson's Ossian, appeared in 1766. Both works show the author's considerable knowledge of Irish literature. His preface and terminal essay to The Ogygia Vindicated, of Roderic O'Flaherty, are perhaps his finest writings. As a letter-writer O'Conor excelled. He corresponded with the leading scholars of his day, with Dr. Johnson, Charles Vallancey, Lord Taaffe and others who shared his interest in the antiquities and history, language and culture of his native land.

Charles O'Conor succeeded to Belanagare on the death of his father in 1750. Being precluded from advancement due to his talents because of his religion and birth, he attended to the management of his estate and devoted much of his spare time to Irish studies and the elevation of his Catholic countrymen. In 1757, with Dr. Curry and Thomas Wyse, he became one of the founders of the Catholic Association, which laid the foundation for the subsequent emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland. After the marriage of his eldest son, Denis, in 1760, Charles O'Conor moved from the family residence to a cottage on the estate, which he styled 'The Hermitage', and there he spent the remainder of his days engrossed in his literary pursuits. The diaries of Charles O'Conor, a number of which are preserved in the Royal Irish Academy library, are valuable sources of information relative to the social and economic conditions prevailing in Ireland over two centuries ago.

The Sligo-born scholar and historian, whom Dr. O'Donovan styled as the 'patriotic and venerable gentleman', lived to a great age, having devoted his whole life 'to vindicating the honour, illustrating the antiquities and promoting the happiness of his native country'. "The entire object of his long life seems to have been to redeem his country from self-ignorance, and the national degradation to which it had been reduced', wrote Wyse. 'in this lofty and noble vocation no man ever put out, with more perfect abandonment of all unworthy motive, the valuable gifts which he had received ... His patriarchal appearance in his more advanced years attracted the notice and commanded the respect and veneration of all who beheld him".

His portrait, which formed the frontispiece of the biography, written by his grandson, the Reverend Charles O'Conor, D.D., showed him as having fine features and a generous and dignified expression.
Charles O'Conor died on July 1st, 1791, in the fullness of years. In the course of its obituary, the Gentleman's Magazine wrote: "Charles O'Conor, who was lineally descended from the last prince who ruled Ireland, was possessed of all those amiable and engaging qualities which could rescue friends and of abilities which command pre-eminence … His memory bids fair for immortality in the gratitude of his countrymen". In 1820, on the failure of the senior line, his descendant inherited the O'Conor Don title and the remnant of the ancestral lands at Clonalis, Castlerea, County Roscommon, where many of O'Conor's books and some of his manuscripts remain. In his Tour in Ireland (1780) Arthur Young mentioned his visit to O'Conor: "His collection of Irish manuscripts passed to his grandson, the younger Charles, and later formed the renowned Stowe Collection in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, whose librarian the younger Charles became. This collection, including the famous Stowe Missal and the original of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters, was for years inaccessible to Irish scholars, but has now been deposited in the Royal Irish Academy. A man of affairs, he was one of the founders of the Roman Catholic Committee in 1757, and with Dr. Curry, may be looked upon as the real lay leaders and representatives of the Irish Catholics during the middle of the eighteenth century."

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Charles O’Conor of Belanagare is one of the rarest of Irish books printed in the eighteenth century. It was suppressed by the author and most copies are believed to have been destroyed, he also burned the second volume when it was ready for the press. This book is full of interesting passages, there is an account of the early history of the O'Conors of Connaught; Contest in the House of O'Conor; Dissensions of the Irish and English Clergy since the Invasion of Henry II; Hospitality and Learning of the Irish in the Middle Ages; Bruce's Invasion; Introduction of Fire-Arms into Ireland; Taking of Castle Magarret; Extracts from the Irish Annals; Defeats of De Burgos; the Battle of the Curlsaws; Remarkable Letter from O'Neil to O'Conor Sligo; Cloonalis and Belanagare the only remnants of the immense Estates of Roderick that are vested in his own Posterity; Major Owen O'Conor of Belanagare and his support for James II, etc.


MANUSCRIPT IN IRISH, LATIN AND ENGLISH


Eugene O'Curry, the distinguished Irish scholar and self-taught authority on Irish manuscripts, was born at Dunaha, County Clare, in 1796. Learning was in his genes, his father possessed a vast knowledge of the history, antiquities, and traditions of the country as well as a great love of the Irish language and owner of a vast collection of Irish manuscripts. Following the depression in the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, his father had to vacate their small farm in County Clare and most of the family were scattered. Eugene got employment in the Limerick Lunatic Asylum.

It was not until his father’s death that he really took Celtic studies seriously. He recalled: “It was not until my father’s death that I fully awoke to the passion of gathering those old fragments of our history, I knew that he was a link between our day and a time when everything was broken, scattered, and hidden; and when I called to mind the knowledge he possessed of every old ruin, every old manuscript, every old legend and tradition in Thomond, I was suddenly filled with consternation to think that all was gone forever, and no record made of it.” He got to know and work with John O'Donovan (afterwards his brother-in-law), Dr. Petrie, F.W. Wakeman, James Henthorn Todd and James Clarence Mangan in the topographical and historical department of the Ordnance Survey. His duties led him into researches amongst Irish manuscripts in the libraries of Trinity College, the Royal Irish Academy, Oxford, and the British Museum. Along with O'Donovan he contributed to the Irish Archaeological Society, the Celtic and Ossianic Societies.

In 1849, as a result of the expertise he had acquired, he was asked to travel to London to give evidence to a select committee in the House of Commons, on public libraries. While there he acquainted himself with the Irish manuscripts then in the British Museum, identifying a hitherto unrecognised Latin Life of St. Patrick: being well acquainted with all Irish copies of the ‘Life’ known to exist here at home, I immediately found this one to be strange to me, and it at once occurred to me that it was a copy of the
long-lost *Tripartite*. Under this impression I called for Colgan's *Trias Thaumaturga* and I at once proceeded to a comparison ... I soon found my expectations realised for it was unmistakably a fine old copy of the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*. He undertook a catalogue of these manuscripts at the invitation of the trustees for a payment of £100 and produced a volume of over one thousand pages. During this period, he and Todd visited Oxford and examined some of the Irish manuscripts held at the Bodleian library.

He was appointed Professor of Irish History and Archaeology on the establishment of the Catholic University of Ireland by John Henry Newman, who was known to have attended many of his lectures. Thomas D'Arcy McGee described him at his work: “There, as we often saw him in the flesh ... behind that desk, equipped with ink-stands, acids, and microscope, and covered with half-legible vellum folios, rose cheerfully and buoyantly to instruct the ignorant, to correct the prejudiced, or to bear with the petulant visitor, the first of living Celtic scholars and palaeographers.”

O'Curry died of a heart attack at his home in Portland Street, Dublin, on 30 July 1862, and was buried in Glasnevin cemetery. He married (1828) Anne, daughter of John Broughton of Killaderry, near Broadford, County Clare, whose younger sister later married John O'Donovan. Two sons and two daughters of the marriage survived. His wife predeceased him by a few years. A list of O'Curry's
principal works (and transcripts) will be found in Síoladóirí (251–7). Upwards of 120 manuscripts by him survive in Irish libraries. Many manuscripts owned by him, as well as uncatalogued papers of his, purchased by the Catholic University after his death, are in the library of St Patrick's College, Maynooth; some are at UCD. Smaller quantities are held in other Dublin libraries. His work for the ordnance survey is still partly held by that body, but some of the material is in the RIA.

This beautiful copy of St Patrick's Breastplate is taken from the TCD copy of the Irish Liber Hymnorum, TCD Ir MS 1441 (formerly E.4.2) - one of two copies of the work that date from circa AD 1100 (the other is Franciscan MS A 2, formerly held in Dún Mhuire, Killiney, and now in UCD).

Provenance: Signature of the actress Helen Faucit on title. Pencil inscription 'From Sir Theodore Martin's library' (later her husband).

Colophon: 'Eugene Curry / Royal Irish Academy / October 16, 1846'.

PRESENTATION COPY - SIGNED BY LORD INCHIQUIN


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.


John O'Hart (1824-1902), genealogist, was a native of Crossmolina, County Mayo. Although it was his wish to join the priesthood, family circumstances prevented this. He joined the Royal Irish Constabulary, but left after two years to take up a teaching post with the Commissioners of National Education. Included in this volume are the genealogies of many of the Huguenot families, the Protestant Refugees who were driven from their homes in the 'Palatinate' by the French during the reign of Louis XIV. There is also an excellent appendix containing lists of Irishmen who have served in the Spanish army, Austria, Irish Legion, Irish Brigade, Spanish Netherlands, with various lists of Irish and Anglo Irish families and descendants of the 'Wild Geese'.


Patrick Sarsfield O'Hegarty, (1879-1955), was born in Carrignavar, County Cork. He resigned from the Post Office over the oath of allegiance in 1918. He managed the 'Irish Bookshop' in Dawson Street, Dublin, and was Secretary of the Department of Post and Telegraphs from 1922 to 1945.

**FIRST BOOK OF CATHOLIC TEACHING IN IRISH**


The text has been set in Celtic type. The final four leaves comprise 'Tosach agus aistiugha miORBhUileach Theampoill Mhuire Loreto', preceeded by a leaf of woodcut illustration. P. 256 misnumbered 259.

Giolla Brighde O hEodhasa (O'Hussey), poet and divine, was born probably in Ballyhose, County Fermanagh to that learned family who were for centuries poets to the Maguires of Fermanagh. Educated locally, he became proficient in his native language and went to Douai in 1590 where he took a Master's degree. In 1607 he joined the newly established Irish Franciscan College of St. Anthony of Padua at Louvain, where he was ordained in 1609 taking the name Bonaventura. Here he lectured in philosophy and theology. Permission for the foundation of this college was granted to Florence Conry by Philip III of Spain. As early as 1593 Conry had prepared a catechism in Irish, which was not published until recent times. His manuscript may have inspired Bonaventura, one of the early Irish Louvain Franciscans to write this catechism. It is generally accepted that this Louvain Irish type was modelled on the handwriting of O hEodhasa himself, as is evidenced in a letter written by him to Robert Nugent dated 19th September, 1605.

The **Catechism** is the first book of Catholic teaching printed in the Irish language. It was first published at Antwerp (at that time a great centre for printing in Europe) in 1611, where the Irish font was probably established for the use of the Louvain friars. The same year another edition appeared, this time with the Louvain imprint, which would suggest that this type font was removed from Antwerp, for
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the newly established printing press at St. Anthony's. This edition, published at St. Isidore's College, Rome, in 1707 was edited and revised by Fr. Philip Mag Uidhir (Maguire), OFM. Not only is this work the first Catholic book published in Irish, but it is also the only one written by a fully-fledged Gaelic poet. He was held in the greatest esteem by his countrymen on account of his profound knowledge of the language and history of Ireland. His friend and colleague Aodh Mac Aingil praised his learning and devotion.


With an extra verse added in pencil to the song 'Mursheen Durkin'.


COPAC locates 2 copies only.


John Boyle, Fifth Earl of Cork and Earl of Orrery (1707-1762) was educated at Christ Church, Oxford.
His father, due to a family feud, left his complete library to Christ Church, specifying the reason of his son’s want of taste for literature. According to Johnson however the real reason was that the son would not allow his wife to associate with the father’s mistress. This passage in the will seems to have stimulated the son who succeeded in making his name remembered as the friend first of Swift and Pope, and afterwards of Johnson. His Remarks on the Life and Writings of Jonathan Swift are written in a stilted and affected style with an undercurrent of malice and grudging criticism. This was the subject of a bitter attack in 1754 by Dr. Patrick Delany.

When the 1st Earl of Shannon died in 1764, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Boyle (1728-1807), nicknamed ‘the Colossus of Castlemartyr’ and one of Ireland’s foremost Hanoverian supporters. Educated at Trinity College, Richard stood for election the moment he came of age, winning a seat as MP for Dungarvan in 1749. In 1763, the 2nd Earl of Shannon married Catherine, daughter of John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. This was one of the most remarkable weddings of the age for it united two powerful dynasties who had been bitter rivals for several decades.

The long political apprenticeship under his father stood the 2nd Earl in good stead. He was not so prominent a politician as his father but his formidable influence at constituency level made him a force that every administration had to keep onside. He was also financially solvent as he inherited his father’s annual pension of £2,000 (which lasted until 1787).

Always adaptable, the 2nd Earl was at the centre of Irish politics, serving as a privy councillor of Ireland for close on 40 years, and became one of the financial gurus of Grattan’s Parliament. He was First Lord of the Treasury from 1793-1804. He also led the opposition to the Dublin Castle administration from 1790-1794. He threw his whole-hearted support behind the Act of Union, knowing it would reduce his own power base significantly. As the Act did not unite the British and Irish Treasuries, he remained First Lord until the spring of 1804 when he threw his lot in with the in-coming Pitt ministry and resigned. His reward was an annual pension of £3,000 a year.


COPAC locates 2 copies only. WorldCat 4.

The 1st and only Allison and Rogers printing - 864 Shaaber 080 Sweeney 3303.
Philip O'Sullivan-Beare (1560-1618), the only son of Donal O'Sullivan (1537-63), Lord of Beare and
Bantry, was born c.1590 in Dunboy Castle, County Cork, the ancestral home of that branch of the O'Sullivan clan who were descended from the kings of Munster. He was educated in Waterford where he learned English and Latin. He took no part in the Desmond Rebellion, but entered the Nine Years War in 1601 when a Spanish force landed in Kinsale. After the defeat of Kinsale he was sent to Spain to be educated at Santiago de Compostella. Later on he entered the naval service where he distinguished himself.

The Historia Catholicae is divided into four parts: (1) The much admired topography of Ireland; (2) An account of the pilgrimage of Don Ramon de Penllos to Lough Derg; (3) A History of the English in Ireland from the Invasion of Henry down to 1588; (4) Irish affairs down to 1618.

According to Allison and Rogers it reprints “the text of the two catalogues of Irish Saints and heroes compiled respectively by Richard Conway and Henry Fitzsimon.” The most dramatic of all events, though, is a family story. After the defeat at Kinsale and the capture of his castle at Dunboy, Donal O’Sullivan Beare led a thousand of his people, men, women and children, on a winter march northwards where he had obtained refuge from Brian O'Rourke in County Leitrim. Philip's father and mother were amongst the thirty-five survivors. This great retreat has been the subject of a fine modern retracing by Peter Somerville Large - From Bantry Bay to Leitrim, in which he picked up folk memory echoes all along the way.

Many valuable historical documents are quoted, Donall O’Sullivan-Beare's letter to the King of Spain complaining about the terms of De Aguila's Kinsale capitulation; Florence Conry's statement of Catholic grievances. It is the only account of the Elizabethan wars in Ireland purely from an Irish or Catholic perspective, and is a refutation of the English and Anglo-Irish protestant histories.


A milestone in constitutional history, not only treating the success and failure of the Senate but an excellent political history of this country, written with the passionate zeal of the real scholar.


200. O’SULLIVAN, Timothy. A New Edition of Timothy O'Sullivan's commonly called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany; much improved by many Religious Additions; And now Recommended to all Devout Catholics, as a Work of great Merit. Clonmel: Printed and Sold by T. Gorman, Bookseller and Stationer, Shakespear's Head, Main Street, 1812. 12mo. pp. 84, [4]. Contemporary full sprinkled calf. 'R. Stack' in gilt on upper cover. Paper label with title also on upper cover. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust. Titlepage lightly soiled, wear to binding, upper joint starting. A good copy. Extremely rare. €575

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


With notices of the following families: Alexander; Bagenal; Baillie; Pack-Beresford; Blackney; Cornwall-Brady; Browne; Burton; Bruen; Bunbury; Butler; D'Israeli; Doyne; Duckett; Echlin; Eustace; Faulkner; McMurrough-Kavanagh; K'Eogh; La Touche; Lecky; Paul; Riky; O'Grady-Roche; Rochfort; Rudkin; Vigors; Watson and Wolseley.
THE O'TOOLES & O'BYRNES OF WICKLOW


This is one of the most comprehensive family histories ever written. Dr. MacLysaght tells us “The O'Tooles are remarkable for their unremitting resistance to English attempts to conquer Ireland from the late twelfth century ... to the end of the seventeenth century, when the country was finally subdued.” Their patrimony, near to the capital, was ideally suited to resistance on account of its mountainous and wooded nature. They controlled an area coextensive with the diocese of Glendalough, and their chiefs exercised the right of nominating the Abbots of that See. The author has painstakingly researched, the various branches, persons of note, and illustrated this with numerous genealogical tables. This edition includes as a supplement, The History of the Clan O'Byrne (Ui Faelan), which is not present in most copies.


COPAC locates 4 copies only.

THE INTELLECTUAL FUTURE OF THE GAEL


A MEMENTO OF WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM PEARSE TO COLM O LOCHLAINN


Padraic Pearse was an educationalist before he became a revolutionary, and of all his projects the one closest to his heart was St. Enda's, the school he founded in Dublin.
UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF PÁDRAIC PEARSE

206. PEARSE, Pádraic. Photograph of Pádraic Pearse. Cabinet portrait by Chancellor, Lower Sackville St., Dublin 2. Stamped in blind 'P. MacPiarais'. Pearse is wearing a costume, wig, stockings, buckled shoes and holding a hat. 108 x 165mm. No date. In fine condition. €1,250

A most remarkable photograph, showing Pearse in the costume of an 18th-century gentleman, doublet and hose, waistcoat and swept-back jacket with brass buttons, wearing a white stock, a wig and low buckled shoes and carrying an elaborate fur-fringed hat. We have found no explanation for this extraordinary attire; there is nothing in Dudley Edwards’ biography that could account for it. He was undoubtedly fond of dressing up; we have seen a photo of Pearse in full morning dress attending an Oireachtas na Gaeilge function. Presumably there must be a theatrical connection - perhaps he was considering taking the part of Lord Edward FitzGerald, or some similar character, in a play or pageant.

There is no doubt that it is Pearse; the likeness is unquestionable, and the card is clearly embossed ‘P. MAC PIARAIS’ underneath the photograph. We have found no reference to it in the literature, and it could scarcely have passed unnoticed if there are other copies. It is an exceedingly rare photograph, probably unique.

207. PEARSE, Padraic H. Padraic H. Pearse’s Funeral Oration on O’Donovan Rossa. The Spirit of Easter Week. An adaptation in verse from the original prose. Dedicated by kind permission to Mrs. Pearse. Dublin: Printed by Cathal & Co. 40 Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin. Broadside, printed on one side only. No date (c.1918). Passed by Censor. 510 x 380mm. Printed within wide black border with an illustration of Pearse, left hand aloft giving the oration at Glasnevin. Neat stamp of 'The Fountain Bookshop, 68 & 69 Grand Parade, Cork' (Liam Ruiséal) on top margin. Some minor nicks, otherwise in very good condition. Exceedingly rare. €675
No copy located in COPAC or WorldCat.

Although not dated, this broadside was issued after April 1916 and before September 1919.

“Probably no speech had a greater influence on the men of Easter Week than Padraic H. Pearse's funeral oration over the grave of O'Donovan Rossa, pronounced at Glasnevin, August, 1915; and if only for this reason it will ever rank as one of the masterpieces of Irish oratory. The last of the Fenians, O'Donovan Rossa represented the old spirit of Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmett, O'Leary and Stephens - a spirit which had almost faded in oblivion when the return of his body from across the Atlantic suddenly revived the memory of those days of trial, and reminded Irishmen that they were further than ever from the goal from which these men had lived and died. Accordingly Pearse made the ceremony the occasion for a renewal of the old ideals, and, speaking on behalf of the Volunteers, many of whom were to lose their lives in Easter week in accomplishing the vow, he registered an oath never to rest until Ireland was free once again.”


George Petrie was born in Dublin in 1789. Educated in the school of Samuel Whyte, who was the schoolmaster of Richard Brinsley Sheridan and Thomas Moore. From an early age he became interested in the study of Irish antiquities, travelled the whole country making notes on the ancient buildings and collecting what he could of Irish music. A brilliant artist, in 1820 he contributed most of the illustrations to Cromwell's Excursions in Ireland and numerous articles to various journals. His studies on Royal Tara the ancient seat of the chief kings of Ireland earned him the Royal Irish Academy gold medal. Sir William Betham, whose theories on Irish antiquities were demolished by Petrie, was so much opposed to this well deserved honour that he resigned from the council of the R.I.A. He was also awarded a gold medal for an Essay on the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland.

The Petrie Collection of Irish music (about 1800 airs) is the largest and most varied of Irish Folk Music in existence. It was collected by the famous antiquarian over a period of fifty years. At first he gave these Folk Airs to Thomas Moore and Francis Holden, and even offered the use of his whole collection to Edward Bunting. Finally, for fear this priceless collection might be neglected or lost after his death, and as a protest against the noting and dealing with the airs pursued by Bunting, Moore and Stevenson respectively, Petrie agreed to edit them for 'The Society for the Preservation and Publication of the Ancient Music of Ireland', which was founded in 1851. One volume of this collection was published in 1857. Dr. Stokes tells us that airs were sent to Petrie by personal friends such as Thomas Davis the Patriot, William Allingham and Patrick MacDowell, “whilst physicians, students, parish priests, Irish scholars and college librarians all aided in the work.”

A SUPERB COPY OF A RARE MINIATURE ATLAS

209. [PETTY, Sir William] A Geographickall Description of ye Kingdom of Ireland, collected from ye Actual Survey made by Sir William Petty. Corrected & Amended by the Advice and Assistance of severall Able Artists, late Inhabitants of that Kingdom. Containing One General Mapp of ye whole Kingdom with 4 Provincial Mapps and 32 County Mapps, divided into Baronies, wherein are described ye chiefe Cities, Towns, Rivers, Harbors, & Head-lands. To which is added a Mapp of Great Britaine and Ireland together with an Index of the Whole. Being very useful for all Gentlemen and Military Officers, as well for Sea, as Land Service. By Francis Lamb. [London, n.d. 1695]: And Sold at his House in Little Mountaque Court in Little Brittain, and By Robert Morden at the Atlas in Cornhill, By William Berry at the Globe at Charing Cross, and By John Seller Jur. at the West end of St. Pauls, London. Third issue. 12mo. Nineteenth century full mottled calf, covers ruled with double gilt fillets. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title in gilt on dark green morocco label in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design with shamrock tools. Board edges and turn-ins gilt, comb- marbled endpapers. Ex libris William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate. Also with bookplate of Charles Butler of Warren Wood. Lacking the map of Ireland. Upper joint lightly rubbed. All edges gilt. A superb copy. Exceedingly rare. €4,500
Sir William Petty (1623-1687), political economist, physician to the Parliamentary army in Ireland, and Surveyor-General of Ireland, was one of the most successful adventurers to benefit from Irish confiscation and one of the greatest benefactors to Ireland with his survey and economic writings. Major General Larcom said of Petty his “survey will always remain one of the most remarkable undertakings of which we have any record. We are not to estimate its merits as a topographical work by the precision which has been attained in modern times ... as well as the circumstances under which it was executed, and the short time (13 months) in which the whole operation was performed.”

The *Geographicall Description of Ireland* (based on Petty's original *Hiberniae Delineatio*) is said to have been published in 1685, but there is no evidence of this. Francis Lamb, described by Skelton as “a prolific hack-engraver often employed by Restoration map-publishers”, is not listed in Plomer. His three partners, however, are given as operating in the London area about 1689.

Petty died in 1687, and therefore could have had no hand in a book published in 1689, and there is no evidence that he had any knowledge of it. J.H. Andrews has noted in this edition that there are several alterations and additions of names of places not in the first issue.

**BOUND BY WILLIAM DONNELLAN OF DUBLIN**

210. PHILLIPS, Charles. The Emerald Isle: A Poem. London: Printed for J.J. Stockdale, 1818. Sixth edition. pp. 228, [4]. Bound by William Donnellan, with his circular engraved label (Bound by / William Donellan / Book Binder, / 4 Lr. Jervis Str. / Dublin), on front pastedown. Contemporary full red morocco, covers framed by a gilt floral roll. Flat spine, professionally rebacked preserving original backstrip, divided into six compartments by quadruple gilt fillets, title in gilt direct in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt to a floral pattern. Red and green endbands; green endpapers. Premium prize awarded to Thomas Fogarty, inscribed in ink on front free endpaper and dated 1821. Occasional light foxing to margins. Small ink stain affecting the margins of last five leaves. All edges gilt. A most attractive binding from this relatively unknown Dublin Book Binder. €875
PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY


The Leslies of Tarbert were descended from the Scottish clan. They held lands in North Kerry since the seventeenth century. The estate of Robert Leslie of Tarbert amounted to over 1700 acres in county Kerry in the 1870s. The Leslies held townlands in the parish of Kilnaughton, barony of Inraghticonnor at the time of Griffith's Valuation.

Robert Leslie was leasing this property to Pierce Leslie at the time of Griffith's Valuation, when it was valued at £8 15s. Samuel Lewis records it as the seat of Pierce Leslie in 1837. Bary notes that Robert Leslie was reared by Pierce Leslie, the owner of this property, when he succeeded his father at a young age. The house seems to have been known at times as Aghana House and is still extant and occupied.


COPAC locates 1 copy only. WorldCat 5. No copy in TCD. Sweeney 3494. The 1st and only Walsh printing - 438.

Francis [Walter] Porter (1640-1702) Franciscan priest and ecclesiastical writer, was the eldest of three sons of Simon Porter, a landed gentleman of an Old English family, from Kingstown near Navan in County Meath. He attended a school for Irish students in Lille founded by the Capuchin priest Francis Nugent, where he concluded his studies in 1653. He renounced his material goods and rights as his
father's heir at the time of his profession in the Franciscan order in 1654, indicating that he had undertaken his noviciate a year earlier. It was at this time that he took the name Francis in place of Walter, his baptismal name. He then entered St Isidore's College, an Irish Franciscan foundation in Rome, where he spent most of the remainder of his life. The place and date of his ordination are not known, but he was appointed a professor of the college, teaching philosophy from 1664 and theology from 1669. He acted for some years as procurator at the Roman curia for his province of the order, and also undertook duties on behalf of some of the Roman congregations.

After the battle of the Boyne, he was appointed theologian and historiographer to the exiled James II at the Court of St. Germain. He describes himself in 1693 as "divine and historian to his most Serene Majesty of Great Britain", viz. James the Second. He wrote several rare works of which this is one. This is his most significant historical work providing a comprehensive account of the James II Parliament in Dublin and concluding with a superb piece of invective against Martin Luther described as being the originator of all Ireland's wrongs. Francis Porter died in Rome in 1702 and was buried at St. Isidore's.


219. REGAN, John X. Ed. by. What Made Ireland Sinn Fein. The Chief Political Content of Pearse, the Gael or Gaels; Something of Mac Neill, Ireland's Historian, Griffith, Ireland's Statistician, and The O'Rahilly, a Leader of the Volunteers. The Result of a Year's (1919) Study
in Ireland of Sinn Fein. [Boston]: Regan, 1921. pp. xvi, 17-258, [8]. Green cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine. A very good copy. Rare. €175

COPAC locates the TCD copy only.

220. [REPUBLICAN DIARIES] A Collection of Four Octavo Diaries / Scrapbooks, containing various notes, cuttings, documents, ephemera and postcards (15) of Irish Republican interest.

Including ballads: (mostly extracted from periodicals, but some original items); several photographic postcards; membership card of The Irish National League; Sinn Féin cheque; manuscript receipt of a parcel to a Mrs. Coyle from Cumann na mBan; receipt from Richmond Barracks, 1916; a few scarce Cuala Press cards; original photographs of Austin Stack and a woman at a border crossing captioned 'Partition Must Go' with a bookplate (details blank) signed E.K. McKee; coloured postcard of Robert Emmet; other postcards of: the Illustrious Sons of Ireland; Eamonn Ceannt; James Connolly; Thomas Ashe; Douglas Hyde; Charles Stewart Parnell; Ed. de Valera; Dora Sigerson; Irish Party's French Mission, 1915; Sinn Fein Abú; William Pearse; Sinn Fein Rebellion - Inside the GPO; Easter 1918; The Fight at Ashbourne; Sackville Street after the bombardment. Complimentary slip signed by Eamon De Valera. Notes of dates and anniversaries; Rory O'Connor's Escape from Curragh; Mountjoy Prison Escape 1919; Paddy Fleming, Joe Kennedy, Tom Ketterick; Round about Clongowes in “98” (with
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manuscript map), W J Fitzpatrick, Dr. Walter Fitzwilliam Starkie etc. Some interesting material, the results of a lifetime’s research and collecting by Sean Cullen. With an earlier leather-bound sketchbook, apparently belonging to Sean Cullen’s father, containing some sketches of historical interest (amateur style): The Volunteers Funeral P.H. Pearse when 12 years old; Asquith; John Francis MacEntee, etc. Four volumes.

221. [ROAD MAP] Road Maps for Tourists in Ireland. Eighteen coloured maps of travels from Dublin to Wexford; Dublin to Waterford; Dublin to Cork by Cashel; Dublin to Cork by Clonmel; Dublin to Limerick; Limerick to Killarney and Tralee; Dublin to Galway; Galway to Clifden (Connemara); Dublin to Sligo; Ballinasloe to Westport; Dublin to Enniskillen and Ballyshannon; Dublin to Londonderry; Dublin to Coleraine; Armagh to Belfast; Dublin to Drogheda, with the railway; Dublin to Belfast; Belfast to the Giant's Causeway; General Map of Ireland. Dublin: William Curry, Jun. Longman, Brown, London: 1844. Mauve ribbed cloth, title and price in gilt on upper cover. Ex. libris William O’Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates and stamp. Minor wear to spine ends. A very good copy. €295

When John R. Robinson created his chronicle *The Last Earls of Barrymore*, the author pointed out that his aim was not to glorify the behaviour of the infamous earls but rather to provide an exposé against what he called their “disastrous example of extravagance and folly.” As part of the Prince of Wales’ Carlton House Set, the last Earls of Barrymore epitomized the indulgence of England's Regency Period (c.1811-1821); in an aristocratic world of privilege, debauchery and extravagance, they came to be known as some of the most notorious rakes of their age.

One of the earliest known members of this illustrious family was a nobleman of the early 12th century named William de Barry who married Hangaret the daughter of Gerald of Windsor by his wife Nesta, the beautiful princess of South Wales. In 1169, members of the Barry family participated in the invasion of Ireland and became so powerful that they were called “the Great Barrys” or Barry more. The chief of this family held the titles Lord of Olethan, Viscount of Buttevant and in 1627 advanced to the dignity of Earl of Barrymore.

The family of Richard, 6th Earl of Barrymore, moved to London after their father's death in 1773 and as part of the Regency Rakes (so named after the swearing in of George, Prince of Wales, as Regent in 1811) earned the following nicknames: Richard “Hellgate” Barry, who was notorious for racing teams of horses through London streets and squares, and who, dying at the early age of twenty-four, squandered over 300,000 pounds in six short years; Augustus “Newgate” Barry, so named because Newgate was the only penitentiary he had never been incarcerated in; Lady “Billingsgate” Barry, whose obscene language resembled the kind associated with the Billingsgate Fish Market and Henry “Cripplegate” Barry who, after the death of his more famous elder brother Richard, became the 8th and last Earl of Barrymore.

In 1795, contrary to acceptable practice, Earl Henry “Cripplegate” Barry married a commoner, Anne Coghlan, the extremely beautiful daughter of a tavern keeper (Melville, 71). Twenty-eight years later, the last Earl of Barrymore died of stroke related symptoms on December 18, 1823 in Faubourg Saint-Germain, Paris at the age of fifty-four. He was penniless.


225. RUSSELL, C.W. & HORE, H.F. The Irish and Anglo-Irish in the Sixteenth Century, with a facsimile of an ancient Irish Deed: two papers read before the Royal Irish Academy, May 24th, and June 14th, 1869. Bound with: An Agreement, in Irish, between Gerald, Eighth Earl of Kildare, and The Mageoghegan. By the late Herbert F. Hore, Esq. With facsimile of an original Irish Charter inserted in the Kildare Rental Volume [Reprinted from the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society]. Dublin: Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Royal Irish...
De Búrca Rare Books


COPAC and WorldCat locates 1 copy only of 'The Irish and Anglo-Irish in the Sixteenth Century'. No copy of the Hore pamphlet located on COPAC or WorldCat.


The full story of The Rising from the beginnings in the Secret Councils of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the foundation of the Irish Volunteers through the tense controversies of Easter Eve and the tangles of Casement's mission to Germany, the first shots at the gates of Dublin Castle and the fighting in the G.P.O. and the other locations in Dublin.


With a feast of articles by leading scholars of their day on Celtic Languages, Archaeology, Prehistory, Early and Medieval Irish History, and Folklore: Note on Cormac's Glossary; Glendalough; Magna Carta Hiberniae; Remains of Ancient Irish Monastic Libraries; The Hagiography of Leinster; Roadways in Ancient Ireland; Úi Bruicc; Feudal Charters of the De Burgo Lordship of Connaught; The Remains of Ancient Irish Monastic Libraries; Ríg na nDéisi; Meath in the 'Book of Rights', Úi Bruicc, Kings of the Deise, etc. The contributors included: Osborn Bergin, R.I. Best, D.A. Binchy, Myles Dillon, Robin Flower, Lambert McKenna, Tadhg Ó Donnchadha (Torna), Rudolf Thurney sen, R.A.S. Macalister, Joseph Raftery, Edmund Curtis, Aubrey Gwynn, Colm Ó Lochlainn, Seamus Pender, Seamus Delargy, Sean Ó Suilleabháin; C.W. Von Sydow, etc.


WALLOP BRABAZON'S COPY
DEDICATED TO THE DUKE OF LEINSTER

229. SCALE, Bernard. Tables for the easy Valuing of Estates, from one Shilling to five Pounds per Acre: Also the Parts of an Acre, From three Roods to one Perch. Engraved title and

Bernard Scalé dominated a school of land surveyors in mid-eighteenth century Ireland. He was a foremost student of Rocque, and put the best face on his publication by pointing out how few of his Irish competitors, were qualified to equal it.

After a short introduction the work consists entirely of mathematical tables - I. Tables from One Shilling to Five Pounds per Acre. II. Reduction of English money into Irish. III. Reduction of Irish Plantation Measure into English Statute Measure. IV. Irish Plantation Measure into Cunningham. V. A Table of Guineas ... Reduced to Irish Currency.


ESTC T813 with 10 locations. [Two copies in Ireland and two in UK]. Not listed in Pollard. The first proper Irish poetical miscellany. Included are twelve poems, of which the first seven and the last have separate titlepages; only the final poem has its own pagination. The poems included are: (1) Tickell, Thomas. A Poem to His Excellency the Lord Privy-Seal, on the Prospect of Peace. First published in London earlier in the year (Foxon T303) and quickly reprinted; here designated “the fifth edition.” (2) [Hughes, John.] An ode to the creator of the world. First published in London in November, 1712 (Foxon H382), and quickly reprinted; here called “the third edition.” (3) Sheffield, John, Duke of Buckingham (here called the Earl of Murlgrave). An essay on poetry. First published in 1682; reprinted by Henry Hills in London in 1709. (4) Dillon, Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon. An essay on translated verse. First published in 1684; reprinted by Hills in 1709. (5) Pope, Alexander. An essay on criticism. First printed in London in 1711; a very rare undated Dublin edition can probably be assigned to the same year (Foxon D809). (6) Addison, Joseph. The campaign. First published in London in 1705 (Foxon A27); here called “the third edition.” (7) Denham, John. Cooper's-Hill. First published in 1642; reprinted by Hills in 1709. (8) [Philips, John.] The splendid shilling. First published in 1705 (Foxon P246). (9) [Dryden, John.] Alexander's feast; or the musick. An ode, in honour of St. Cecilia's Day. First published in 1697. (10) [Addison, Joseph.] A letter from Italy. First published in 1709 (Foxon A39). (11) [Congreve, William.] The mourning muse of Alexis. First published in 1695. (12) [Philips, John.] Bleinheim, a poem. London printed; Dublin: reprinted by S. Powel, for John Henly, 1713. Foxon P236 (noting that this may not have been sold separately).

John Henly, the bookseller who published this miscellany, had a modest career, and his name appears in only a handful of imprints, this was due to his untimely death by fever at the age of 31 in 1714.

Another edition was reissued in Dublin in 1714 as Poetical Miscellanies.

232. SHAKESPEARE, William. The Plays and Poems of William Shakspeare. In sixteen volumes. Collated verbatim with the most authentick copies, and revised : with the corrections and illustrations of various commentators; to which are added, an essay on the chronological order of his plays; an essay relative to Shakspeare and Jonson; a dissertation on the three parts of King Henry VI. An historical account of the English stage, and notes; By Edmond Malone. Dublin: Printed by John Exshaw, No. 98 Grafton-street, 1794. Contemporary full catspaw calf, title and volume number in gilt on contrasting red and blue morocco labels. From the library of Anthony Lefroy of Carrig-glas with his armorial bookplate on front pastedowns. Light wear to extremities. A very good set. Exceedingly rare in commerce. €2,450

COPAC locates 11 copies. WorldCat 5. ESTC T138592.

Edmond Malone (1741-1812), Shakespearean scholar, editor of the works of William Shakespeare and author, was born in Dublin, to Edmond Malone Sr. MP of the Irish House of Commons and Judge of
the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and Catherine Collier, the niece of Robert Knight, 1st Earl of Catherlough. He was first educated at Ford’s school in Molesworth-street (with Robert Jephson, Marquis of Lansdowne, General Blakeney and many who subsequently became distinguished), and then passed on to Trinity College. Malone excelled at his studies, “an exemplary student, naturally diligent, consistently at the top of his class”, and was awarded with books stamped with the College Arms. In the very first examination, of four in the academic year, he shared top honours with James Drought and John Kearney who later became Fellows of the College. In 1763 he entered the Temple, and three years afterwards we find him travelling in France. He was called to the Irish Bar, and for a time rode the Munster circuit, but his leanings were towards literature and he gradually yielded to the charms of a literary life, and in 1777 settled permanently in London. Remaining unmarried to the last, almost his whole life was devoted to the study and elucidation of Shakspeare. His essays on the history of the stage, his biography of Shakespeare, and his attack on the genuineness of the three parts of Henry VI, were especially valuable. His editorial work was lauded by Burke, criticised by Walpole and damned by Joseph Ritson. It certainly showed indefatigable research and proper respect for the text of the earlier editions. The result of these labours came to fruition in 1790 with a new edition of Shakspeare in eleven volumes octavo. This was followed by this sixteen volume Dublin edition in 1794, and in 1821, some years after his death, another edition, in twenty one volumes, was edited by his friend James Boswell.

He was a prominent member of “The Club,” and was consequently intimate with Johnson, Burke, Charlemont, and the best men of his time. “Of Malone it is not, perhaps, very high praise to say that he was without doubt the best of the commentators on Shakspeare. He is, compared with his predecessors, more trustworthy in his assertions, more cautious in his opinions, and more careful to interpret what he found in the text than to substitute his own conjectures. But he belonged to an age when the merits of Shakspeare were not properly appreciated; and he is, like the rest of his brethren, cold and captious. He was of a critical school which, to a great extent, is fortunately extinct.”

The Saturday Review says: “In diligence, integrity, and veneration for Shakspeare himself, Malone stands second to none of the Shakspearian commentators. But his was not the subtle and catholic spirit to discover under the rough integument of first essays the sacred fire of genius, or to make allowance for the passion and vigour which streak and sometimes redeem their extravagance.”

After twenty-three years’ residence in England we find him advising his Irish friends against voting for the Union. Intimate with men high in power, his influence was courted on both sides - by Lord Clare as well as by the members of the opposite party. Two of his correspondents lost their appointments for following his advice. Mr. Malone died, principally from over study and sedentary habits in 1812. Lord Sunderlin, his brother, buried him by the family mansion at Baronstown in Westmeath. Although it is stated to have been his wish that his splendid library and manuscripts should go to Trinity College, where he had been educated, Lord Sunderlin made it over to the Bodleian at Oxford, in the belief that it would there be useful to a larger number of persons than if sent to Ireland. His biographer says: “His countenance had a most pleasing expression of sensibility and serenity ... He wore a light blue coat, white silk stockings, and I think buckles in his shoes. His hair was white, and tied behind.”

Volume 16 includes an alphabetical index, to serve the purposes of a glossary to the works of Shakspeare, and the contemporary dramatick writers: containing references to all the words and phrases in his plays and poems, which have been explained or illustrated in the preceding notes. Illustrated with plates engraved by H. Brocas and P. Halpin.
ONE OF 50 COPIES ONLY


Miller The Dun Emer Press later the Cuala Press p.129.

RARE DUBLIN BINDING BY ELEANOR KELLY

Dora Sigerson, daughter of the scholar and writer Dr. George Sigerson, married the English liberal journalist Clement Shorter, and lived in London for most of her life. She had many Irish friends, and never lost touch with Irish affairs. She was deeply affected by the executions after the 1916 Rising, and in her introduction Katharine Tynan attributes her death in 1918 largely to grief. She and her husband issued the first, highly limited editions of Yeats’ great 1916 poem *A Terrible Beauty* and of George Russell’s *Requiem*, and she herself executed a monumental sculpture in memory of Patrick Pearse and his 1916 comrades (a photograph is included in this book). Her poem *Sixteen dead men* is included in many 1916 anthologies.


In his preface the author tells us: “From a modest beginning in December 1901, the Dublin Dockyard Company made considerable progress from year to year. The shipbuilding and ship-repairing plant was gradually developed and laid out on modern lines, making use of the latest type of machinery and equipment capable dealing with new construction up to 400 feet or more in length, and of executing within a reasonable time the heavier class of repair work to vessels entering the Port.”


Richard Stanihurst (c.1545-1618), author and Jesuit, was born in Dublin, the son of James Stanihurst, Recorder of Dublin and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. About 1556, Richard was sent to Peter White's grammar school at Kilkenny. He matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1563, graduating as BA in 1568. He studied law at Furnivall's and Lincoln's Inns in London. Returning to Dublin, he was joined there in 1570 by Edmund Campion, fellow of St John's College, Oxford, who had become his mentor. Recognising his talent, Campion encouraged Stanihurst to publish in 1570 Harmonia, seu catena dialectica in Porphyrianos institutiones, which ranks as the first major exposition of Aristotle's logical system to be printed in sixteenth-century England. Under Campion's guidance he contributed a general description of Ireland for Holinshed's Chronicles, which was dedicated to Sir Henry Sidney, the Lord Deputy, a friend of his father. Richard studied law at Lincolns Inn; returned to Ireland, married, and became a Catholic. Following the death of his wife in London, he left Ireland for the Low Countries, where he remained for the rest of his life. He subsequently took holy orders and became chaplain to Archduke Albert of Austria. He was uncle of the famous ecclesiastic, Archbishop James Ussher.

The second of Stanihurst's works devoted to Ireland, De rebus in Hibernia gestis, appeared in Antwerp (1584), containing his perspective on the island's physical and human resources and a version of Gerald of Wales's account of the Norman invasion of Ireland. His next work, De vita Sancti Patricii libri duo, printed in 1587, was dedicated to Alexander Farnese, governor of the Spanish Netherlands. By that time Stanihurst was living at Dunkirk as a pensioner of the Spanish crown. In De vita, Stanihurst stressed the tradition of Irish loyalty to the papacy since Patrician times, identifying his native land as a bastion of Catholicism.


COPAC locates 6 sets only.
Richard Steele (1672-1729), essayist and dramatist was born in Dublin and educated at Oxford. Enlisted in the army as a private in 1694, published a poem on the funeral of Queen Mary, and as a result gained a commission in the Coldstream Guards. Leaving the army, he had a natural flair for writing and conceived the idea of a periodical for the public. With his school-friend Joseph Addison as a contributor, the first number of The Tatler was published in 1709.
In 1711 the Spectator made its appearance, comprising of 635 papers, of which 274 are attributed to Addison, and about 238 to Steele. This was one of the great partnerships in English literature. With enthusiasm, sympathy, originality, exquisite art and correctness, they fashioned a unique model of English prose.


JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT'S COPY INSCRIBED TO HIM BY THE AUTHOR


One of the most versatile and under-rated writers of the Irish literary movement. Raised in an orphanage, he was a friend of Arthur Griffith and wrote for 'Sinn Fein'; after 1924 he lived in London. His poetry, children's stories and political writing are all distinguished by their integrity and freshness of approach.


FINE DECORATED VELLUM BINDING

245. STREET, George E. & SEYMOUR, Edward. The Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. An Account of the Restoration of the Fabric by George Edmund Street ... with an Historical Sketch of the Cathedral by Edward Seymour, M.A., Precentor of Christ Church Cathedral. Illustrated with twenty four plates (including steel and wood engravings, and chromolithographs). London: Sutton Sharpe & Co., 1882. Large folio. pp. xii, 173, 24 (plates). Bound in full vellum gilt, covers blocked in red and gilt to a panel design enclosing a cross with the insignia of Christ Church Cathedral in centre, and two armorial shields at head and foot of cross; the whole adorned with gilt shamrocks and red floral designs. Top edge gilt. Name clipped from front endpaper. A fine copy of a rare and desirable item. €685

Donat, the first bishop of Dublin, with financial help from Sitric, the Danish King of Dublin, built a cathedral on the site of the present one on a hill above the Liffey. It is generally believed that this was where St. Patrick baptised his first converts. In 1170 Dublin was captured from the Danes by the Normans and Strongbow (Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke) and St. Laurence O'Toole (uncle to Strongbow's wife, Eva) joined in a scheme for the rebuilding of the Cathedral. Over the centuries there
were many renovations, and by the middle of the last century it was in a poor state of repair. In 1871 Street, a champion of Gothic and a leading ecclesiastical architect was engaged in the restoration project, which was funded by Henry Roe, the distiller. He completely gutted the building, tearing down walls of the old structure, rebuilding and refacing Christ Church, with the addition of the Synod Hall which was linked to the Cathedral by an attractive covered footbridge over Winetavern Street. This work deals at length with the transformation of the medieval building which resulted in its present Gothic magnificence. At that time, Street was also engaged in restoration at York Minster, Salisbury, Carlisle and St. Brigid’s, Kildare. In 1874 he received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects and was elected its President in 1881. An important work in a magnificent decorated vellum binding.

James Stuart (1764-1842) historian, was born in Armagh and educated at Armagh Royal School and T.C.D. Although called to the bar he never practised. Stuart was the first editor of the Newry Telegraph and between 1815 and 1819 also edited the Newry Magazine. In 1827 he founded and edited the Guardian and Constitutional Advocate, but ill health forced him to abandon it.


INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR


RACKHAM ILLUSTRATED


Illustrated with thirteen mounted colour plates, two full page black and white, thirty-one head and tail pieces and gold decorated end papers.


In his preface the editor, John Hayward tells us “The Exhibition of the printed books and manuscripts, described in this Catalogue, has been made possible by the generous co-operation of Lord Rothschild and Mr. Harold Williams, who Swift collections are unsurpassed by any library in this country or abroad.” €85


The Court of Claims was appointed by Charles II to administer the Act of Settlement of 1662. The submissions and evidence presented before the court were recorded in a manuscript that has survived in the archive of the Armagh Public Library and is edited here for the first time. The court book lists almost 900 claims of ‘innocence’ submitted from 28 January to 20 August 1663. Some are briefly noted but many claims include details of the property in question as well as the legal and family history of its ownership. In most cases marginal notes have been added, giving the past record of the claimants and their relations in respect to the events of 1641 and the following years. In about 100 cases the judgement of the court is also noted. A high proportion of the hearings relate to Dublin city and county, but there is much material on Connacht generally, as well as Meath and elsewhere.


€375
An excellent account on the work of the Bible societies in the Dingle Peninsula. Mrs. Thompson states that at one time there had been 55 Protestant churches in the county of Kerry, but the lack of interest in religion had almost depleted the Protestant colony. The pastoral work in the peninsula was carried on by the Rev. Thomas Chute Goodman, a son of the previous incumbent and he knew intimately the life of the people in the four parishes. In 1831, a year of famine and pestilence in the area, Rev. George Geoghe Gubbins came to assist Goodman, and immediately began proselytizing there. According to Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Gubbins came to the area at a time when:

“the people maddened with dismay knew not whether to charge God or man as the author of this visitation. The Popish priests terrified by the idea of contagion actually fled from the scene and left to the minister of a purer faith the privilege of administering medical aid and kindness to the sufferers, and this afforded an opportunity of opening truth to many perishing sinners, who, under other circumstances, would have closed the door against him. He spared himself neither day or night ministering comfort to all while life remained and in more than one case personally assisted in the interment of the dead.”

There are four engraved plates: the Town and Harbour of Dingle; Cyble Head; the Blasquett Islands, and Kilmalkedar.


258. THRELKELD, Caleb. D.D. Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum Alphabetice Dispositarum ... Being A Short Treatise of Native Plants, especially such as grow spontaneously in the Vicinity of Dublin; with their Latin, English, and Irish Names ... With An Appendix of Observations made upon Plants by Dr. Molyneux, Physician to the State in Ireland. Dublin: By S. Powell, 1727. Second edition. pp. [22], 23-26, [176], [1], 2-60. Contemporary full panelled calf, title in ink on old paper label on spine. Ex libris William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates and neat stamp. Also with the bookplate of Charles Viscount Bruce of Amphill (Son and Heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury) and Baron Bruce of Whoiletone 1712, on front free endpaper. A fine copy. €1,650

ESTC T99226. A title page variant of Henrey 1430 (ESTC T99225). An imprint variant of ESTC T210828 which is dated 1726. Henrey describes this as the second issue with “a new title-page.”
Dr. 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. It contains an appendix of previously unpublished observations supplied by Thomas Molyneux. 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 Rev. Richard Heaton (d.1666), which probably provided him with over 400 names of native plants in the Irish language. This in itself is a novel aspect of Threlkeld's work, and he also translated from Latin some passages from earlier works, which he hoped would thus be of more benefit to less learned readers. Scholars, including some of Threlkeld's contemporaries, criticised the work as insufficiently scientific and too much derived from earlier authorities, notably John Ray's *Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum* (1696), but recent research supports Threlkeld's own claim that his catalogue was the 'first of its kind in the kingdom' (quoted in Nelson (1979)), and he seems to have made his own collection of plants. Several hundreds of the plants he listed had not been published for Ireland before. 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.”

**SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY**


Mary Tighe (1772-1810) was the daughter of Rev. William Blatchford, Librarian of Marsh's Library, Dublin. In 1792, she married her first cousin, Henry Tighe of Rosanna, County Wicklow, a union which was not a happy one. She spent the next few years in London and on returning resided in Dublin and at Rosanna, where she occupied herself in charitable works and in writing poetry. She died from consumption in 1810 at Woodstock, County Kilkenny, the residence of her brother-in-law, at the age of thirty-seven, and is buried at Inistioge.


Chronicle of the fortunes of four families - the Tweedys and the Owens of Dublin; the Merediths of Sligo and the Bonds of Longford.


"MOST UNMANAGEABLE REVOLUTIONARY"


Constance de Markievicz is remembered as the wildest and best loved of the Irish rebels. She inspired Eamon de Valera to comment “women are at once the boldest and most unmanageable revolutionaries.” After the rebellion she escaped execution only because of her sex and, while incarcerated became the first woman elected to the British House of Commons. Later in De Valera's cabinet, she became the first woman cabinet minister in western Europe.


The first index to prerogative wills was compiled by Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, under the auspices of the Irish Record Commission. Betham superintended the work of indexing and at the same time performed the mammoth task of compiling a genealogical abstract of each record down to 1800 (approximately 37,000). In the 1890's his eventual successor Sir Arthur Vicars revised Betham's index bringing it up to 1810 and first published his results in 1897. A quarter of a century later virtually all Irish wills were destroyed in the Four Courts in 1922, thus making this index an invaluable and important source for genealogical research.


Not in Bradshaw.

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.


With chapters on: Howth Harbour; The Phoenix Park, Strawberry Beds, and Palmerstown; Chapelizod; The Lucky Stone of St. Audoen's; St. Stephen's Green; Kilbarrack and its Associations; St. Kevin's Church; Kill-of-the-Grange; The Bridges of Dublin; Charlemont House; Dublin Theatres; Duke of Wellington's Birthplace; Beggar's Bush; The Ordnance Survey of Ireland - Petrie Collection of Celtic Antiquities; The Ancient Pillory, Cornmarket, etc.

269. WALKER, Joseph C. Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards. Interspersed with anecdotes of and occasional observations on, the Music of Ireland, also an historical and descriptive account of the Musical Instruments of the Ancient Irish. With an Appendix containing: Inquiries concerning the Ancient Irish Harp by Rev. E. Ledwich; The Style of the Ancient Irish Music by Rev. E. Ledwich; An Essay on the Poetical Accents of the Irish by William Beaufort; Memoirs of

Walker's Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards, along with his friend Charlotte Brooke's Reliques of Irish Poetry published three years later, are “Important milestones in the later cultural history of the country ... Both authors break new ground in that they direct attention away from the contemplation of the remote past to observation of the contemporary Irish cultural scene and from historical speculation to literary appreciation of vernacular Irish poetry ... the two authors acted upon the spell of the romantic movement and their works may be regarded as its first literary fruits in Ireland.” [R.A. Breantach, Stud. Hib. 1965].

270. WALKER, Joseph C. An Historical Essay on the Dress of Ancient and Modern Irish; addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont. To which is subjoined, a Memoir of the Armour and Weapons of the Irish. Illustrated with numerous plates (one hand-coloured). Dublin: Printed for the Author by George Grierson, 1788. First edition. Quarto. pp. vii, + errata, [iii], 180, 1 (directions for the binder), 14 (plates). Wanting half-title. From the library of James Graves with his signature dated 1843 on titlepage and emendations in his hand. Later half calf over marbled boards. A very good copy. Rare. €750

First edition of the second major work by the noted Irish antiquary and original member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Joseph Cooper Walker (c.1762-1810), antiquary, was born in Dublin, son of Cooper Walker, merchant, and educated by Thomas Ball. He suffered from asthma, which prevented his attending college; instead he travelled to Italy, where he may have had some private tuition in Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spanish. He took a special interest in Italian literature and Irish antiquities, and on his return to Ireland (where he was employed in the Irish treasury as third clerk in the upper department) resided in an Italianate villa, St. Valerie, on the road from Bray to Enniskerry, County Wicklow.

In 1785 he was elected one of the original members of the Royal Irish Academy and in 1786 was requested to sit on its committee of antiquities. In this capacity he submitted several essays to the Academy's Transactions. Despite his linguistic skills, he had little knowledge of Irish, yet Walker (a member of the Anglo-Irish elite) was consistent in his praise of Gaelic culture, portraying it as sophisticated and literate; and although he highly romanticised his work, he did help to challenge negative appraisals of the Irish character. Walker was part of a literary circle that included Edward Ledwich, Charles O'Conor, Edward Berwick, John Philpot Curran, and Henry Grattan.
The current work was undertaken after having heard the Earl of Charlemont's paper on the antiquity of woollen manufactures in Ireland, and he dedicated it to his friend the Earl. It presents a detailed survey, based on both artefacts and written sources, accompanied by several appendices printing related primary documents and correspondence for which Walker interviewed the older generation, consulted manuscripts, and even visited tombs to examine the clothing of corpses, and admitted he had received copious aid from Lady Moira. He died in 1810 at St. Valerie, leaving a fine gallery of pictures, a library containing Irish manuscripts, and a collection of antiquities.


COPAC with 2 locations. WorldCat 3. Not in NLI.


Hugh O'Neill's journey across half of Europe in 1607-08, accompanied by O'Donnell, Maguire and their retinue, is one of the great epics of Irish history and is known as 'The Flight of the Earls'. This work throws new light on the last fourteen years of O'Neill's life, from the months of near despair in 1602 after the defeat of Kinsale to his lonely death in Rome in 1616.

“VOMITTED FORTH IN ONE HOUR MORE FILTH AND BLASPHEMY THAN LUTHER AND CALVIN TOGETHER”

274. WALSH, Peter. The History & Vindication of the Loyal Formulary, or Irish remonstrance, so gracefully received by His Majesty anno 1661. Against all calumnies and censures. In several treatises: with a true account and full discussion of the delusory Irish Remonstrance and other papers framed and insisted on by the National Congregation at Dublin, anno 1666, and presented to His Majesties (then) Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, the Duke of Ormond, but rejected by His Grace. To which are added three appendixes: whereof the last contains the Marquess of Ormond Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his long and excellent letter of the second of December, 1650. In answer to both the declaration and excommunication of the bishops, &c. at Jamestown. London & Dublin: 1674. Folio. pp. [2], lxi, [18], 276, 297-329, 331-349, 349-357, [360], 357-391, 394-765, [1], 83, [3], vi, 137. Paper fault to a couple of leaves. Contemporary full panelled calf. Spine and corners professionally rebacked. Ex libris William O’Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates and neat stamps. Armorial bookplate of The Rt.Honble. Charles Viscount Bruce of Ampthill (Heir Apparent of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury) and Baron Bruce of Wholetown, 1712 on verso of titlepage. Some early scoring in ink. All edges gilt. A very good copy. Rare. €1,650

ESTC R13539. Sweeney 5499 Wing 634.

Peter Walsh (1615–1688), D.D. was born at Mooretown near Naas, County Kildare. His father was a chandler at Naas and a member of a local Old English family, his mother it is said was an Englishwoman and a protestant. He was educated at the Irish College at Louvain. Joined the Franciscan Order and was later Professor of Divinity at Louvain. He is described by Jop Leerssen in Mere Irish and Fíor-Ghael as “one of the most important Irish historians of the [17th] century.” Walsh 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. The collapse of the Confederation brought with it a bitter aftermath of mutual recriminations between Rinuccinians and Ormondites, between Gaels and Old English, between Franciscans and Jesuits, clerics and laymen. He proved to be a most divisive influence from the start as he opposed the pro Old Irish policy adopted by the papal nuncio Archbishop Rinuccini and wanted the Confederate Catholics to make peace with James Butler, then the Marquess of Ormond.

The present work is Walsh’s ’magnum opus’ and the volume that sums up the direction his life took in post-Restoration Ireland. He devised the “loyal formulary” as a means of reconciling the Irish Catholics with Charles II, the basis of this being a denial of papal infallibility and the promise of total allegiance to the crown. This important work contains both eyewitness accounts and contemporary documents, and is the most important source for the history of Ireland in the restoration period. Despite all his endeavours, it came to naught and in 1670, he himself was excommunicated by a Franciscan general chapter held in Spain.

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 vomited 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.”


Treating the learned families of O’Duigenan, O’Maolconaire (Conroy), O’Curin (Curneen), Mac an
Bhaird (Ward), MacFhirbhisigh, and their massive contribution to Irish historiography. Edited by Colm O'Lochlainn, this book is the fruit of thirty years intensive study of Irish scribes and their manuscripts. “The book is not a collection of scraps; it is a unit; it is a monument to Eigse Eireann” - Aodh de Blacam.


ESTC R222376 locating the TCD copy only in Ireland. WorldCat 3 with Sam. Dancer imprint.

Sir James Ware (1594-1666), antiquary and historian, was born at his father's house, Castle Street, Dublin, on 26 November, 1594. Educated at TCD. He collected and studied manuscripts and charters from an early age. Knighted in 1629, he succeeded his father as Auditor-General for Ireland in 1632 and became MP for Dublin University and member of the Privy Council. During the Civil War he was imprisoned by the Parliamentarians as a Royalist and then expelled from Dublin in 1649. After a year and a half in France, Ware settled in London and pursued his studies there until the Restoration of 1660, when he returned to Dublin and was re-appointed Auditor-General. From his emoluments of office he made generous contributions to widows and to fellow-Royalists who had been ruined by the war, while continuing to collect and preserve valuable historical material on Gaelic Ireland. It was around this time that he employed Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh to prepare transcripts and translations from Irish manuscripts. He published a number of treatises in Latin on Irish and ecclesiastical antiquities, as well as editions of Campion's History of Ireland and Spenser's View of the State of Ireland. His son, Robert Ware, translated and re-published his works, which gained wide circulation. The Whole Works of Sir James Ware was published in Dublin (1739-1746) by Walter Harris who married Ware's grand-daughter.

The establishment of Irish literature and history as subjects of study in the general world of learning in modern times is due largely to the lifelong exertions of Sir James Ware. Sir Frederick Burton in his fine drawing of the three founders of the study of Irish history and literature, has rightly placed him alongside his contemporaries, Michael Ó Cléirigh, the hereditary chronicler, and John Colgan the Irish hagiologist. Ware died at his family house in Castle Street, Dublin on 1 December, 1666 and is buried in St. Werburgh's Church. His manuscripts are in the Bodleian and British Libraries.


COPAC locates 8 copies only [1 in Ireland - TCD].

The section dealing with the Warren family in Ireland consists of 150 pages. With chapters on: The Warnens of Warrenstown, County Meath; The Warnens of Cavan, Cork, Kinsale, Youghal, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's Counties, Londonderry, Louth, Wicklow, etc.


The historian St John Seymour's copy with his signature on titlepage. He was author of 'Irish Witchcraft' and 'Clergy of Cashel and Emly'.

BOUND BY GALWEY OF DUBLIN


€385


€65

Dr. Edward MacLysaght said of this work: “there exists a book which deserves high praise; the Rev. Patrick Woulfe's Soinnte Gaedheal is Gall. I take this early opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to Father Woulfe's work.”

281. [YEATS, William Butler] Original Photograph of William Butler Yeats arriving for Play Premiere in New York. William Butler Yeats, Irish Poet, Statesman and Dramatist, shown as he arrived at New York, Oct. 26 on the S.S. Europa. He is here to witness the American Premiere of his One-Act Play, "The Words Upon the Window Pane", performed by the touring Abbey Players at the Martin Beck Theatre on Friday, 28 October 1932. Photograph by Acme Newspapers, Dec 1932. Some staining to top right hand corner and creasing to bottom. 155 x 205mm, otherwise a very good copy. [See illustration above]

€250

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION

NEW EDITION OF THE ANNALS OF CLONMACNOISE


Approximately €75

The so-called 'Annals of Clonmacnoise' - an inaccurate title bestowed in the 17th century by Sir James Ware - are a collection of Irish annals that purport to extend from the earliest times (Adam and Eve!) down to the year AD 1408. The text - an English translation completed in 1627 - is the work of Conall Mag Eochagáin, a Gaelic gentleman from Lismoyny, County Westmeath.
The early portion of the text (about one-sixth of the whole) is based on the medieval work of pseudo-prehistory called *Lebar Gabála Érenn* (the Book of the Taking of Ireland, the so-called ‘Book of Invasions’), while much of the remainder is closely related to other collections of Irish annals, especially those of Ulster, Loch Cé and Connacht. The Irish text from which Mag Eochagáin worked is now lost, as indeed is the original manuscript of his translation. The entire work survives in a number of manuscript-copies penned in the later 17th century, as well as in some later copies. The only edition produced to date, that by Fr Denis Murphy, SJ, was published 120 years ago and is a sadly inadequate production, being based on one of the less satisfactory manuscripts. Among its many shortcomings is the deletion/censorship by the editor of some passages he deemed ‘offensive’.

A new edition has long been called for, and this Nollaig Ó Muraíle has now undertaken. To be published later this year, 2016, the edition is based on a manuscript which is deemed to be superior to the other surviving manuscripts, BL Additional MS 4817. This was written in 1661 by a native of Tralee, Domhnall Ó Súilleabháin. (Occasional words, and sometimes longer phrases, omitted by Ó Súilleabháin have been inserted from TCD MS 673 - the manuscript on which Murphy based his edition.)

In accordance with modern historical practice, the text of the annals (running to approximately 100,000 words) has been modernised, in terms of both orthography and punctuation - except in the case of proper names (both people and places). (Nothing is gained by preserving the very irregular early 17th-century spelling, erratic capitalisation, etc., which make Murphy’s edition so frustrating to use.) As is the norm with modern editions of Irish annals’ collections - such as those published over the past seven decades by the School of Celtic Studies, DIAS - the various entries are divided into numbered paragraphs under the appropriate year. (Admittedly, the rather erratic chronological arrangement of these annals rendered this difficult in a number of instances.) Where an entry has a parallel in one of the other annalistic collections, this is inserted after the appropriate paragraph. Also inserted after each paragraph are the correct Irish forms of the proper names aforementioned - so many of which are quite unrecognisable in their often quite bizarre anglicised forms. Those Irish forms - using the standard Classical Irish spelling - will also facilitate the provision of a ‘user friendly’ series of indices.

The publication of this new edition will be welcomed by scholars, who have all too often tended to ignore this intriguing text because of the difficulties of handling Murphy’s now obsolete work.

See item 233 *Poems by Teresa Sheil.*
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.

FEDERMAN & FLETCHER
Samuel Beckett His Works and His Critics.

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 Encyclopædia.

McDONNELL & HEALY
Gold Tooling Bookbindings commissioned by Trinity College in the 18th Century.

McDONNELL
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.

PATERSO
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.

WorldCat
Online Computer Library Center [OCLC]
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 folklore 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.


A deeply personal collection of memories and a valuable account of Irish history including cattle fairs, threshing, rural electrification, interspersed with stories of the matchmaker, the town crier, the chimney sweep and the blacksmith. Over two thousand copies sold in the first week of publication.


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.
LIMITED EDITION


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.

LIMITED EDITION


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**


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.”
ANNALS OF ULSTER


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. Micheál Ó Cléirigh, Chief of the Four Masters, for his masterpiece.

LIMITED EDITION


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.

HIS NEVER-FORGOTTEN COUNTRYSIDE ABOUT GLENOSHEEN


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 eighty-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 SIGNED SETS


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 Boróimhe (d.1014); Ulick Burke, Marquis of Clanricaré (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.


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.


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 Éireann. 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 Muraíle 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. Micheál Ó Cléirigh, 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.


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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.


Limited edition €375

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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