De Búrca Rare Books

A selection of fine, rare and important books and manuscripts

Catalogue 127

Winter

2017
DE BÚRCA RARE BOOKS

Cloonagashel,
27 Priory Drive,
Blackrock,
County Dublin.
01 288 2159
01 288 6960

CATALOGUE 127
Winter 2017

PLEASE NOTE

1. Please order by item number: Atlas is the code word for this catalogue which means: “Please forward from Catalogue 127: item/s ...”.
2. Payment strictly on receipt of books.
3. You may return any item found unsatisfactory, within seven days.
4. All items are in good condition, octavo, and cloth bound, unless otherwise stated.
5. Prices are net and in Euro. Other currencies are accepted.
6. Postage, insurance and packaging are extra.
7. All enquiries/orders will be answered.
8. We are open to visitors, preferably by appointment.
9. Our hours of business are: Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m.- 1 p.m.
10. As we are Specialists in Fine Books, Manuscripts and Maps relating to Ireland, we are always interested in acquiring same, and pay the best prices.
11. We accept: Visa and Mastercard.
   There is an administration charge of 2.5% on all credit cards.
12. All books etc. remain our property until paid for.
13. Text and images copyright © De Burca Rare Books.
14. All correspondence to 27 Priory Drive, Blackrock, County Dublin.

Telephone  (01) 288 2159. International + 353 1 288 2159
            (01) 288 6960. International + 353 1 288 6960
Fax         (01) 283 4080. International + 353 1 283 4080
e-mail      deburcararebooks@gmail.com
web site    www.deburcararebooks.com

COVER ILLUSTRATIONS:

Our front cover illustration is taken from item 12, A General Atlas. The lower cover is illustrated from item 8, the magnificent artistic Galway Gentry Armorie Album of Heraldic Crests. The inside front cover is taken from item 336, The Whole Works of Sir James Ware. Janet Siddall’s Trees and Bushes (item 299) illustrates the inside lower cover.
COTTIE YEATS' COPY WITH HER BOOKPLATE


This copy with Cottie Yeats' bookplate (self-designed, probably printed at Cuala) inside front cover, and with a printed illustration signed 'AE' laid down opposite title page, inscribed in Russell's hand 'The Dream of the Children -- A.E.', referring to the poem of the same title on p. 30-31. The illustration shows two children looking down at a group of mystical beings under a great light.

'The children awoke in their dreaming
While earth lay dewy and still,
They followed the rill in its gleaming
To the heart-light of the hill ..
For all the hillside was haunted
By the faery-folk come again ..'

A fascinating association copy, linking 'AE' with the wife of Ireland's greatest painter and dedicated by AE to his brother W.B. Yeats, Ireland's greatest poet.


Mary Aikenhead (1787-1858), founder of the Irish Sisters of Charity was raised a Protestant like her father, who, on his deathbed became a Roman Catholic. She also founded St. Vincent's Hospital, the first in Ireland run by nuns.


In this work Andrews describes the surge of nationalism and the making of a revolutionary. He participates in street fighting against the British, is jailed and escapes from internment. His stance against the Treaty and his experiences of the Civil War make as fine an account of this period of our history as any written to date.

4. ANGELL, John. Stenography; or, Short-hand improved: Being the most compendious, lineal, and easy method hitherto extant, the persons moods, tenses & particles which most frequently occur, are adapted to join with ease & accuracy at pleasure. The rules are laid down with such propriety consistence, & perspicuity that the practitioner will need no other assistance. The whole illustrated with an alphabetical praxis adapted to all purposes in general, but more particularly in the three learned professions; namely, law, physic, & divinity. By John Angell, who has practised this art above 30 years. The fourth edition. London: Printed for & Sold by M. Angell, B. Martin and John Angell, Dublin, [1787?]. Fourth edition. pp. [4], xlviii., [24]. Engraved titlepage, twenty-one engraved plates. Preliminary advertisement leaf relating to the Dublin Society. Bound in full contemporary tree calf, gilt banded spine, with red morocco label. Slight tear without loss to the inner margin of one leaf, and front end paper removed at some stage. A very good copy. Very scarce. €685

ESTC T179990, 6 copies (New York only in North America). Not in Lough Fea, Gilbert or Bradshaw. John Angell (fl. 1758), was a professional shorthand writer. He was born in Dublin, and was professor of the art there. He first published this work in 1758, it contained an historic preface, commonly ascribed to Samuel Johnson, though it has no trace of that author's style. Angell, indeed, on one occasion visited Johnson, who was not favourably impressed with his abilities as a reporter.
This edition has an initial advertisement leaf whereby it is favourably recommended to the public by the Dublin Society presided over by His Excellency John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, President; Thomas Le Hunte, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Angell's shorthand, based on the lines more successfully followed up by Gurney, was never very popular. It is a variation of the system of W. Mason. He was the author of an Essay on Prayer (London, 1761, 12mo), to which were annexed specimens of prayers of several eminent dissenting ministers in London, taken by the editor in shorthand.

'Mr. Samuel Johnson, A.M., London', was a subscriber to the first edition in 1758.


6. ARCHDALL, Mervyn. Monasticon Hibernicum; or An History of the Abbies, Prio ries, and other Religious Houses in Ireland. Interspersed with memoirs of their several founders, and benefactors, and of their Abbots and other superiors to the time of the Final Suppression ... With eighteen engravings of the several religious orders and military habits and a map illustrating the history. London: Robinson, & Dublin: Luke White, 1786. First edition. Quarto. pp. xxiii, 18 (plates), 820, 7 (index) viii, + errata. Modern half brown morocco on linen boards, title in gilt on spine. Neat stamp of Convent Library on titlepage. Ticket of Sidney Aiken, Bookbinder on front pastedown. All edges sprinkled. A fine copy. Rare. €1,250
The Reverend Mervyn Archdall, (1723-1791), historian, antiquarian and genealogist was a native of Dublin. After graduating from Trinity, he took a keen interest in antiquities and literary research. Having made the acquaintance of Walter Harris (see item 336), Charles Smith and Thomas Prior he resolved to write an ecclesiastical history of Ireland. For forty years he gathered material for a work similar to an earlier compilation, Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*. Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum* appeared in 1786 as a quarto volume of over 800 pages. "It contains many particulars which will gratify the antiquary's curiosity ... It is more valuable on account of its being compiled from authentic official records" - *London Monthly Review*, 1786.


COPAC locates 2 copies only of this edition. Not in Lough Fea, Gilbert or Black.

Richard Archdekin [pseud. MacGiolla Cuddy], (1619-1693), Jesuit, was born in Kilkenny city on 16 March 1619, the son of Nicholas Archdekin and Ann Sherlock. He was a long term Jesuit professor of philosophy and theology at Louvain and Antwerp. Archdekin was a prolific writer. His most famous work, the *Praecipuae controversiae fidei*, was published in 1671 and went into eleven editions in his lifetime. The 1686 edition contains lives of Oliver Plunket, Catholic archbishop of Armagh, who was executed in London in 1681 and another victim of the Popish Plot, Peter Talbot, Catholic archbishop of Dublin and a former Jesuit, who died in prison at Dublin in 1680.

Archdekin himself saw many revisions through the press and the book was published at Cologne, Ingolstadt, and Antwerp, all centres of Counter-Reformation publishing. The work, which consisted of three densely printed quarto volumes, was entitled *Theologia tripartita universa* in 1686. Archdekin occasionally used anecdotes from Irish history as examples of the doctrines he was teaching. His decisions in cases of conscience caused some controversy and had to be revised in posthumous editions. He died at Antwerp on 31 August 1693 and was buried in the Jesuit burial-ground there. Archdekin was a gifted teacher, a great exponent of moral theology, and he typified the learned Irish Catholic exile, never forgetting his roots, but working abroad for the Counter-Reformation almost all of his adult life. Three separate titlepages to each part.
THE GALWAY GENTRY


Included in this most artistic album are several mottoes, crests, and arms of many prominent landed families of County Galway: Burke, Lynch, Joyce, Ússher, Lynch-Staunton, Taaffe, McSweney, Viscount Dillon, Lady Middleton, Grace of Mantua, Perse of Moyode, O'Farell of Dalystown, Lord Mayo, Gore Daly, Power, Lord Howth, Lambert, O'Connor, McDermott, Lord Oranmore, Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Blake, Kirwan, Marquess of Sligo, O'Hara of Lenaboy, Lady Augusta Cadogan, etc.
The numerous monograms includes: Mount Vernon, Annagh, Hearnesbrook, Mervue, Clonbrock, Tuam Palace, Raheen Park, Creg Clare, Castle Hacket, Dalgin Park, Ballinderry, Glenorney, Rockwood, Caheroyan Park, Lisgorm, Merlin Park, Ross Hill, Menlough Castle, Annaghdown House, Dunsandle, etc.

Many of the crests and arms are within exquisite drawings with beautiful watercolours and floral decorations. There are others within: a map of Ireland, a map of France, the Eiffel Tower, a Celtic border, a hot air balloon, circles, geometric designs, an heraldic shield, a garland of shamrock, a gothic window, flowers, etc.

Together with three other scrap albums with newspaper clippings, engravings, watercolours, etc. The more interesting of these has a Cregg Castle bookplate on the front pastedown and a botanical watercolour, signed Mary Blake. Another one has the signature of Mary Henrietta Anna Blake. The Blakes of Cregg Castle held over five and a half thousand acres in the mid-nineteenth century.


De Búrca 137. €275


COPAC locates the V&A copy only. WorldCat 1.

The Art-Union of Ireland was established in 1858 with the object of encouraging Irish art and its professors by the purchase of works exhibited each year in the Royal Hibernian Academy. The entire subscription, less working expenses, was allocated in money prizes which had to be expended in the purchase of pictures or other works of art in the exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy for the year. George F Mulvany was its first secretary and in its first year it received £888, out of which it distributed prizes to the value of £580; in the second year prizes to the value of £657 were given, but in the third year, owing to a falling off in subscriptions, only £229 was available for prizes. The next year, 1863-4, £245 was spent. This Society has continued with varying success to the present time.

Subscription form and introduction by the Secretary, George F. Mulvany, loosely inserted.

De Búrca 137. €235
THE ANCIENT LAWS OR 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. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Parallel Irish text and English translation and notes on opposite pages. The editors were R. Atkinson, W.N. Hancock, T. O'Mahony, A.G. Richey, W.M. Hennessy. Glossary compiled by R. Atkinson. Includes index. Parallel Gaelic text and English translation, with introduction and notes in English. Half-title: Hiberniae leges et institutiones antiquae; or, Ancient laws and institutes of Ireland.


most with small vignettes: 1, Orbis Veteribus Notis. 2, Orbis Romanae Pars Oxidentalis. 3, Pars Orientalis. 4, Graecae Antiqua. 5, Western Hemisphere. 6, Eastern. 7, Chart of the World on Mercators Projection. 8, Europe. 9, England and Wales. 10, Scotland. 11, Ireland. 12, France in Provinces. 13, France in Departments. 14, Netherlands. 15, Holland. 16 Prussia, 17 Poland, 18 Sweden Denmark Norway, 19 Denmark, 20, Russia in Europe. 21, Germany. 22, Austria. 23, Switzerland. 24, Spain and Portugal. 25, Italy. 26, Turkey in Europe. 27, Asia. 28, Turkey in Asia. 29 Russia in Asia. 30, Persia. 31, Hindoostan. 32, East India Islands &c. 33, China. 34, Africa. 35, Egypt. 36, Palestine. 37, America. 38, North America. 39, United States. 40, West Indies. 41, South America. 42, New South Wales. 43, Van Diemans Land. 44 Ross, Parry, and Franklin's discoveries in the Arctic Circle. 1-18 Consulting Indexes. There are also 5 hand coloured views of various mountain ranges in the world in the text.


Includes a list of subscribers. When published the price to subscribers was 9 shillings; and to non-subscribers 12 shillings.

William S. Dickson (1744-1824) was born in Carnmoney, County Antrim, educated in Glasgow, where he graduated as Doctor of Divinity in 1783. A strong supporter of the Volunteer movement he joined the United Irishmen and was Adjutant-General for County Down in 1798. On the eve of the rebellion he was arrested and later imprisoned in Fort George, Scotland, until 1802. He returned to Ireland and ministered at Keady, County Armagh for thirteen years. He died in poverty in Belfast.


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

John George MacCarthy (1829-1892), Irish land commissioner and author, born at Cork in June 1829, was son of John MacCarthy, of Cork. He was educated at a private school in that city. He was admitted a solicitor in Easter term 1853, and continued to practise in Cork until 1881. From 1874 to 1880 he was M.P. Mallow, while in parliament he devoted particular attention to the Irish land question.


Dr. John Barrett (1753-1821) familiarly known as 'Jacky Barrett' was the son of Daniel Barrett, a poor clergyman of Ballyroan, Queen's County (Laois). He entered Trinity as a Pensioner in 1770, took his degree in 1775 and obtained Fellowship in 1778. He was Vice-Provost for many years, and also Librarian. Many stories are told of his meanness, dirtiness in person and dress, uncouthness and his ignorance of the ways of the world. An eccentric in every sense of the word and a perfect figure for the caricaturist. He was however a Professor of Greek and Oriental languages. He contributed an important service to Biblical criticism by editing the sixth-century version of St. Matthew's Gospel from an ancient Greek manuscript which he found in the College Library. This manuscript commonly known as Codex Z Dublinensis Rescriptus, was printed by the College Printing House in 1801, and was at that time, the most elaborate work which had come from the Press.

After a lifetime of hoarding money he died on 14 November 1821, worth about £80,000. Trustees of his will interpreted his legacies to 'the hungry' and 'the naked' to include near relations who had frequently and in vain implored his charity, and who had received only token bequests in the will.

The present work contains some interesting facts about the dean's college career. Contents includes: An essay on the earlier part of the life of Swift; Pieces ascribed to Swift, Poems, that passed between Dean Swift, Sheridan, &c. taken from The Whimsical Medley and never before printed; Letter from Dr. Swift to the Rector of Armagh; Dr. Parnell to Dr. Swift, on his birth-day, Nov. 30, 1713; Character of Swift: by Mr. Granger; Extracts from Swift's Remarks on Burnet's History of His Own Time., etc.


Original green cloth, titles and pictorial decoration to spine and front cover gilt, plain endpapers. With the dust jacket, priced 25/- net on the front flap. Spine gently rolled, a touch of rubbing to corners, dust jacket with lightly sunned spine, a fine copy. Colour frontispiece and 49 colour plates mounted on plain paper, with captioned tissue guards, black and white illustrations in the text, all by Rackham. Riall
notes there are two different green cloths used for the binding of the trade edition, either smooth or textured. The cloth on this copy is an emerald-green linen-grain cloth, presumably Riall's "textured" variant. The green dust jacket, which repeats the lettering and pictorial designs of the case, has preserved the cloth in notably very bright condition. This edition is an improved revision of the 1906 edition, with a larger page size, an entirely new setting of type, a new coloured frontispiece, and seven full-page black and white drawings not in the earlier edition. The plates are distributed throughout, not gathered at the end as in the 1906 edition. The edition is undated, except for the new frontispiece, which is dated 1912 within the image.
18. **BARRINGTON, Richard M.** The Migration of Birds as observed at Irish Lighthouses and Lightships. Including the Original Reports from 1888-97, now published for the first time, and an analysis of these and of the previously published reports from 1881-87. Together with an appendix giving the measurements of about 1600 wings. Folding map frontispiece. London: Porter, and Dublin: Ponsonby, 1900. pp. xxiv, 667. Red pebbled cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine. Lighthouse with birds circling in gilt on upper cover. Top edge gilt. A fine copy. Exceedingly rare. €1,450

Richard Manliffe Barrington (1849-1915), Irish Naturalist, was born at Fassaroe near Bray. He was a farmer and land valuer. He was educated at Trinity College where he gained an M.A. He wrote reports on the flora of Lough Ree, Lough Erne, Ben Bulben, Tory Island and the Blaskets all published by the Royal Irish Academy but most of his scientific papers are on birds. His collection of bird specimens (wings and legs of birds collected by light-keepers) stored in paper envelopes are conserved in the National Museum of Ireland and the Ulster Museum.

Barrington was one of the leaders of the Royal Irish Academy Rockall expedition of 1896 with Robert Lloyd Praeger and John A. Harvie Brown of Dunipace, a Scottish gentleman naturalist. Barrington was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, a Member of the British Ornithologists' Union, and of the British Association Committee for obtaining Observations on the Migration of Birds at Lighthouses and Lightships formed to study bird migration. A very scarce title of which only 350 copies were printed - an invaluable source of information on bird migration in Ireland.


Sir Jonah Barrington (1760-1834) of Knapton, near Abbeyleix, County Laois, was a judge in the court of Admiralty in Ireland and at one time M.P. for Tuam, Clogher, and Dublin. A steadfast opponent of the Act of Union, he was offered the solicitor-generalship by Lord Clare on condition that he would support such a move. This he vehemently rejected and by so doing put a stop to his professional advancement and deprived himself of a lucrative position. Ironically it is generally believed that he was responsible for winning over some of the opponents of the Union, and it is difficult to reconcile this. Due to some irregularities in the monies paid into his court, and as the result of a commission set up to inquire into same, he was deprived of his office. He moved to France and died at Versailles in 1834.

20. **BARRY, Kevin.** Folded mourning card of Kevin Barry. Oval portrait showing him in a jacket and tie, hands folded, against a blank background. Circa 90 x 125mm (when folded). Legend within ruled border: Kevin Barry / The Boy Martyr of Ireland / Kevin Barry takes his place alongside / Robert Emmet in Ireland’s Hall of Fame. With Cross and Shamrock at top and bottom. Small tear to corner of margin with minute loss. A very rare item. €250

A medical student in Dublin, Kevin Barry was arrested in September 1920 after taking part in an IRA ambush in which three British soldiers were killed. Though ‘just a lad of eighteen summers’, he was sentenced to death and hanged, allegedly after being tortured in an attempt to secure information about his comrades.

THE BIG FELLOW
SIGNED AND DATED BY PIARAS BEASLAI
AND WITH TYPESCRIPT LETTER INITIALLED BY MICHAEL COLLINS


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

The short typescript note is undated, signed with initials 'MÓC', addressed to Diarmuid O'Hegarty at the [Cabinet] Secretariat, listing 'Existing Departments or Offices to be taken over', of which two are given: the Civil Service Commission, then (as now) responsible for appointments in the Civil Service, and the Stationery Office, responsible for Government paperwork and minor publications. Clearly this relates to the very early days of the Free State, in late January 1922, when the Provisional Government was gradually taking charge of the machinery of Government as the British withdrew. Dublin Castle was taken over on 16 January, when Collins made his celebrated reply to a British official who said he was seven minutes late: "We have been waiting seven hundred years; I suppose you can wait seven minutes". Probably the present note dates from the next week or two.

Diarmuid O'Hegarty, or Ó hÉigeartaigh, has been described as 'the civil servant of the Revolution'. From Skibbereen, a 1916 veteran and a close colleague of Collins, he was secretary to the cabinet of the Provisional Government, an IRB executive member and previously clerk of the Dáil.
See items 26, 23 & 24.

A SUPERB COPY


Federman & Fletcher 25.

The author's first published novel. This copy is in the first binding state of smooth green cloth with gilt lettering, and is one of no more than 718 copies thus. Samuel Beckett was one of the truly seminal and influential writers of the 20th century. The Nobel Prize for Literature awarded to him in 1969 symbolized his acceptance by the international community.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


SIGNED BY BECKETT

FIN DE LUXE LIMITED EDITION

This book was published to honour the eightieth birthday of Samuel Beckett. Written by Eoin O'Brien who was assisted by Beckett. The fine de-luxe limited edition illustrated by Robert Ballagh with photography by David Davison, is a truly beautiful book. The end-papers are furze-yellow water-silk depicting the gorse of the Dublin mountains so dear to Beckett's youth. Beckett who was greatly pleased by "this kindly light on other days", signed this special edition, the only time he ever put his signature to a book he had not written.

THE ART OF THE BOOK


The illustrations consist of one original lithographic image in two tones of Samuel Beckett and eight original lithographic drawings in black ink. These have been printed by Pierre Chave at his Atelier in Vence, France. The paper is deckle edged Velin de Rives made by Arjomari, France. Enclosed is the original invoice from the publisher John Calder, dated 4th April, 1989. With full-page frontispiece lithograph in two shades of brown, eight further lithographic drawings in black printed by Pierre Chave.
27. [BELFAST ILLUMINATED ADDRESS] Illuminated Address to William Robert Moorhead, M.A., M.D. on the occasion of his resigning the position of Medical Officer of Benburb Dispensary District, 1885. There are seven hand-painted and illuminated leaves within a sunken panel on thick card, with tissue guards. The calligraphy is of the highest quality from the renowned house of Marcus Ward. The first three leaves contain an extraordinarily beautiful hand-painted title within a framed border decorated with flowers, foliage leaves and scrolls in an assortment of wonderful colours. This is followed by the address and signatures of the Committee. Belfast: Marcus Ward, 1885. Quarto. Bound by Marcus Ward & Co. in full maroon goatskin over bevelled boards, with their name lettered in gilt on the upper turn-in. Cover decorated to a panel design elaborately tooled with a gilt border of repeated floral tools, roses, shamrocks and dots, and triple fillets enclosing a rectangular design with onlays decorated with roses, roundels in the corners with repeated leaves, flowers and powdered with dots, in the centre a sunken oval panel with green onlay border, repeated broken pallets lines and cluster of shamrocks at ends, in the centre his monogram 'WRM' in gilt. Spine divided into five compartments by four gilt raised bands, tooled with solid and broken fillets with a floral tool in the centre; fore-edge and turn-ins gilt with a shamrock tool at corners; gold endbands; watered silk endpapers. All edges gilt. A fine copy. 

€675

A most beautiful and exquisitely illuminated address to Dr. Moorhead who was held in such high esteem that the Dispensary Committee and friends presented him with this address in appreciation of his discharging: "the onerous and responsible duties ... in such a manner as to win the lasting gratitude of the poor under your care. Your sympathy with the sick and afflicted ... your great success as a medical practitioner, your literary tastes ... are fully appreciated".

The firm of Marcus Ward became the leading Irish commercial bookbinders during the second half of the 19th century.


€485
George Benn (1801-1882) was born at Tandragee, County Armagh. During his time as a pupil at Belfast academy and Belfast Academical Institution he wrote a *History of Belfast*, published in 1823. This topic continued to preoccupy him, and in 1877 and 1880 he published two volumes of a new edition, which utilised William Pinkerton's research. He contributed articles to several journals. For a time he was a distiller in Downpatrick, County Down, a later a farmer and distiller on the family estate at Glenravel, Ballymena. He moved to Liverpool, but when iron ore was discovered on the Glenravel estate, he returned home. He and his brother Edward were responsible for the establishment of three hospitals in Belfast: the Samaritan Hospital, the Hospital for Diseases for the Skin, and the Benn Ulster Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. His collection of antiquities was presented to the Ulster Museum.

This important work relates the history of Belfast and its environs from the earliest times to 1810. It is further complemented with biographies of well-known families. Each volume is separately paginated and indexed. It is an indispensable source for the study of the history of this important city.

**SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR**


Charles Bianconi (1786-1875) an Italian who came to this country in 1802 revolutionised the transport system in nineteenth-century Ireland. In the wake of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo (18 June 1815), the demand for horses dropped and Bianconi ('Brian Cooney', as he was known to the locals) seized the opportunity to purchase a horse and jaunting-car for a little under £10.00. The first Bianconi coach ran from Clonmel to Cahir, carrying six passengers at a return fare of 2d. In just over 22 years his fleet consisting of 900 horses and 67 cars was covering 4,244 miles throughout the country.


Bickerdyke, an Englishman (real name Charles Henry Cook), wrote several books about angling, shooting, sailing, beer and photography. His writings are a pleasure to read. And even those who don't like angling will find much of interest in this work. He was a good photographer, and there are reproductions of several of his pictures in the book. He chartered a yacht for his visits to Lough Derg, and spent weeks anchored out, winter and summer, so there is quite a lot of boating in the book. That includes yacht-racing, being icebound in the Scariff River and a gale during which Bickerdyke had to put the boat's iron stove overboard to back the anchors.

His writing also covers the period of boycotts and evictions on the western shore, and he describes, sympathetically, the effects on both landlords and tenants. In the preface he tells us: "and I gather that books of sporting reminiscences appeal most strongly, and bring feelings of delight, tempered maybe with regret, if they contain a whiff of the heather and turf reek, wafted through sunlight by breezes, perhaps brine-laden, to the music of rippling, gurgling streams, roaring rivers, or lake wavelets breaking on the shore".


32. **BOATE, Gerard.** Histoire Naturelle d'Irlande. Contenant une Description tres exacte de sa situation, de sa grandeur, de sa figure, de la nature de ses Montagnes, du ses forests, de ses Bruyeres, de ses Marais & de ses terres labourables. Paris: Chez Robert de Ninville, 1666. 12mo. pp. [viii], 334, [4]. Contemporary full calf, spine and corners professionally rebacked. All edges sprinkled. A very good copy. €1,350
De Búrca Rare Books

Sweeney 467 records the original English edition of 1652 which was dedicated by the publisher Samuel Hartlib to Oliver Cromwell. Sweeney 468.

The first translation into French, by Pierre Briot, of Ireland's Natural History (1652). Gerard Boate (1604-1650), a native of Holland, was educated at the University of Leiden, after settling in London he became physician to Charles I. Ironically, he began to write this very interesting work in 1645, without ever having visited the country. After working on the book for five years, he did eventually get to Ireland where he took up a post as a doctor in a Dublin hospital in 1649. He describes in detail all aspects of the country's natural resources "metalls, mineralls, freestone, marble, sea-coal, turf, and other things that are taken out of the ground", it also outlines its geography, geology, topography and agriculture. We are told that this was published "for the common good of Ireland, and more especially for the benefit of the Adventurers and Planters there", by providing them with information on the island’s basic situation. It was by far the most detailed such record to that date. His brother Arnold, the famous Hebrew scholar, supplied most of the information for the natural history. He was resident in Dublin until the outbreak of the Bloody Rebellion of 1641. Sir William and Sir Richard Parsons also contributed to the work and it was from them that the author obtained much of his information relating to the rocks and minerals of Ireland.


COPAC locates 9 copies. BM copy lacking 1 map.


Written in Irish mainly by Giolla Íosa Mac Firbisigh, assisted by Adam Ó Cuirnín and Murchad Riabach Ó Cuindlis, at Lecan (Castleforbes), County Sligo, under the patronage of the O'Dowds, Chieftains of Hy-Fiachrach. It contains a large amount of genealogical material, especially relating to the families with which the Mac Firbisigh were associated, as well as historical, biblical and hagiographical material. Included are a Dindshenchas, Bansenchas, and versions of Lebor Gabála, Uraicept an nÉces, Cóir Anmann, and Book of Rights.

In 1612 the manuscript was in the hands of Henry Perse, who numbered the leaves, and in 1636 it was seen by Michéal Ó Cléirigh. It was part of Archbishop James Ussher's library and was in Trinity College, Dublin in 1686 but was appropriated by Sir John Fitzgerald during James II's occupation of Dublin in 1698. It was removed to France and through the efforts of General Charles Vallancey the manuscript was presented in 1787 to the Royal Irish Academy by Abbé Kearney, Superior of the Irish College at Paris.

COPAC locates 6 copies only.
Todd tells us "The book was written in the lifetime of Dermot MacMorrough 1110-1171 A.D., and was most probably his property". Eugene O'Curry suggested that the principal scribe was Finn MacGorman, Bishop of Kildare. The Book of Leinster was written about 1160, completed sometime between 1201 and 1224, and is one of the most important extant Middle Irish collections, especially for the period before the Normans came to Ireland in the second half of the 12th century. It contains historical and genealogical poems, mainly on Leinster kings and heroes, mythological and historical accounts of invasions and battles, descriptive prose and verse topographical lists giving the history and etymology of nearly 200 place-names, treatises on bardic and Greek metres, Latin hymns, a version of the hero tale The Cattle Raid of Cooley, and the oldest version of The Tragic Death of the Sons of Usnech (the legend of Deirdre).

See items 35 & 36.

LEABHAR NA H-UIDHRI

37. BOOK OF THE DUN COW. Leabhar na h-Uidhri : A Collection of Pieces, in prose and verse in the Irish Language, compiled and transcribed about A.D.1100, by Moelmuiri MacCeileachair : now for the first time published from the original ms. in the library of the R.I.A., with an account of the manuscript, a description of its contents and an index. Two coloured lithographs, from the original manuscript. Dublin: R.I.A., 1870. Quarto, pp. xxv, [1], 134, 8. Corrigenda slip inserted after p. 134. Quarter green morocco, title in gilt along spine. Edition limited to 200 copies. Minor wear to extremities and corners. A very good copy. €1,250

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 or 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 Céilechuir mac 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 Gearr, as a ransom for a member of that family to
Cathal Og O'Connor, Sligo. Aed 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.

**EXHIBITED AT THE ART LOAN EXHIBITION LONDON 1899**

**THE SECOND ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK PRINTED IN DUBLIN**

COPAC locates 2 copies only, both imperfect. No copy on WorldCat. NLI 1 copy. TCD online copy only. Sweeney 2430. Griffiths p.101. The 1st and only STC 16407Dublin printing bearing this date. Lowndes 1941.

Enclosed is a letter from John Ribton Garstin, dated at Braganstown, Castle Bellingham, 29 September, 1899 in which he states that this is a "unique [copy] Book of Common Prayer with St. Patrick in the Calendar, Dublin, 1637". It would appear from the letter that this book was sent to the Secretary, Art Loan Exhibition, Church Congress, London: "Remember that it is to be insured for £20, as arranged". The only earlier Irish printings of the Book of Common Prayer were those published in 1551 and 1621 and one later than this edition printed in Dublin by John Crook, Printer to the King in 1666, and sold by Samuel Dancer, bookseller in his shop at Castle Street.


Erskine Childers ex-British officer turned Irish revolutionary. Winston Churchill called him "a murderous renegade" ... gun runner extraordinary. The most wanted man of the Irish Civil War. Before being executed by firing party, shook hands with each rifleman in turn: "Come closer, boys, it will be easier for you!". Probably the most extraordinary personality of the fight for Irish freedom.

ESTC T80858.

Robert Boyle (1627-1691), founder member of the Royal Society, was born at Lismore Castle, the son of Richard, first Earl of Cork. One of the greatest natural philosophers and scientists of his age, Boyle did more for science than any other Irishman. His first experiments on the properties of air were published in 1660, and in answer to criticism he enunciated the celebrated 'Boyle's Law' (on the relation between temperature and pressure in a gas). His favourite study was chemistry; and there is hardly a branch of science which does not owe something to his alert and inquiring mind. A deeply religious man, he preached tolerance in an age of bigotry, wrote numerous theological works, including the first religious romance ever written. He spent large sums to propagate the study of the Bible, and was responsible for the publishing of Bedell's *Bible* in Irish.

Volume one has an additional titlepage. All title-pages are printed in red and black and within double lines. Frontispiece portrait of Boyle signed: 'M. Vander Gucht scul'.


44. **BREW, Margaret W.** The Chronicles of Castle Cloyne: or, Pictures of the Munster People. In three volumes. London: Chapman and Hall, 1884. pp. (1) xii, 324 (2) vii, [1], 328 (3) vii, [1], 297. With half-titles. Publisher's green cloth, titled in gilt with shamrock decorations. New endpapers, covers faded. Loosely inserted is a six verse manuscript poem 'Requiem for the Brave' by Margaret W. Brew, being an extract from Duffy's *Hibernian Magazine*, copied in 1919 by James Coleman, FRSAI. Extremely rare. €1,350
Margaret W. Brew (1850-1905), novelist, poet and short story writer was born in County Clare. The Brew family belonged to the landed gentry in that county (who resided at Applevale, Clonkerry, Mullineen, Leadmore House, and at Springmount), but it is unclear to which of these families Margaret belonged. She may be identified with a person of her name who owned a small estate at Lisduff, near Corrofin in 1876. She contributed poetry and stories to the Irish Monthly (Dublin, 1886-91). The novels are described as works that seek social accommodation between religions and classes. She also contributed to Duffy's *Hibernian Magazine*. Given the Catholic themes in the fiction, she probably was a Catholic.

An English reviewer in the Athenaeum wrote that "one could hardly wish for a better Irish story, more touching, more amusing, more redolent of the soil - the hand of the native is manifest throughout in these pictures of Munster folk". Deals with the Great Irish Famine years and gives a detailed description of the local scene in Munster.

Dedicated to Lady Florence Dixie.


46. **BROWNING, Francis H. & GLOVER, W.E.** *Local Registration of Title in Ireland The Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891 and the Rules, Forms and Schedules of the Costs and Fees Thereunder. Also, the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899 and the Rules, Forms, and Schedules of the Costs and Fees Thereunder with Notes together with Introductory Chapters Explanatory of the Practice in the Central and Local Registration of Title Offices and Numerous Precedents.* Dublin: E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton Street, 1901. pp. xi, [1], 368. Green cloth, title in gilt on spine. A fine copy.

48. **BURTON, Richard.** The History of The Kingdom of Ireland; being an account of all the battles, sieges, and other considerable transactions, both civil and military, during the late wars there, till the entire reduction of that country, by the Victorious Arms of our most gracious Sovereign, King William. To which is prefixed, a brief relation of the ancient inhabitants and the First Conquest of that nation, by Henry II, and of all the remarkable Passages in the Reign of every King to this time; particularly of the Horrid Rebellion and Massacres in 1641, with the Popish and arbitrary Designs that were carried on there in the late Reigns. A new edition, with wood-cut portraits. Westminster: Printed for Machell Stace, No. 5, Middle Scotland Yard, By W. Smith & Co. 6, King Street, Seven Dials, 1811. Small quarto. pp. [iv], 145. Title printed in red and black. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, with matching new spine, title in gilt on red morocco label. Tear to inner gutter of four leaves, not affecting text. Very good. Rare. €265

Richard (Robert?) Burton was the pseudonym of Nathaniel Crouch (c.1640-1725?), an English publisher, bookseller and writer. Crouch's writings, focussed on history and divinity, sought to present simplified versions of important works to people who otherwise would never have read them. As he was not a historian and he generally compiled his histories from other printed sources, his works were prone to inaccuracies. However, he published extensively and cheaply for a growing literary market among the less educated social groups in England. Each book sold for just one shilling at that time. His publications were very popular resulting in him becoming a very prosperous author. His history of *The Kingdom of Ireland* (1693) offers an example of what would have been a popular account of Irish history among the less educated social group of the late seventeenth century. Illustrated with wood-cut portraits of: King William III, George, Duke of Clarence, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Sir Henry Sidney, [Hugh O'Neill] Earl of Tyrone, King James I, Lord Inchiquin, Sir Henry Benet (Earl of Arlington), Father Peters (or Petre), The Infant Prince of Wales, Colonel Sarsfield, Rev. Dr. Walker, The Duke of Schomberg, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, George, Prince of Denmark, The Duke of Ormonde, General Ginkel, and Major-General Talmash.


50. **BYRON, George Noel Gordon, Baron.** The Giaour, a fragment of a Turkish Tale. London: Printed by T. Davison, for John Murray, 1813. First edition, first issue. pp. [5], 41, [1]. With half-title. Later half crushed green levant morocco over marbled boards, spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title and author in gilt on burgundy morocco labels in the second and third, the remainder lavishly tooled in gilt; fore-edges rules in gilt; wide turn-ins lavishly tooled in gilt; dark green endpapers. Light foxing to front and rear free endpapers. A very good copy. €485


Randolph p.68; Wise I.125.

The first edition of Beppo is scarce; only 500 copies printed.

54. **BYRON, George Noel Gordon, Baron.** Mazeppa. London: John Murray, 1819. First edition, later issue. pp. [4], [4], 6-69, [1], with terminal leaf of adverts. Later full calf, spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title and author in gilt on burgundy morocco labels in the second and third, the remainder lavishly tooled in gilt; fore-edges rules in gilt; wide turn-ins lavishly tooled in gilt; burgundy endpapers. All edges gilt. A fine copy. €385


COPAC locates 5 copies only.


Campbell's contributions include: Man of Sorrows; Malaga Cathedral, Christmas; Nude (Paris); Nile Monitor. Armstrong's: Hornbill; Twin Bays, Connemara; My Studio; Still Life with Mandolin.


ESTC S124236 with 9 locations. Sweeney 840.

First edition of all three works. One of the major accomplishments of the antiquary and historian Sir James Ware was his editing of this volume which starts with the first printing of Edmund Spenser's work that in his lifetime had circulated widely in manuscript. Of the nineteen scribal copies to survive, all save one are to be found in institutional libraries. Spenser lived in Ireland for nearly twenty years from his appointment as secretary to Lord Grey de Wilton in 1580. He wrote this when on a visit to London in the summer of 1596. Cast in the form of a dialogue to give it literary structure, it offers a valuable contemporary picture with not only the native Irish in revolt under Hugh O'Neill and Hugh O'Donnell but also the corruption and incompetence of English officials coming under attack. The later part is given over to Spenser's ideas for completing the conquest of Ireland and for reformation of laws, institutions and religion.

Edmund Campion was the outstanding scholar of his generation at Oxford and his decision to convert to Catholicism and join the Jesuits was one of the major coups of the Counter Reformation. He came to Ireland in 1569 and spent two years here during which time he wrote this History which he dedicated to the Earl of Leicester. He drew much of his information both from discussions with and research carried on in the library of James Stanihurst, recorder of Dublin. The final paragraph deals with the departure of the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney on March 25th, 1571. Campion afterwards went to the Continent to pursue his studies at Douai, Rome and Prague, being ordained in 1578. He returned to England on a Jesuit mission in 1580, but the following year was arrested, put to the torture and finally executed in the Tower of London on December 1st, 1581.

Meredith Hanmer (died 1604) came to Ireland in 1591 and lived out the remainder of his days here holding a variety of benefices including that of chancellor of Kilkenny. His history commences thus:
“Three hundred yeeres after the Flood, one Bartholanus the sonne of Sera, with his three sonnes, Languinus, Salanus, and Ruthurgus, and their wives of the posterity of Japhet, are said to have arrived in this Island. This opinion followeth Giraldus Cambrensis, and with him followeth Polychronicon; and myself, not meaning to swarve from the common opinion, thought good to acquaint the posterity therewith”. He concludes with the death in 1286 of Jeffery, Bishop of Ossorie and the continuation thereof up to 1421 is drawn from the chronicles of Henry of Marlborough, Vicar of Balscaddan and Donabate in County Dublin in the early years of the 15th century.

From a literary point of view the most important work is Spenser’s *A View of the present state of Ireland*. It was certainly written in 1596, though never printed till 1633. In it Spenser is speaking chiefly, but not exclusively, as a civil servant and supporter of Lord Grey “... The prose, despite a few vivid phrases, is drab ... yet his essay will always have a certain interest not only for historians but for students of Spenser's poetry ... He loves Ireland strongly, in his own way, pronouncing Ulster 'a most bewtifull and sweete countrie as any is under heaven'. And he gives free rein to those antiquarian interests so characteristic of his age” - C.S. Lewis.

“Harper printed the Hanmer section” - STC. "The chronicle of Ireland: collected by Meredith Hanmer” has caption title. The titlepages have architectonic borders.

58. [CANDID OBSERVER] Biographical Anecdotes, of the Founders of the late Irish Rebellion, including Memoirs of the Most Conspicuous Persons Concerned in that Foul and Sanguinary Conspiracy, among whom are those of Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald, Theobald Wolfe Tone, Esq. Arthur O’Connor, Esq., Rev. William Jackson, Sir Edward Wm. Crosbie, Bart., Cornelius Grogan, Esq., B. Bagnall Harvey, Esq., Henry and John Sheares, Esqrs., James Napper Tandy, Esq., Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq., Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq., Doctor Esmond, Mr. Matthew Dowling, Mr. Thomas Bacon, Mr. Miles Duigenan, Mr. Oliver Bond, John Sweetman, Esq. &c &c &c Impartially Written by a Candid Observer. London: Published by John Crenan, No. 2, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, August 5, 1799. pp. viii, 75. Modern marbled wrappers. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €475

ESTC T85323. COPAC locates 4 copies only. No printed copy located on WorldCat.

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


COPAC locates 5 copies only. WorldCat 4.

James Touchet, 3rd Earl of Castlehaven, was born in the early part of the 17th century. His father, the 2nd Earl, was beheaded on Tower Hill, 14th May 1631. James was restored to the title and estates in 1634. Returning from Rome in 1638 he attended Charles I in his campaign against the Scots, and afterwards served in the Low Countries. Early in the war of 1641-1652 he was held prisoner and confined in Dublin. Managing to escape, he travelled through Wicklow and Kilkenny, where he was warmly received by the Supreme Council. In October, 1642, he was entrusted with a military command.

The history of James Touchet's life for the next few years is a recital of petty skirmishes, battles, and retreats, the reduction of castles, and misunderstandings with his fellow generals. He was bitterly opposed to the Nuncio, and favoured the peace of 1646. Later he was appointed Master of the Horse by Ormond. Upon the subjugation of the country by Cromwell he again withdrew to France and after the Restoration, he was, by special Act of Parliament, restored to his dignities. He spent the remainder of his life at his mansion in the county of Tipperary, where he died in 1684.

"Historical notices of the author's family and life" signed: P. Lynch, Secretary Gaelic Society Dublin / No. 16, Great Ship-Street, April 14, 1815.

61. CASTLEREAGH, Lord. The Speech of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, upon delivering to the House of Commons of Ireland, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Message on the Subject of an Incorporating Union with Great Britain, With The Resolutions; Containing the Terms on which it is proposed to carry that Measure into Effect. February 5, 1800. Dublin: Printed by J. Rea, 57, Exchequer-Street, 1800. pp. 55. Modern brown wrappers. A very good copy. Scarce. €175

This edition (printed by J. Rea) not listed in Copac lists. Not in Bradshaw or Gilbert.

Castlereagh, although early on in his career a supporter of the ideas of the United Irishmen, when he became Chief-Secretary for Ireland in 1799, he was instrumental in corruptly bringing the Act of Union through the Irish Parliament the following year. Through bribery and corruption in granting sinecures and titles on an unprecedented scale, he turned the narrow majority against Union (111 - 106 in January 1799) into a sizeable majority in favour (158 - 115 on 6 February 1800). By his actions he had sown the seed for future conflict. He died tragically in 1822.


Goldsmiths'-Kress 8726. OCLC 23611578. COPAC locates 5 copies only.


Theobald Bourke was the son of the famous sea-captain Granuaile and her husband Richard an Iarainn who was descended from the Bourkes of Castlebar. He got his cognomen Teabóid na Long or Theobald of the Ships because he was born on board one of his mother's ships. As a young man he would have seen the disestablishment of the Gaelic order in County Mayo and in particular the outlawing of the MacWilliamship, that is the chieftaincy of the Mayo Bourkes. This work is an invaluable account not
only of the history of one of the most powerful families in Mayo, but of the final chapter of Gaelic Ireland, culminating in defeat at Kinsale, where Theobald was knighted. He was married to Maud, daughter of Charles O'Connor Sligo. They resided at Castle Bourke and had estates comprising 54,000 acres in six baronies of County Mayo.


A rather biased view of a Scottish solution to Ireland's problems: "Nothing that I have proposed will cause any pecuniary loss, or real injustice of any kind, to any Roman Catholic. And on the other hand, removing him to America will not only improve his worldly prospects, if he is honest and industrious, but will do him a great moral service, by placing him in a new moral atmosphere, to make a new start under a Government whose faults are indeed many and great". The folding linen-backed maps depict: The Distribution of Protestant and Roman Catholics; Map to show Proposed New Divisions.


COPAC records ten copies (one in Ireland).

This copy with the engraved bookplate of Daniel Augustus Beaufort LL.D. and a manuscript inscription, '1841 from Boles Reeves / to / his son the Revd. William Reeves'. A significant association copy linking two major 18th/19th century scholars.

Daniel Beaufort (1739-1821), born in London to a Huguenot family, moved to Dublin as a child when his father became chaplain to the Viceroy. He became rector of Navan in 1765 and was a cartographer, publishing a well-known map and Memoir of Ireland (1792). Sir Francis Beaufort, hydrographer and Admiral, was his son, who gave his name to the 'Beaufort Scale' of wind force; a daughter wrote on Irish architecture, and another married Richard Lovell Edgeworth.

William Reeves (1815-92) won a Hebrew prize at TCD (hence perhaps this gift). He graduated in medicine.
wishing to serve the poor, and became a clergyman and a distinguished antiquary, publishing many learned articles. He was keeper of Armagh public library, and later became Bishop of Down and Connor. His father Boles Reeves was a Cork solicitor.


68. COLLINS, Arthur. The Peerage of England; Containing A Genealogical and Historical Account of all the Peers of that Kingdom, Now existing, either by Tenure, Summons, or Creation: Their Descents and Collateral Lines: Their Births, Marriages, and Issue: Famous Actions both in War and Peace: Religious and Charitable Donations: Deaths, Places of Burial, Monuments, Epitaphs: And many valuable Memoirs never before printed. Also Their Paternal Coats of Arms, Crests, Supporters and Mottoes, Curiously engraved on Copper-Plates. Collected from Records, Old Wills, Authentic Manuscripts, our most approved Historians, and other Authorities, which are cited. The Fourth Edition, carefully Corrected, and continued to the present Time. Seven volumes. London: Printed for H. Woodfall, J. Beecroft, W. Strahan et al., 1768. Full calf, title in gilt on red morocco labels. Armorial bookplate of George Rous Keogh on front pastedowns. Light bumping to some corners. A very good set. €575

This was the first edition to be published after the death of Collins (1681/2-1760); the first edition had been published in 1709. Later editions benefited from the earlier work of Sir William Dugdale, whose Baronage of England had been published in 1675. At some stage, Collins also acquired a manuscript of Dugdale's work, which had been owned by Gregory King, Lancaster herald, with his own notes. Collins' work became the basis for Sir Egerton Brydges' edition of the peerage published in 1812; and finally, of course, for Cockayne's "monumental" Complete Peerage (1887-1898).

69. [COLLINS, Michael & OTHERS] A very good small Republican autograph book including some 50 signatures, many of them signed in Dublin in September 1921 and January 1922. Michael Collins signs on 10 September in Irish, as 'Mícheál Ó Coileáin', a clear bold signature in ink. Other signatures dated on or around the same day include Áine b[ean] É. Ceann [widow of the Treaty signatory], 8.9.21, Hanna S[hee]hy [Skeffington, Séan Mac Entee [same page]; Eoin Mac Néill; Harry Boland, Sept. 9th, Mansion House, Dublin; Seoirse Gabhanach Uí Dhubahthaigh [Gavan Duffy]; Frank Carty T.D.; Aine Ní Rathghaille [sister of Michael] 10.9.21; Margaret Pearse [sister of Padraic] Sept. 10th 1921; Eamon de Valera, undated; Deasumunhan Mac Gearailt [Desmond FitzGerald]; Diarmaid Ó hÉigeartaigh [clerk of the Dail], 13.9.21; then a second group including E.S. Ó Dúgáin [Duggan, a Treaty signatory] 3.1.22; Árt Ó Griobhtha, Arthur Griffith [signed in both languages] 3.1.22; Sean MacEoin, Commdt. General, O/C 1st
Mid[lands] Div., 3.1.22; Joe McGuinness, Longford, 3.1.22; Seaghán Mac Suibhne, 3rd Western Div. 1921/22; Pádraic Ó Máille, Conamara, Jeremiah Mee, Galway; Micheal Ó Cnaimim [Michael Nevin], Mayor of Sligo, 1922; Ted Kilgannon, Dromore West - Rath Camp, 1921 - Hare Park, 1923; Eugene Gilbride, Grange Sligo - Dartmoor, 1921-1922, and others including a number signing at Hare Park Internment Camp, 1923-4; also, at the end, what may be the signature of Archbishop Mannix. There is also a second de Valera signature, in red ink, dated much later, 2.III.25.

It seems likely that the first group of signatures was obtained at an event in Dublin, probably in the Mansion House, in the second week of September 1922. The Dail was not in session at this time, but there may have been another Republican meeting or function, perhaps on welfare matters (many of those who signed in September, including Collins, were associated with the White Cross). The January 1922 signatures probably were obtained during the later stages of the Treaty debate (the vote was on 7 January).

Apart from Collins, Griffith and De Valera, the most influential of the signatories is probably Diarmuid Ó hÉigeartaigh, from Skibbereen in Cork, a 1916 veteran, later clerk of the Dail and largely responsible for its smooth running in the midst of a war. He was a member of the reorganised IRB supreme council with Collins, and succeeded Collins as the IRA's Director of Organisation. He was secretary to the Treaty delegation, secretary to the cabinet of the Provisional Government, and later secretary to the Free State Executive Council. Lord Longford describes him as 'the civil servant of the revolution'. Apart from official documents, his signature is uncommon. All signatures are in a small reversed calf autograph book, apparently compiled by Nuala Bean Ua hÉigeartaigh. 95 x 63mm., with yapp edges, all edges gilt, internal hinges partly cracked but generally in excellent condition.

An extensive and valuable collection of signatures, indicating good connections and broad political sympathies on the part of the compiler, and thoroughly documenting the crucial period before and after the formation of the State. It is very unusual to find Collins and De Valera in the same book, although here (as in life) they are not on the same page.


A concise and comprehensive account of the Order of Friars Minor in Ireland down through the centuries.

Arguing against sectional craft unions, and in favour of 'one big union'.


The author, a distinguished Irish journalist and historian in writing this book had hundreds of interviews with the men and women connected with the I.R.A. A carefully researched account of 'the movement', its origins and campaigns.


74. **CORK AND ORREY, Countess. Edited by.** The Orrery Papers. Two volumes. London: Duckworth, 1903. First edition. pp. (1) xx, 321 (2) viii, 331. Light blue cloth with gilt ruled borders and the Orrery family coat of arms blocked in gilt on both covers, titled in gilt on spines. Occasional light scattered spotting to endpapers, inoffensive small waterstain to upper cover of volume two. Top edges gilt. A very good set. €95

75. **[CORK BURNING]** Who Burnt Cork City? An Investigation on the Spot. With full proofs. Folding map of Centre of Cork City depicting the area devastated by the fire. Dublin: Published by The Irish Labour Party & Trade Union Congress, January 1921. pp. 68. Illustrated wrappers, staples rusty. A very good copy of a very rare item. €150

During the War of Independence, Cork was one of the main centres of IRA activity. On 11 December 1920 a soldier was killed in an attack on British forces at Dillon's Cross, on the northside of the city.
Later that day Black and Tans opened fire on a group of civilians near the corner of Summerhill North and what is now MacCurtain Street.

Charles Schulze, a member of the RIC Auxiliaries and a former British Army Captain in the Dorsetshire Regiment during World War I, organised a group of Auxiliaries to deliberately set alight numerous buildings in Cork City. At 10 pm that night fire engines responding to reports of a fire at Dillon's Cross encountered a fire in a department store on Saint Patrick's Street. Several other fires had been lit in the vicinity, and the fire service was unable to control the conflagrations. By the next morning numerous buildings on Saint Patrick's Street were completely destroyed by fires that had been set in buildings along its east and south sides. The City Hall and the Carnegie Library were also completely destroyed by fire, resulting in the loss of many of the city's public records. Over five acres of the city were destroyed and an estimated £20 million worth of damage was done.

Also that night two IRA men were killed in their beds by the Auxiliaries.


DUBLIN CATHOLIC PRINTINGS


Coyne, Richard (1776/7-1856), printer and bookseller, was first in business in 1808 at 154 Capel Street, Dublin. He was in 16 Parliament Street from 1813 until 1821 when he took over the business of Hugh Fitzpatrick at 4 Capel Street and from the following year he was described as 'printer and bookseller to the College of Maynooth' (a position previously held by Fitzpatrick). His many productions included religious tracts, reprints of the Rheims Bible, a cheap breviary for Maynooth.
students (1827), a new edition of Pierre Dens' Theologia ad usum seminariorum (8 vols, 1832) and the annual Ordo recitandi divinii (1830–57). Coyne was no mere tradesman. He dined with the Catholic bishops at Maynooth and was a confidant of James Doyle of Kildare and Leighlin (who stayed with him in Dublin) whom he several times visited at Carlow and whose pamphlets he published between 1823 and 1831. He encouraged and aided one Catholic priest, Thomas Maguire, in a famous public debate with a protestant clergyman, Richard Pope, on matters of theological controversy. It took place in Dublin from 19 to 25 April 1827 and Coyne published its proceedings in a substantial volume that had large sales. Richard Coyne's interest in politics may be judged from the fact that in the early 1820s he allowed meetings of the Catholic Association to be held on his premises. He died in 1856 aged seventy-nine. With his wife Honora O'Brien, he had an only son, Henry, who was called to the Irish bar in 1826. A later wife, Catherine, continued his business after his death and died in 1863.

MAURICE CRAIG'S COPY

79. CRABBE, George. The Works of the Rev. George Crabbe. In five volumes. London: John Murray, Albemarle-Street 1823. Publisher's grey boards, title on printed label on spines. Label of B. O'Brien, Bookseller & Stationer, George's Street, Limerick on upper boards of all volumes. Stamp of Chamber of Commerce on titlepages. Maurice Craig's copy with his bookplate on front pastedown and signature dated April, 1943, on front endpaper of all volumes. Letter from TCD to Maurice, dated 30th November, 1972 arranging a date for lecture loosely inserted. No engravings present. A very good set. €375

George Crabbe (1754-1832) English poet, surgeon, and clergyman. He is best known for his early use of the realistic narrative form and his descriptions of middle and working-class life and people.

In the 1770s, Crabbe began his career as a doctor's apprentice, later becoming a surgeon. In 1780, he travelled to London to make a living as a poet. After encountering serious financial difficulty and being unable to have his work published, he wrote to the statesman and author Edmund Burke for assistance. Burke was impressed enough by Crabbe's poems to promise to help him in any way he could. The two became close friends and Burke helped Crabbe greatly both in his literary career and in building a role within the church. Burke introduced Crabbe to the literary and artistic society of London, including Sir Joshua Reynolds and Samuel Johnson, who read The Village before its publication and made some minor changes. Burke secured Crabbe the important position of Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland. Crabbe served as a clergyman in various capacities for the rest of his life, with Burke's continued help in securing these positions. He developed friendships with many of the great literary men of his day, including Sir Walter Scott, whom he visited in Edinburgh, and William Wordsworth and some of his fellow Lake Poets, who frequently visited Crabbe as his guests. Lord Byron described him as "nature's sternest painter, yet the best." Crabbe's poetry was predominantly in the form of heroic couplets, and has been described as unsentimental in its depiction of provincial life and society. The modern critic Frank Whitehead wrote that "Crabbe, in his verse tales in particular, is an important - indeed, a major - poet whose work has been and still is seriously undervalued."

An excellent work by Ireland's leading expert in this field. The book deals at length with those 17th, 18th and early 19th-century houses of the middle size - neither the seats of the mighty, nor the simple vernacular buildings of the rural tradition. Stylistically and culturally these houses are extraordinarily interesting.

**SIGNED LIMITED EDITION OF 50 COPIES ONLY**


A fine limited edition set in Monotype hot-metal in 12 and 14pt Plantin by Con Devlin at the National Print Museum and printed letterpress by Sean Sills at NCAD on Zerkall mould-made 210gsm paper.

Maurice Craig (1919-2011) was born in Belfast and was educated at Castle Park, Dalkey and Shrewsbury School before going on to Magdalene College, Cambridge and Trinity College, Dublin. He has written on subjects as diverse as Irish bookbindings, biography, poetry, and topography, but it is for his books on architectural subjects that he was best known. His seminal *Dublin 1660 - 1860* appeared in 1952 and was followed by further ground-breaking works including *Classic Irish Houses of the Middle Size* and *The Architecture of Ireland from the Earliest Times to 1880*.

82. CRAIG, Michael. The Four Courts Dublin. A Print produced by the Law School Trinity College Dublin, Trinity Trust, and the Irish Architectural Archive, 1985. 400 x 353mm. €175

The Four Court designed in 1785 by James Gandon, is one of the finest courts of law in Europe. This great riverside building was started by the architect Thomas Cooley in 1776. Cooley's plan had been for an office for public records, and it was this uncompleted building which Gandon inherited on Cooley's death in 1784. Designs to rebuild the King's Inns as part of the scheme were abandoned in favour of including a building for the four courts of Exchequer, King's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas, then accommodated beside Christ Church cathedral.

Gandon's building, his tribute to Christopher Wren, to the Roman Pantheon and to contemporary French neo-classicism, having been damaged by explosion in 1922, was restored as one of the most spectacular buildings of late eighteenth-century Dublin.

Revered in song and in story 'The Famous Chieftain Holt' (Joseph Holt, 1756-1826), was born at Ballydaniel, Castlemacadam, County Wicklow in 1756, of Protestant parents, descended from Cromwellian planters, a substantial farmer, overseer of public works and barony constable. Having incurred the wrath of his landlord, who labelled him a United Irishman, Holt's house was burnt down by the Yeomen in 1798. He took to the mountains around Glendalough with a band of rebels whose numbers increased daily. In June of the same year he moved towards Wexford, joined up with Edward Roche and his Wexford insurgents and led attacks on Hacketstown and Carnew. In a daring skirmish at Ballyellis, Holt obtained a famous victory, which further added to his fame. Dissatisfied with Roche he returned to the fastnesses of Glendalough where before long it was estimated he had under him thirteen thousand Irishmen. Holt and his men managed to hold out for more than three months among the Wicklow hills, engaging, evading and defying the forces of the Crown. A lass of the O'Toole clan, whom he called Moving Magazine, was one of his ablest followers. She is reputed to have wielded a sledge-hammer better than any man. He surrendered to Lord Powerscourt in November 1798 and like many of his fellow-countrymen got free passage to Botany Bay. In his Memoirs Holt strenuously denied passages in Castlereagh's Correspondence which stated he gave much information. The voluminous memoirs, written in 1818 at Holt's dictation were carefully edited by Crofton Croker in two volumes, in 1838, and are on the whole accurate. They are an invaluable contribution to the history of Ireland, especially during the 1798 rebellion. In the second volume there is an excellent account of his transportation to New South Wales, success in the colony, being shipwrecked on Eagle Island in the Falklands on his return journey to Ireland, etc.

84. CROTTY, Rev. B. A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Bexley, in reply to the Charges against the College of Maynooth, contained in His Lordship's "Address to the Freeholders of the County of Kent". Dublin: Richard Coyne, Capel-Street, Printer and Bookseller to the College of Maynooth, and Publisher to the R.C. Bishops of Ireland, 1829. pp. 44. Modern wrappers. Repair to titlepage. A very good copy.

COPAC locates 6 copies.

Bartholomew Crotty (1769-1846), College head and Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, was born at Clonakilty, County Cork, son of a prosperous weaver; nothing else is known of his family. He was educated locally and at a classical school at Glanworth, County Cork, from which, aged sixteen, he went to the Irish College at Lisbon. He was a student there until 1791, when he was ordained priest and made professor of philosophy. In 1801 he became Rector. One of the difficulties he faced was the paucity of the income of the college; another was the French occupation of Lisbon between 1806 and 1808. Crotty successfully resisted Napoleon's financial inducements to move, with his students, to the Irish College in Paris. His friendly relationship with another Irishman, Arthur Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, who commanded the British forces in the Iberian peninsula, was later to prove valuable. After the death in February 1810 of the Rev. Michael Harrington, Master of the Redington Academy, Cobh, County Cork, the Irish Catholic bishops (perhaps intending to turn the academy into a diocesan college) asked Crotty to take it over. He agreed and returned to Ireland in 1811. It seems, however, that the academy was not revived. Another false start was his appointment, in the summer of 1813, as parish priest of Clonakilty.

On 13 November 1813 he was appointed President of Maynooth College. A strict disciplinarian (unlike his predecessors), he was to prove the most effective head of the 'Royal College of St Patrick' since its establishment by Act of Parliament in 1795. When, in the 1820s, Protestants questioned the loyalty of its staff and students, he asked the Lord Lieutenant for it to be included in the scope of the Irish educational inquiry commissioners, and gave evidence himself in October and November 1826. Their report was inconclusive and the criticisms continued. Having been publicly reproached by Daniel O'Connell for his failure to respond, Crotty eventually wrote this public defence of Maynooth 'A letter to the Right Hon. Lord Bexley' in 1829.

"Newspapers, Pamphlets and Reviews, have teamed with the contributions of every venal scribe, and afforded an easy access to accumulated calumny ... Maynooth College is a royal institution, subject by law to the special inspection and control of his Majesty's government".

In March 1833 he was appointed Bishop of Cloyne and Ross. Consecration, at Maynooth, followed on 11 June. In his diocese, despite ill health, he promoted religious orders and revitalised liturgical practices. Though he admired O'Connell, he did not share his enthusiasm for Repeal or for temperance. Bartholomew Crotty died in 1846 at his residence at Cobh and was buried in the convent chapel at Midleton. He left his library to Maynooth College.

Promotional booklet for the Cunard Line's 'grand trio' the Acquitania, Mauretania and Lusitania, with numerous illustrations. Widely considered one of the most attractive ships of her time, Aquitania earned the nickname "Ship Beautiful". In her 36 years of service, Aquitania survived military duty in both world wars and was returned to passenger service after each. Aquitania's record for the longest service career of any 20th-century express liner stood until 2004 when Queen Elizabeth 2 became the longest serving Cunard vessel.

On May 7, 1915, less than a year after World War I (1914-18) erupted across Europe, a German U-boat torpedoed and sank the RMS Lusitania, a British ocean liner en route from New York to Liverpool, approximately 14 miles off the coast of Old Head of Kinsale. Of the 1,900 passengers and crew members on board, more than 1,100 perished. Nearly two years would pass before the United States formally entered World War I, but the sinking of the Lusitania played a significant role in turning public opinion against Germany, both in the United States and abroad.


SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR


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


90. DAVIES, John. A Discouerie of the State of Ireland : with the true Causes why that Kingdom was neuer entirely Subdued, nor brought vnder Obedience of the Crowne of England, vntill the Beginning of his Maisties most happie Raigne. [London]: Printed [by William Jaggard] for Iohn Iaggard, dwelling within Temple Bar, at the signe of the Hand and Star, 1613. pp. [6], 186, 189-287, [1]. Full vellum, title in ink on paper label on spine. Traces of old water staining. Signature of Robert Chambers - Inner Temple, 1766 on titlepage. Annotations on title and final leaf. Wear to 'A' leaf and front blank with minor loss. A good copy. €875

ESTC S109375. Sweeney 1320 identifies the first London edition. There were two later Dublin editions, 1664 and 1666.

This is a superb analysis in which Davies points out the various problems which had delayed the conquest. Sir John Davies (1569-1626), political writer and historian, was born in Wiltshire and educated at Winchester and Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1595 but was disbarred in 1598 for beating a fellow-student in the public hall. He was author of a well-known poem Nosce Teipsum, and other writings flattering to the vanity of Queen Elizabeth, which restored him to favour. He was an active member of the English Parliament of 1601, and James I, in testimony of his admiration of Nosce Teipsum, appointed him Solicitor-General of Ireland in 1603, and Attorney General in 1606, in which capacity he was one of the first judges who administered the English law in Ulster. He spent his leisure in studying the history and institutions of Ireland, and thereby acquired the knowledge of the country and interest in her affairs that distinguish his writings. The conclusion he arrives at in the present work are: "First, the armies for the most part are too weak for a conquest; secondly, when they were of competent strength they were too soon broken up and dissolved; thirdly, they were ill paid; and fourthly, they were ill governed, which is always the consequent of ill-payment … The clock of the civil government is now well set; the strings of the Irish harp … are all in tune, and make a good harmony in the commonwealth; so we may well conceive a hope that Ireland … will from henceforth prove a land of peace and concord". It affords the most candid, graphic, and able summary of the vicissitudes of Ireland at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was speaker of the Irish Parliament of 1615 that repealed the Statute of Kilkenny. He died in London in 1626 shortly after being appointed Lord Chief Justice of England. Allibone says "In versatility of talent, brilliancy of imagination, political wisdom, and literary taste, few Englishmen have equalled Sir John Davies."

On A3r: "Dedicated to the King, by his Maiesties Atturney Generall, of Ireland", i.e. Sir John Davies. Printer's name from STC. The first leaf is blank except for signature-mark "A". A reissue of "A discoverie of the true causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued", with new title page. Our copy is a variant, the last page is blank.


This book explores an important phase of modern Irish history, at the turning of the last century during which new concepts and ideas of Irish nationalism became blended in the Sinn Féin movement of which the primary voice was that of Arthur Griffith. He was undoubtedly a major, and arguably the greatest intellectual force behind the revolution.

**SIGNED BY MICHAEL DAVITT**


The 'Special Commission' before which Davitt's speech was delivered, was created in 1888 "to inquire into the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons" by The
De Búrca Rare Books

*Times* newspaper for alleged libellous references in leading articles and letters under the name "Parnellism and Crime". Michael Davitt delivered a speech which occupied the sittings of the Commission from the 24th to the 31st of October, 1889.

**EDITION LIMITED TO 75 COPIES ONLY**


**WATERFORD'S FIGHTING STORY**


**LIMITED TO 100 COPIES ONLY**


De Búrca 148.
Gaetano de Gennaro, an Italian artist, worked for many years in Ireland where his paintings were highly regarded and he became widely identified as an Irish artist. The subject matter is mainly of the islanders of Inishere; portraits of Douglas Hyde, Sean Keating, Jack B. Yeats, Jerome Connor, Liam Gogan, and also some Negro and East Indian subjects.


98. DE TURÉNNE, Marechal. A Relation or Journal: of the Campaigns of the Marechal de Turenne, in the years one thousand six hundred seventy four, and one thousand six hundred seventy five; ’till the Time of his Death. Done from the French, by an Officer of the Army. Dublin: Printed for Philip Crampton, at Addison’s Head opposite the Horse-Guard, in Dame-Street, 1732. 16mo. pp. [viii], 131, 1 (List from Philip Crampton). Contemporary full panelled calf, title in gilt on recent red morocco label; inner panel stained black. With a list of subscribers. Wanting portrait and errata. A superb copy. Rare. €375

ESTC T208209.

Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de Turenne, often called simply Turenne (1611-1675) was one of the most celebrated war heroes of French history in its pre-Napoleonic era. Of noble birth, Turenne rejected much of the trappings of his station in life for the hardships of the battlefield. His courage under fire and the loyalty he inspired among his troops, helped France in several decisive military engagements during the era of Louis XIV. He achieved military fame and became a Marshal of France. He was one of only six marshals who have been made Marshal General of France.


100. DICKENS, Charles. Oliver Twist. Illustrated by George Cruickshank. Three volumes. London: Richard Bentley, 1839. Second edition. pp. (1) [4], 331, + advertisement, (2) [4], 307, (3) [4], 315. With half titles. Original ribbed reddish-brown cloth, with blind-stamped arabesque pattern to covers. Spines professionally rebacked preserving original backstrip. Signature of George Taaffe on front endpapers. Light fading to spine and very faint foxing to prelims of volume one only. A very good set. €650

*Oliver Twist,* is the second novel by Charles Dickens, and was first published as a serial 1837-39. The story is of the orphan Oliver Twist, who starts his life in a workhouse and is then sold into apprenticeship with an undertaker. He escapes from there and travels to London, where he meets the Artful Dodger, a member of a gang of juvenile pickpockets led by the elderly criminal Fagin. *Oliver Twist* is notable for its unromantic portrayal by Dickens of criminals and their sordid lives, as well as for exposing the cruel treatment of the many orphans in London in the mid-nineteenth century.


In this authoritative work the author of the *Life of Michael Dwyer* completes his account of events in Wexford during the Rebellion of
1798. His research over a long period has disclosed valuable unpublished material and this has provided the key to an understanding of much which has hitherto been obscure. The author has been concerned, not only to detail the actual events of that evocative time but to describe without bias, sectarian or otherwise, the historical background and the motives which impelled the combatants on both sides to act as they did.


A FIRST ON THE IRISH HORSE


COPAC locates the Cambridge copy only. Adams, D644.

Dionysius Periegetes (ΔιονύıιοȢ ὁ ΠεȡιηγηȢȢ, literally Dionysius the Voyager or Traveller, often Latinized to Dionysius Periegeta) was the author of a description of the then-known world in Greek hexameter verse. He is believed to have been from Alexandria and to have lived around the time of Hadrian, though some date his lifetime as late as the end of the third century.

The work enjoyed popularity in ancient times as a schoolbook. It was translated into Latin by Rufus Festus Avienus, and by the grammarian Priscian.

In translation, it has to be said, it gained as well as lost in that it now contains material of which Dionysius could have had no knowledge. Because of the brevity of some of his entries, notably that dealing with Ireland, the translator made his own additions to the text and thus he writes "Ea longe copiosiores equos parit. atque eos eiusmodi: ut nõ videant nisi quodam suavissimo incessu de ambulare a natura didicisse: ac cü quadã quasi modulatione progredi more regio". This can be construed as the first published advertisement for the merits of the Irish horse and was surely certainly prompted by reports of horse purchases of which Beccaria would have heard, as these were made in Ireland in the mid-15th century by the duke of Ferrara's agent. At least it can be said that De situ orbis offers a more acceptable image of Ireland for its medieval audience than that propagated by Strabo and Pomponius Mela who restricted their minuscule coverage of the island to barbarism, cannibalism and incest.

Edited by Giovanni Mazzocchi. The translation is still generally ascribed to Priscian. Imprint from colophon, with printer's device (Heitz 102) by Holbein; titlepage has abbreviated imprint: "Apud inclytam Basileam." Title within an illustrated woodcut border incorporating the printer's device (Heitz 106), ascribed to Hans Holbein.

Provenance: from the Library of Charles Fairfax Murray.

105. DODWELL, Henry. Two Letters of Advice: I. For the Susception of Holy Orders. II. For Studies Theological, especially such as are Rational. Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, to be sold by Joseph Wilde, 1672. Octavo. pp. [liv], 299. Titlepage (cropped at head) printed in red and black. Later half calf on marbled boards, title in gilt on black morocco label on spine. Early inscription on front flyleaf "William Hooper's Book Bought att / the auction att the Signe of the Ship / in mere December the 10 1726 / of Mr Greep of Bristol Book Seler Cost 5/=." Early armorial stamp of John Freke Minton on verso of titlepage. A very good copy. €385

Wing D 1822. Sweeney 1442.
The first of Dodwell's original works to be published and the only 17th-century Dublin edition of any of the books by this fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. His parents fled from their estate in Roscommon on the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1641, and in October of that year Henry was born in Dublin. As a non juror, he was subsequently deprived of his Camden professorship of history at Oxford. At the end of part I is to be found a Catalogue of Christian writers and genuine works that are extant of the first three centuries. This work was written for the benefit of Charles Leslie's brother, whose father, John Leslie, bishop of Clogher, had died the previous year.

It is stated that Dodwell was, perhaps, the most learned man Trinity College, Dublin, ever produced.


107. [DONNYBROOK FAIR] Two Stereoscopic Views of a Gentleman in a Room with presumably a bottle of whiskey in his hand captioned: 'Before Donnybrook Fair' and 'After Donnybrook Fair', when he has consumed the contents of the bottle! Published by Meander Photographer, Chicago. Titled 'Stereoscopic Groups Portraits'. In very good condition. €45


COPAC locates only the BL copy.

This work is a comprehensive study of bridges in Waterford. It is surprising that in a place so important, politically and commercially, as the ancient and opulent city of Waterford that no attempt to construct a permanent bridge across the Suir at Waterford was made until the close of the eighteenth century. It was not until 1794 that 'Timbertoes' as the first structure was affectionately known, was constructed some thirteen years after a failed proposal by Thomas Covey outlined in a scheme for building a bridge over the river Suir at the city of Waterford (Waterford, 1770). He expressed the opinion that the Danes had constructed a wooden bridge spanning the Suir when they were in possession of the city. The author tells us in his introduction that it was "Very likely that there were remnants of the temporary bridge which the Cromwellian's threw across the Suir in the year 1649. There were Ferries across the Suir at Passage, at Waterford City, and at Granagh as is documented in the municipal records". In 1672 Mr. Fuller was allowed by the Corporation twelve shillings for ferrying the Judges' horses across the river at Assizes. Likewise Andrew Keating, in 1679, was paid by the Corporation £3.19s.2d for the ferryage of His Grace, James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his suite.

Martin Doyle, (pseudonym of William Hickey), was born in County Cork. In 1820 he became Church of Ireland curate at Wexford and together with Thomas Boyce founded the South Wexford Agricultural Society. He published numerous books and pamphlets on practical farming, vegetable-growing, poultry-keeping and any subject he thought might help the struggling small farmers of Ireland. Awarded their gold medal by the RDS (of which he was a member) for services to Ireland, he also received a pension from the Royal Literary Fund for his work in agriculture. He contributed prose and verse to the *Dublin Penny Journal* before dying in relative poverty in 1875.

110. [DUBLIN] A Map of ye Strand of ye North side of ye Channel of ye River Anna Liffe as it was granted and set out in Easter Assembly 1717. As it was granted and set out in Easter Assembly 1717 by ye Right Honourable Thomas Bolton Esqr. Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin. William Empson and David King Esqrs. Sherriffs of the said City and the Deeds and this Map perfected in the Mayoralty of ye Rt. Honoble. Anthony Barkey, Esqr. Lord Mayor, John Reyson & Vincent Kidder, Esqrs. Sherriffs. €4,750

A fairly exact copy of the first printing of 1717, printed from a new plate with the addition of the Royal Canal. This beautiful map gives detailed information on the distribution of the land reclaimed from water by the construction of the North Wall. The embankment of the Liffey had commenced in 1717 and the North Wall was completed in 1729. The area was parcelled out among members of the Corporation by drawing lots; hence its name. Hence too, the names of the new streets created by the land reclamation, many of which owe their origin to Corporation posts; Sheriff Street and Mayor Street are among those that immediately spring to mind. The Mayor at the time the map was drawn was Thomas Bolton, which dates it from the year 1716/17, long before the all of the land had actually been reclaimed. Dry and wet lots were distributed, and those who were given land had to undertake to keep it from inundation by the sea.

Notice of books published by William Sleater, William M'Kenzie and other Dublin printers and publishers. There are also notices of plays at the Royal Amphitheatre, Peter Street; Farm for sale at Bobs Grove, County Roscommon; Linen drapery for sale at Arthur Donnellan's, Werburgh Street; Proclamations by the Lord Lieutenant, R. Hobart; Reports from the British Parliament; Impeachment of Warren Hastings; War with Russia; Affairs of India; Riots at Birmingham; New Fashions at Paris; French National Assembly; Polish Revolution; Winter Concerts at the Rooms, Rutland Square; To be had at Wade's Chymical Elaboratory, 66 Capel Street - the Balsam of Liquorice; Maps and prints from Allen's Warehouse, 32 Dame-street; Just published by Arthur Grueber Part XVI-XX of Ledwich's 'Antiquities of Ireland'; Scarce wines from Carrothers and Boyd, Jervis Street; Annual Charity Sermons in aid of Magdalen Asylum, St. Werburgh's, and St. Mary's Church; Houses to set; Notification of Miss O'Connor's novel 'Emily Benson', Richard White Poetry; Dublin Library Society Meetings; Advertisement for services of a Bay Stallion; Cheap Jewellery and Watches from Charles Barker in Abbey Street; News from around the Country; Several Reports and Speeches of Edmund Burke, etc.

WITH ALS BY MARIA EDGEWORTH


Richard Butler (1794-1862), Dean of Clonmacnoise was born near Granard, County Longford. He attended Kilkenny College and schools in England before entering Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated (1818) with a first-class honours degree in classics and took deacon's orders. He failed a fellowship examination, and in 1819 was ordained and took over from his father as vicar of Trim. From 1823 to 1837 he was a magistrate in Trim, where he founded a school at his own expense; his considerable personal influence in the area was used on several occasions to quell riots and discontent, particularly over the tithe question. He was sometimes at variance with other protestant gentry, and did not strongly support the evangelical movement. In 1835 he published *The Country Churchyard*, the first book ever printed in Trim; also an English version of a Latin redaction of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, an edition (1842) of Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, and religious works in 1856 and 1857. He was a founder in 1840 of the Irish Archaeological Society, which published in 1849 his edition of Clyn's and Dowling's *Annals*. His best-known work was *Some Notices of the Castle and of the Abbies [sic] of Trim* (1835). He introduced reforms into Trim jail and helped found a fever hospital there. In 1847 he was made dean of Clonmacnoise, a sinecure post. In 1859 he became paralysed, and died three years later. He married Harriet, daughter of Richard Edgeworth of Edgeworthstown, County Longford; some of her nephews and nieces and her half-sister, Maria Edgeworth, occasionally lived with them, but the Butlers had no children of their own. This work was compiled by Butler's widow Harriet. With an interesting autograph letter signed, with envelope from Maria Edgeworth to Rev. Butler. She mentions Mr. Arrago and sends her 'kind remembrances to him and say that if the Giants Causeway or our Professor Robinson should tempt him to Ireland we should hope for old acquaintance sake let us
have the pleasure and honour of seeing him at Edgworthstown'. She goes on and wonders if Mr. Alison received the copy of 'Helen which I sent him'. She concludes by encouraging Mr. Butler to travel to England.

113. EDWARD VII & ALEXANDRA. A Large postcard of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra in their regal garb signed by both and dated 1915. Decorative border with the Royal Standard and the Union Jack in colour, captioned 'For God King and Country'. 178 x 124mm. In very good condition. €175


115. [ELSTOB, Mark] A Trip to Kilkenny, from Durham. By way of Whitehaven and Dublin, in the year MDCCCLXXVI. Containing Remarks on the situations and distances of places; the customs and manners of the people, interspersed with short digressions, and some observations on the climate, productions, and curiosities of Ireland. In a series of letters to a friend. Dublin: Printed by J. Hillary, for the Company of Booksellers, 1779. 12mo. pp.179 [i.e.189], [1]. With a half-title, p.189 misnumbered 179. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate. Light rubbing to extremities. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. €1,275


119. FERRAR, John. The History of Limerick, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, From the...

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

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

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

KATHARINE TYNAN'S COPY


An account of operations against Irish revolutionaries and their foreign allies during the period of the French Revolution and Irish rebellion. The chapters include: Father O'Coigly Hanged; General Napper Tandy; The Betrayer of Lord Edward Fitzgerald; Emmet's Rebellion; Arthur O'Leary, &c.


ESTC T139460. Only the TCD and NLI copies in Ireland.
Translator's dedication signed: John Hughes.


124. FRASER, Robert. General View of the Agriculture and Mineralogy, present State and Circumstances of the County of Wicklow, with observations on the means of their improvement; drawn up for the consideration of The Dublin Society. With coloured folding map of the county. Dublin: Graisberry, 1801. pp. [xii], 3, 284, 6 (index). Untrimmed. Original blue papered boards, new paper spine, with original printed title. Early owner's signature on titlepage. Some wear and mild staining to covers. A very good copy. €385

The Royal Dublin Society was founded in 1731 for "improving Husbandry, Manufactures, and other useful Arts and Sciences". One of its greatest achievements was the publication of the statistical surveys for each of the counties of Ireland. The work thoroughly surveys the topography of the county, its geology, mines, quarries; its rivers, navigations, fish and fisheries; bogs and their reclamation; its agriculture ... markets, farming methods ... tenure and rents, population, towns and their developments ... use of spirits; the schools, manufacturing industry, roads and bridges, etc.

These surveys had little or no leavening effect on Irish agriculture unlike their Scottish counterpart, and there is inconsistency in their compilation, invariably marred by the outlook of the ruling ascendency class, who at best show a benevolent interest in the peasantry and labouring classes. The surveys are still the only complete picture we have of the state of Ireland in regard to its agriculture, industry, and the social conditions prevailing at that time.

This is one of the rarest of all the statistical surveys as only 150 copies were published.


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


In 1943, the author was posted to North Africa to serve with the London Irish Rifles in the campaign against Rommel. He faithfully kept almost daily diary entries that form an engaging mixture of lucid journalism and pertinent anecdotes. To this, he also adds his biting comments on war, superior officers, the Allied and German armies. His account of military engagements is tempered by glimpses into the colourful life of soldiers on the North Africa front.


![Image of a landscape]
RARE R.I.C. CONSTABLE'S BIOGRAPHY


The Royal Irish Constabulary was an outstanding body of men, and Jeremiah Mee from Glenamaddy, County Galway, was perhaps one of the most remarkable of all. The mere fact that this young constable kept a journal singles him out for distinction. It covers in detail that epoch in Irish history from the Rebellion to Free State. His early years saw service in Sligo and North Roscommon. By 1919 he was in Listowel and on the 17th of June the following year, the local R.I.C. were ordered to use terror methods against suspected 'Republicans' and to hand over their barracks to the British military. Fourteen constables decided not to obey orders. Mee acted as their spokesman to the commanding officer, saying "From your accent I take it you are an Englishman. Do you forget you are addressing Irishmen?"

LIMITED TO 200 COPIES


An important work treating a period in our history of great interest and importance. There are detailed accounts and statements of the 'United Irishmen' who sought to establish a republic in Ireland and the 'Secret Service' money paid to informers.

Illustrated with a portrait of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Arthur O'Connor; an engraving of Edward J. Newell and a facsimile of Passport from the Commandant of the French Soldiery at Killala in 1798.


Laurence Ginnell (1852-1923), a barrister and former member of the Irish Party, was born in Delvin, County Westmeath into a family of small tenant farmers. He was approaching fifty years of age when he first ran for election in 1901, but was defeated on that occasion. He won the seat for North Westmeath, by a large majority in 1906. Ginnell had earned himself the name of 'The Member for Ireland' for his defence in the House of Commons of those who fought in the 1916 Rising and for his attacks on the Defence of the Realm Act. In July 1917 Ginnell finally resigned his seat in the House of Commons. He became the first, and only, MP to move from constitutional nationalism to republican separatism. Appointed Honorary Treasurer of Sinn Féin in October 1917, he was arrested in 1918 and in 1919 under the terms of D.O.R.A. He was a member of Dail Eireann and was appointed the first Director of Propaganda on 2 April 1919. Despite being an elderly man, Ginnell was forcibly ejected from the Dáil by pro-Treaty TDs in early 1922, while delivering a robust and persistent argument against the Treaty. He left for the United States on a fundraising errand for the Republican Volunteer Executive, and died in April 1923.

Ginnell was the author of this scholarly works on the 'Brehon Laws'. Brehon Law is the body of ancient native Irish law which was generally operational in Gaelic areas until the completion of the English conquest of Ireland in the early 17th century. They were first set down on parchment in the 7th century and were named after wanderings lawyers, the Brehons. By the time of Elizabeth I, the Brehon laws were considered to be old, lewd, and unreasonable. They were banned and English common law was introduced. However, thankfully, some of the Brehons thought to hide the precious manuscripts and a good number of them survived.

In 1852, two of our greatest Irish scholars, Eugene O'Curry and John O'Donovan, took to translating the laws. In the words of another Irish scholar, D. A. Binchy, what they found were "secrets" about Ireland's past. The laws were "details," Binchy said, "details that describe ancient life in the days when the Irish still lived in mud huts and small ringed settlements and paid their bills in cows and bacon."

SWIFT'S GRAND UNCLE

Titlepage is engraved and depicts Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary. With ornamental initials, head and tail pieces. With printed marginal notes.

Francis Godwin (1562-1633) was an English historian, science fiction author, divine, Bishop of Llandaff and of Hereford. He was the son of Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, born at Hannington, Northamptonshire. He was the great uncle of the writer Jonathan Swift. He was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1578, took his bachelor's degree in 1580, and masters in 1583.

In 1590 he accompanied William Camden on an antiquarian tour through Wales. He was created bachelor of divinity in 1593, and doctor in 1595. In 1601 he published his Catalogue of the Bishops of England since the first planting of the Christian Religion in this Island, a work which procured him in the same year the diocese of Llandaff.

In 1616 Godwin published Rerum Anglicarum, Henrico VIII., Edwardo VI. et Maria Regnantisbus, Annales, which was afterwards translated and published by his son Morgan under the title Annals of England (1630). He is also the author of a somewhat remarkable story, published posthumously in 1638, and entitled The Man in the Moone, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonsales, written apparently some time in the 1620s. (On the date of composition, see John Anthony Butler's edition of The Man in the Moon [Dovehouse, 1995], pp. 14-15.) In this production Godwin not only declares himself a believer in the Copernican system, but adopts so far the principles of the law of gravitation as to suppose that weight decreases with distance from the Earth. The work, which displays considerable fancy and wit, influenced John Wilkins' The discovery of a world in the Moone. Both works were translated into French, and were imitated in several important particulars by Cyrano de Bergerac, from whom (if not from Godwin directly) Jonathan Swift obtained valuable hints in writing of Gulliver's Voyage to Laputa.


Rothschild 1037. Todd 3b.
First performed 15th March, 1773. This play was evidently altered as it went through the press, the different states of certain sheets being bound up in various combinations. Temple Scott describes:
(i) a copy in the Elkins Collection, without the price on the titlepage, with a double rule of which the upper rule is out of alignment, below the printer's ornament on the titlepage, and with extensive mis-pagination and two misprinted signatures. This, he writes, "is, so far as my researches have gone, the nearest approach to what I would call the first issue of the first edition." Issued without a half-title.
(ii) a copy, formerly in the Kern Collection, with the price on the titlepage, without a rule below the ornament, and with different mis-pagination and misprinted signatures. Issued without a half-title.
(iii) 'a later issue of the first edition', also in the Elkins Collection, the titlepage without the price, with a double rule in correct alignment; with the 'Epilogue' on an additional leaf printed on at the end instead
De Búrca Rare Books

of on pp. v-vi, as in (i) and (ii), and with the character 'Diggory' included in the Dramatis Personae, whereas it is omitted in (i) and (ii). Pagination and signatures correct. Issued with but lacking, a half-title. The BM copy described by I.A. Williams corresponds to our variant (iii), and includes the half-title.

Oliver Goldsmith was born in 1728 in Pallas, County Longford, the son of a clergymen; he was educated at T.C.D. After a period of wandering, Goldsmith settled in London where he became a famous poet, dramatist, novelist and occasional writer. He was a constant companion of Dr. Johnson who greatly admired Goldsmith's most famous poems, *The Deserted Village*, and *The Traveller*. The first of these recounts the effect of the 'luxury' of the modern world on the traditional values of the countryside, then being rapidly de-populated, and the second the feelings of the "pensive" traveller whose fortune leads him "to traverse realms alone, - And find no spot of all the world my own". Despite their sentimentalism, these two poems remain among the most popular written in English in the eighteenth century.

*She Stoops to Conquer* is a comedy first performed in London in 1773. The play is a favourite for study by English literature and theatre classes in the English-speaking world. It is one of the few plays from the eighteenth century to have an enduring appeal, and is still regularly performed today. It has been adapted into a film several times, including in 1914 and 1923. Initially the play was titled *Mistakes of a Night*, and indeed, the events within the play take place in one long night.

WITH FINE HAND-COLOURED AQUATINTS

**133.** GOLDSMITH, Oliver. The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith. With remarks, attempting to ascertain, chiefly from local observation, the Actual Scene of the Deserted Village; and illustrative engravings by Mr. Alkin, from drawings taken upon the spot. By Rev. R.H. Newell, B.D. London: Printed by Ellerton and Henderson, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street for Suttaby, Evance, and Company, Stationers' Court, Ludgate Street, 1811. Quarto. pp. [2], v, [2], 8-182, [2]. Contemporary full calf. Covers framed by double gilt and blind floral rolls, spine divided into five compartments by four thick raised bands. Title in gilt direct in second, the remainder tooled in gilt and blind. Illustrated with six fine hand-coloured aquatints and one vignette. Minor wear to extremities. A very good copy. €675

COPAC with 6 locations only. WorldCat 2.


COPAC locates 4 copies only. WorldCat 1.

Contains "Charges against Geo. Fox and his Friends repelled and refuted". Sundry observations upon J. Milner's accusations of James Naylor, &c., also respecting Swedenborg, the Moravian, and Joanna Southcott. Includes indices.


ESTC T72002.

John FitzGibbon, 1st Earl of Clare (c.1749-1802) was born near Donnybrook, Dublin. He was Attorney-General for Ireland from 1783 to 1789 and Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1789 to 1802. He was a controversial figure in Irish history, being described variously as a Protestant hardliner, a staunch anti-Roman Catholic, and an early advocate of political union between Ireland and Great Britain (which finally happened in 1801, shortly before his death). He is said to have been an early opponent of measures for Roman Catholic political relief (meaning the removal of some or all of the various forfeitures, civil penalties, and civil disabilities placed upon Catholics) in both Ireland and Great Britain.


The contents includes: The Curse of Cromwell; Early Christians and Their Church; Death and Rebirth of the Roman Empire; The Crusades; The Great Schism; The British Isles and the Papacy; The Massacre of the Protestants; Cromwell's Solution: 'To Hell or Connaught'; The Penal Laws, and the Rebellion of 1798; The Troubles; No Surrender.
EXTREMELY RARE FISHING ITEM


COPAC locates 3 copies only. Westwood & Satchell 108.

The author delights in leaving the city to explore the scenery, customs, traditions, and legends of the countryside of the counties visited. Since his "boyhood to the present hour, I have been passionately fond of angling..." and he describes fishing trips which brought him to such places as: the Bay of Dublin; The Scalp; Enniskerry; Powerscourt; Round-Wood; Loch-Dan; Luggela; Glendaloch; Rathdrum; Avondale; Glenmalur; Glen of the Downs; Bray; The Dargle; Kells; Lough Sheelan; Castlepollard; Lough Gouna; Blackwater; Virginia, etc.

Henry Brereton Code, the author, was a spy in the pay of the Castle. He was editor and proprietor of the controversial Dublin Warder, in which paper the first edition appeared.

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT


The Royal Irish Regiment, until 1881 the 18th Regiment of Foot, was an infantry regiment of the line in the British Army, first raised in 1684. Also known as the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot and the 18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, it was one of eight Irish regiments raised largely in Ireland, with its home depot in Clonmel. It saw service for two and a half centuries before being disbanded with the partition of Ireland following establishment of the independent Irish Free State in 1922 when the five regiments that had their traditional recruiting grounds in the counties of the new state were disbanded.

139. GRIFFIN, Gerald. Talis Qualis, or, Tales of the Jury Room. London: Maxwell and Co., Publishers, 1842. First edition. pp. (1) [iv], ii, [iii], 314, (2) [vi], 301, [1], (3) [vi], 297. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title and volume numbers on red morocco labels in the second and fourth compartments, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design. Ex libris William O’Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates and stamps. Occasional light foxing. Occasional light foxing. A very good set. Exceedingly rare. €1,250
Gerald Griffin (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) was 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.

There are a total of thirteen tales, three of these are set in foreign lands - Poland, The East, France in the days of Bayard. There remaining ten are Irish. Among them are fairytales, tales of humble life, an episode of Clontarf, a story of the days of Hugh O'Neill, and several, including the Swans of Lir, that deal with pre-Christian times. All are very interesting and a good read, especially 'Antrim Jack' - Macalister, who died to save Michael Dwyer.

**140. GRIMBLE, Augustus.** *The Salmon Rivers of Ireland.* With seventy-eight illustrations from photographs and two folding maps. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, 1913. pp. xvi, 296. Quarter vellum on grey paper boards, title on printed label on spine. Minor wear to extremities and darkening to board edges. Ex libris Royal Automobile Club with their bookplate and stamp. A very good copy. Rare limited edition. €175

Prepared with the benefit of a professional surveyor’s eye Augustus Grimble’s *Salmon Rivers of Ireland* is of seminal importance to the study of both the nature and extent of the Irish inland salmon fisheries. Proprietors, historical catches, ghillies, tackle makers, and the extent of the major fisheries are all discussed and given in order of province, together with opening seasons and the best methods of fishing. An important work issued at a time when the Irish salmon fisheries were at their zenith and before the decline subsequent to the introduction of hydro-electric schemes. Grimble (1840-1925), was the proprietor of a shooting and estate agency.


An anthology of Irish bardic poems, together with a selection of Turlough Carolan's poetry. The poems are presented in the original Irish, with English translations and descriptive historical notes. In Ireland Sir Philip Sidney is quoted as saying, "Their poets are held in devout reverence". Hardiman in addition to the anthology gives a short historical account of Ireland's bards or men of poetry, from earliest times up to the decline of the bardic era in the eighteenth century.

free endpaper. Two small worm holes on inner lower margin of all leaves. Full sprinkled calf. Spine expertly re-backed, inner joints strengthened. A very good copy. €385

COPAC locates only 4 copies.


Since the dawn of Irish history, numerous wars, invasions, rebellions, political movements and upheavals have plagued our land; it is therefore to be expected that the history of Irish flags and emblems is a rich and varied one. The first full-length history of the use of flags and emblems by Irishmen traces the story from archival sources through to the victory of Clontarf, the Norman Conquest, the Cromwellian and Williamite wars and follows the ‘Wild Geese’ to France and Spain, to Austria/Hungary, the Germanic States and as far away as South America.

HE DIED AT LITTLE BIG HORN


The Seventh U.S. Cavalry Regiment was commanded by George Armstrong Custer during the Indian Wars of the 1870s. One of his officers was Myles Walter Keogh (1840-1876), who was born in Orchard House, Leighlinbridge, County Carlow. He was baptised ‘Myles Tomás Keogh’ although he was known as Myles Walter for most of his life. By 1860, a twenty year old Myles Keogh had volunteered, along with over one thousand of his countrymen, to rally to the defence of Pope Pius IX following a call to arms by the Catholic clergy in Ireland. He fought in Italy during the 1860 Papal War before volunteering for the Union side in the American Civil War (1861-1865). During the war years, Myles Keogh was promoted from the rank of Captain to that of Major, finally being awarded the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the Civil War ended, Keogh received a permanent commission as Captain of Company I. He was killed with Custer at the Battle of the Little Bighorn on June 25 1876,
his hand still upon the reins of the sole survivor of the battle, his badly wounded horse, Comanche, which Keogh had refused to slaughter (as many other officers and men of Custer's Command had already done to their own animals) for the futile purpose of gaining a few more moments of protection from the flying arrows and bullets of the Sioux Warriors. Out of respect for his bravery and the unbreakable bond he obviously felt with his horse, Capt. Keogh's body was the only one left unmutilated by the Indians. The signature tune of the 7th cavalry was the Irish air 'Garryowen'.


€45


149. HEAD, Sir Francis B. A Fortnight in Ireland. With folding map. London: Murray, 1852. First edition. pp. [vii], 400, 16 (publisher's list). Original green gilt decorated cloth, shamrock garland in the shape of a heart on upper cover (love of Ireland), title in gilt on spine. From the library of Richard Fothergill, with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown and inscribed by him on front flyleaf 'Richard Fothergill / November 1852 / purchased at Euston Station London.' A very good copy.

£175

Sir Francis Bond Head (1793-1875), 1st Baronet KCH PC, colonial governor and author, was the son of James Roper Mendes Head and Frances Anne Burgess. On the paternal line he was descended from Spanish Jew Fernando Mendes, who accompanied Catherine of Braganza in 1662. His grandfather Moses Mendes married Anna Gabriella Head and took on the Head name following the death of his wife's father. He was known as "Galloping Head", was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada during the rebellion of 1837. Head was a soldier in the British Army from 1811 to 1825, and afterwards attempted to set up a mining company in Argentina. He married Lady Bond Head (the former Julia Valenza Somerville) in 1816, and they had four children.

Head boasts that the "Object of my little tour in Ireland was to listen to opinions rather than impart them". His journey was predicated by a host of opinions, most notable among them the assumption that the real character of the country could be captured in a 'little' tour of a week's duration.

With chapters on: Dublin, National Education, The Royal Irish Constabulary, College of Maynooth, Tour of Mayo, Connemara, Degraded condition of the People, Tactics of the Irish Priesthood, etc.

"A KNAVE WITH GOGGLING EYES"

150. [HEAD, Richard] Proteus Redivivus: The Art of Wheedling or Insinuation, in General and Particular Conversations and Trades. Together with the several actions, inclinations and passions of both sexes, and of all their professions and occupations. Discovering their many tricks and designs to self-advancement, though by indirect ways and methods; fitly suited to these times, to prevent the vertuous from abuses, and to detect the enormities of the vitious. Furnished with many delightful songs in various chapters. Compil'd and publish'd formerly by R.H. but now reprinted with additions in every chapter, to almost one half of the book, by the same author. London: Printed for W.D., and are to be sold by most booksellers of London and Westminster, 1684. 12mo. pp. [25], 322, 1 (plate). Lacks final blank. Contemporary full panelled calf. Spine expertly rebacked. A very good copy of a very scarce book.

€675
Richard Head (1637?-1686?), author, was born in Carrickfergus. His father, a graduate of Oxford, after making a runaway match, became a nobleman’s chaplain; travelled with his patron to Ireland; settled at Carrickfergus, and was murdered by the Irish rebels in 1641. Richard, then aged four, escaped with his mother, after fearful sufferings, to Belfast; was carried to Plymouth; attended the grammar school of Bridport, Dorsetshire; and was admitted at Oxford to the same college where his father graduated. He soon left the university to become apprentice to a Latin bookseller in London. He wrote a poem called 'Venus' Cabinet Unlock'd' (not known to be extant, although Lowndes describes it as 'London, n.d. 12mo'), married, and opened a bookshop on his own account in Little Britain, but took to gambling, and in straitened circumstances retired to Dublin. There he wrote a comedy, 'Hic et Ubique, or the Humours of Dublin,' which was 'acted privately with great applause.' On Head's return to London in 1663, he printed it with a dedication to Charles, Duke of Monmouth. Taking a house in Queen's Head Alley, near Paternoster Row, he again attempted business as a bookseller, but was once more ruined by losses at play, and from 1664 onwards made what livelihood he could by 'scribbling' for the booksellers 'at 20s. per sheet.' His indelicacy pleased the public, but he led a wild and dissipated life, and suffered 'many crosses and afflictions.' He was drowned, according to Winstanley, about 1686, while crossing to the Isle of Wight. Aubrey dates his death with less probability ten years earlier, and says he was drowned 'going to Plymouth by long sea.' Aubrey adds that he 'had been among the gipsies,' 'looked like a knave with his goggling eyes,' and 'could transform himself into any shape.'

This work follows in the tradition of Robert Greene's low-life pamphlets on "Conny-catching" and is one the first significant piece of erotica by an Irish writer. It was first published in London in 1675. Head sets episodes in taverns, playhouses, pleasure gardens, bowling greens and bordellos etc., and among the seventeen characters laid out for critical examination is a publisher.


It is incredible to believe that at one time there were over 460 castles in the county of Cork. Some remain in splendour and some are still inhabited, and some have completely disappeared. The author has brought them to light, as he says in his Preface: "People bring life to the now crumbling stones and the age in which they lived".


This is the story of the rise and fall of Charlestown, a typical Irish, rural town. Born in anger during the Great Famine, it died in the most affluent time in the long and ancient history of Ireland. It shows how layers of indifference, apathy and cynicism were laid down by Church, State and the people. The author demonstrates the inter-play of internal and external forces which had left the West of Ireland a wasteland. This is done with angry compassion by a man who was born in Charlestown in 1930 and lived there for 20 years. The Death of an Irish Town is a social document of rare significance. First published in The Irish Times as a series of articles - 'No One Shouted Stop' in October 1967, it was hailed as one of the finest pieces of social comment published by an Irish newspaper.

Timothy Michael "Tim" Healy, (1855-1931), Irish nationalist politician, journalist, author, barrister and first Governor-General Irish Free State. He one of the most controversial Irish Members of Parliament in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. He was born in Bantry, County Cork, the second son of Maurice Healy, clerk of the Bantry Poor Law Union, and Eliza Healy (née Sullivan).

Working in England first as a railway clerk and then from 1878 in London as parliamentary correspondent of The Nation, Healy took part in Irish politics and was associated with Charles Stewart Parnell. After being arrested for intimidation in connection with the Land League, he was promptly elected as member of Parliament for Wexford (1880).

In Parliament Healy became an authority on the Irish land question, and the "Healy Clause" of the Land Act of 1881, which protected tenant farmers' agrarian improvements from rent increases imposed by landlords, not only made him popular throughout nationalist Ireland but also won his cause seats in Protestant Ulster. He broke with Parnell in 1886 and generally remained at odds with subsequent leaders of the Irish Parliamentary Party (commonly called the Irish Nationalist Party), though he was a strong supporter of proposals for Irish Home Rule.

Dissatisfied with both the Liberals and the Irish Nationalists after the Easter Rising in 1916, Healy supported Sinn Féin after 1917. Because he was regarded as an elder statesman by the British and Irish governments, he was proposed by both sides in 1922 as governor-general of the new Irish Free State, a post that he held until his resignation and retirement in 1928.

The contents includes: The Tudor Sway; The Case of Smith and Son; Hugh Earl of Tyrone; Chichester of Devon; The Servants of King James; Attorney-General Davies; A Scottish Favourite; The Innkeeper of the "Half Moon"; The Wiles of The Patent Mongers; The Lawsuit of the Chiefs; The Flight of the Earls; Tempting the Londoners; The Creation of the City; The Fraud on the Crown; Deceiving Lord Salisbury; The Ulster Prospectus; "Like the London Women"; The Pernor of the Profit; The Case of the Royal Fishery of the Bann; The Story of the River; The Mystery of John Wakeman; Packing a Parliament; The "Recusants" Petition; The Downfall of the Deputy; On the Trail of Crime; A Judicial Exposure; The Carrickfergus Treachery; In Academic Groves; Strafford and Thorough; A Surrender with Compensation; Enter Sir John Clotworthy; The Scrivenery of Henry Cromwell; Ratting Republicans; A Regicide Legislature; Lord Donegall's Deceit; A Lawless Grant; The Sequence of Dates; The Good Old Times; The Torture of the O'Byrnes; Lord Shaftesbury Wins; The Great Seal of Ireland; Challenging Public Right; The Triumphant Fishermen; A Forged Lease; Lord Shaftesbury Wins; The "Misapprehensions" of Parliament; In the House of Lords; The Last Appeal.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


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

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.

SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY


Brandes and Durkan A34.
A splendid version from the Irish by this acclaimed Nobel winning poet with superb two colour typography. This beautiful production from Field Day is a much sought after book, and especially rare when signed.

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY


LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY


LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY


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

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY

159. HEANEY, Seamus. The Door Stands Open: Czeslaw Milosz 1911-2004. Dublin: First published by The Irish Writers’ Centre, 2005. Printed and made in Poland by The Book Art Museum, Lódz. Edition limited to 250 copies, numbered and signed by Seamus Heaney on hand-woven paper. Bound in stainless steel covers, in a prepared mixed-media wrap featuring a silkscreen collage of articles from Polish newspapers in the days following the death of Czeslaw Milosz. Housed in an elaborate, folding, black-cardstock case with dripping black-ink design on one edge and featuring the signature of Heaney in silver on front. A fine copy. €1,250

Czeslaw Milosz, (1911-2004) was born in Szetejnie, Lithuania. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1980, fifteen years before Seamus Heaney received the same accolade.


LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY

162. HEANEY, Seamus. Human Chain. London: Faber and Faber, 2010. First edition. pp. [8], 85. Quarter black linen on blue papered boards, title on printed label on spine. Limited edition of 325 copies only (twenty-five copies with Roman numerals were issued for the author, not for sale), signed and numbered by the author. A fine copy in slipcase. €975

THE DEFINITIVE WORK


Francoise Henry having been for a number of years on the staff of the Musée des Antiquités nationales, St. Germain-en-Laye, made Irish Archaeology her special study and was attached to the National University of Ireland. She has published many studies in Irish art, both in French and English.

FITZPATRICK OF GRANTSTOWN' COPY

164. HERRICK, Robert. Select Poems from The Hesperides, or Works Both Human and Divine ... With occasional remarks by J. N[ott]. Bristol: Gutch [1810]. First Nott edition. pp. [2], iv, [2], 253. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on brown morocco label on spine. From the library of FitzPatrick of Grantstown Manor, Queen's County, with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown and signature 'Rd. W[ilson] FitzPatrick' on front free endpaper. Old waterstain to endpapers, corner of portrait and titlepage. All edges red. A very good copy. First publication of Herrick since the 1660s. €150

No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat.
The twelve plates are: I. View taken near Scarva in the County of Downe representing Ploughing, Sowing the Flax Seed and Harrowing; II. View taken near Hillsborough in the County of Downe, Representing Pulling the Flax when grown, Hooking or Putting it up to Dry, Ripling or saving the Seed and Boging or burying it in Water. III. Representing taking the Flax out of the Bog when it has been lain a sufficient time to separate the Rind which is the Flax from the Stem, & strengthen it, spreading it to dry, stoving, beetling, and breaking it. IV. Representing the common Method of Beetling, Scratching and Hackling the Flax. V. Perspective View of a Scutch Mill, with the Method of Breaking the Flax. VI. Taken on the spot in the County of Downe, Representing Spinning, Reeling with the Clock Reel, and Boiling the Yarn. VII. Representing Winding, Warping with a new improved warping mill and Weaving. VIII. The Brown Linen Market at Banbridge. IX. A Complete Perspective View of all the Machinery of a Bleach Mill. X. View of a Bleach Green taken in the County of Downe. XI. Perspective View of a Lapping Room. XII. Perspective View of the Linen Hall in Dublin. Each plate is dedicated to members of the Landed Gentry and Aristocracy.

William Hincks was born in Waterford, and in early life was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Self-taught as an artist, his name first appears in 1773, when he was living in York Street, Dublin, and was an exhibitor of portraits in crayons at the Society of Artists in William Street. He made similar contributions the following year; and in 1775 he sent five works in oils and five in chalks. In 1777 he exhibited six portraits, including one of "A Siberian Cat, in possession of Lady St. George. In 1780 he went to London, and one of his first works on his arrival was a series of illustrations designed for an edition of *Tristram Shandy*.

This remarkable work by Hincks representing the process of producing linen from preparing the ground and sowing, to the arrival of the finished material for exportation at the Linen Hall in Dublin. The depiction of an agri/industrial process is unique in Irish eighteenth century literature.

The series consists of twelve plates, each plate measuring 13½ by 16½ inches. The whole series was issued in an oblong folio volume. The set was republished in 1791 by R. Pollard, Spafields, London.

166. **HOGAN, Edmund, S.J.** The Description of Ireland, and The State thereof as it is at this present in anno 1598. Now for the first time published, from a manuscript preserved in Clongowes-Wood College. With copious notes and illustrations. Dublin: Gill. London: Quaritch, 1878. Quarto. pp. xii, [1], 382. Original reddish brown cloth over bevelled boards, title in gilt on upper cover and professionally rebacked spine. Occasional light foxing as usual, new endpapers. A very good copy. €275


169. HORE, Philip Herbert. History of the Town and County of Wexford. Dunbrody Abbey, The Great Island, Ballyhack; Tintern Abbey, Rosegarland and Clonmines; Duncannon Fort, Kilcloghan or Templetown, Fethard, Houseiland, Porters Gate, Loftus Hall, Galgystown, Hook (including Churchtown), Slade, Baginbun, and Bannow; The Town of Wexford, with a chapter on Taghmon, and a short Notice of Harperstown, the ancient seat of the Hore family; The Town, Castle, and Cathedral Church of Ferns, Enniscorthy, Gorey and Newtownbarry, and the Northern Part of the County; Old and New Ross. From Ancient Records and State Papers in the British Museum and the Public Record Offices of London and Dublin, with translations of the Rawlinson Ms. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, as regards Dunbrody. With map and illustrations. Six volumes. Dublin: Published by W.A. Hennessy, Esquire, 1979. Quarto. Dark green arlen, titles in gilt on spines. A fine set of the very scarce second edition. €675

"AFTER OUR ARRIVAL THE DENUNCIATION FROM THE ALTAR BEGAN"


COPAC locates 7 copies only. WorldCat 2.
An Englishwoman's recollections of her twenty-two years of residence at Delphi, near Westport, County Mayo. An interesting work, instructive and exciting. She denounces absenteeism, the priests, and the over-population as the causes of the wretchedness, disaffection and discontent of the peasantry. In her preface the author states: "The writer of the following chapters is induced to think that the experiences of an English woman living for twenty years in one of the wildest parts of the West of Ireland, isolated and apart from any society, and surrounded solely by the peasantry, may not be without value and interest. The determination to settle on a large un-reclaimed estate, amidst bogs and moors scarcely reached by roads, was associated with a wish, too romantic and sanguine as it turned out, to benefit the inhabitants of a district where resident landlords are scarce. How these intentions were frustrated by the calamities of Spiritual tyranny and a Reign of terror is explained in the following pages, the perusal of which may possibly also be found to throw light on the relations between Landlord and Tenant, Priest and People". Includes publisher's catalogue at end.

172. **[INSURRECTION 1798]** An Account of the Late Insurrection in Ireland; In which is Laid Open, the Secret Correspondence between the United Irish and the French Government, through Lord Edward FitzGerald, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, James Quigley, and Others. Together with a Short History of the Principal Battles between the King's Forces and the Insurgents; with Observations on the Confessions of the Chiefs, and on their Connection with Certain Societies in Great Britain. London: Printed and sold by J. Evans, No. 41 and 42, Long Lane, West Smithfield; J. Hatchard, No. 173, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers, Newsamen, and Hawkers, in Town and Country, n.d. (c.1799). Eighth edition. Modern marbled wrappers. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. €375

ESTC T199643, suggests date "[1799?]". COPAC locates 8 copies only. WorldCat 5.


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 Autorum" 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).

174. **[IRELAND MAP]** A New Map of Ireland, Compiled from Actual Surveys, And regulated by the latest Astronomical Observations, by Joseph Enouy, Geographer. A new edition, considerably improved, published 9th Sept., 1808, by Laurie & Whittle. Depicted are the provinces, counties, towns, cities, villages, boroughs, roads, rivers, canals, mountains, lakes, islands, woods and roads. Also shown are figures denoting the distance from Dublin, in Irish Miles and Furlongs. At the bottom left and right corners are explanations of Irish language terms and symbols used and some general geographical and political information on Ireland. With compass pointer. Lines of latitude and longitude are also shown. Contemporary colouring. Scale in English and Irish miles. Folded linen-backed map. 640mm x 500mm. Signature of James Briscoe, Riverdale, dated 14th November, 1819 on verso. Light browning and staining. In original blue paper wallet. Scarce. €265

The partnership of Laurie and Whittle took over the business of Robert Sayer in 1794 and published many important works, including new editions of several famous atlases.

175. **[IRISH CLERICAL WORKERS' UNION]** Print of the Founders of the Irish Clerical Workers' Union. Established 21st October, 1917. With names of union members printed on lower margin. Framed and glazed. 295 x 245mm. Rare. €150

Included are: Miss M. M. O'Sullivan, H.P. Collins, D. Logue (President), D.H. O'Donnell (Secretary), Miss S. Bowen, R. Stubbings, J.J. Silke, Miss T. Moloney, W.A. Drew, C. Walsh, M.J. Cooke, J. Siggins, J.P. Smith, M. Doran, A. Ryan.

The Irish Clerical Workers' Union was formed in 1917. It became the Irish Clerical and Allied Workers' Union in 1920 and was registered in 1922. It was affiliated to the Irish Trade Union Congress, 1918-1924. Registration was cancelled in 1928 after IC&AWU transferred to IUDWC.


COPAC locates the LSE copy only. WorldCat 3.


Chapters include: The Irish Textile Exhibition; Beginnings of the Textile Act; Cottage, Convent and Kindred Industries - Irish Lace; Carrickmacross Lace; Youghal Lace; Industrial Department of St. Joseph's Convent School, Kinsale; Inishmacsaint Work; The Limerick Lace Industry; The Borris Industry (County Carlow); The Killendarragh Cottage Industry (Co. Donegal); Mrs. Donaldson's School, Crossmaglen; Clones Guipure, 1847-1897; Mrs. Power-Lalor's Industry; Ballinagleragh Co-operative Home Industries, Dowra, Carrick-on-Shannon; The Dalkey Co-operative Embroidery Society; Turbotston Cottage Industries; Lady Gore-Booth's Classes at Lissadell; The Royal Irish School of Art Needlework, 23 Clare Street, Dublin; Garryhill Cottage Industry; The Killarney School of Arts and Crafts; The South Donegal Hand-Weaving Industry; Gort Industries; The Providence Factory, Foxford; The Courtown Harbour Knitting Industry; Manufacturing Industries of Commercial Firms - Linen; The Lucan Woollen Mills; Some Rural Industries other than Textile - The Letterfrack Basket Industry, etc. From the Coghill Collection.


ESTC R26276. Sweeney 2534. STC 14406. The 1st of two STC printings of this Latin translation of 'An apologie for the Oath of Allegiance first set foorth without a name … '. At its first appearance James I had published it anonymously but subsequently acknowledged his authorship of this post Gunpowder Plot defence of the Oath of Allegiance. The oath had been imposed on Catholics to test their civil allegiance.


ESTC T99047. Bradshaw 4891.

An interesting and substantial compendium of primary documents and essays, many of them relating to the United Irishmen and the Belfast Volunteers, the response to events in France, etc. In promoting the recent reprint by the University College Dublin Press, the editors describe this work as "... arguably one of the most important texts in modern Irish history ... outlining a moderate political position in the increasingly polarised politics of 1790s Ireland. It contains the seeds of the so-called 'transformation' of so many late eighteenth-century Ulster radicals into the Unionists of the early nineteenth-century. Although sharing many of the political principles and much of the language which inspired the United Irishmen, including support for the American Revolution and the use of civic humanist and Enlightenment discourse, Bruce and Joy maintained that these ideas were consistent with the framework of the British constitution. Their book was unique in bringing an inclusive notion of 'Britishness' to the mainstream Irish reform movement".

IN ORIGINAL UNRESTORED WRAPPERS

"LITERATURE - THE ETERNAL AFFIRMATION OF THE SPIRIT OF MAN"


Slocum & Cahoon A17.

Ulysses, Joyce's mock-heroic epic novel, celebrates the events of one day (16 June, 1904) in the lives of three Dubliners and modelled on episodes in Homer's Odyssey. The central characters, Stephen Dedalus, Leopold Bloom, and his wife Marian (Molly), correspond to Telemachus, Ulysses, and Penelope. This June day is known to Joyceans throughout the world as 'Bloomsday'. Published on Joyce's fortieth birthday (2 February, 1922), Ulysses is a landmark in twentieth-century
De Búrca Rare Books

literature, and one of the most famous and celebrated in modern literature. Written over a seven-year period in three different cities, it has survived legal action, bitter controversy and persistent misunderstanding. Literature, as Joyce tells us through the character of Dedalus is "the eternal affirmation of the spirit of man".

**SCARCE FIRST EDITION**


Slocum & Cahoon A24

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

**SIGNED LIMITED EDITION**


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


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


This is the first work ever written on the subject, and is a marvel of industry, patience and accuracy. In the preface to the third volume, Dr. P.W. Joyce says: "Indeed my notes on this subject from all sources would be enough to astonish any person looking through them - enough indeed to alarm one at the idea of classifying and using them.

The great name system, begun thousands of years ago by the first wave of population that reached our island, was continued unceasingly from age to age until it embraced the minutest features of the country in its intricate network; and, such as it sprang from the minds of our ancestors, it exists almost unchanged to this day".

Dr. Joyce further states: "These volumes comprise what I have to say concerning Irish Local Names; for I have noticed all the principal circumstances that were taken advantage of by the people of this country to designate places; and I have explained and illustrated, as far as lay in my power, the various laws of name-formation, and all the important root-words used in building up the structure".

Still the standard work, the third volume which is usually wanting, contains an alphabetical list of placenames with their Irish forms and translation, running to almost 600 pages.

**WITH ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AUTHOR**

**187. JOYCE, Robert Dwyer.** Deirdre. Portrait frontispiece. Dublin: Gill. pp. 262. Green cloth, title in gilt on spine, decoration in gilt on upper cover. Photograph of author on front pastedown. Pencil inscription stating this was Dr. William Starkey's copy (father of Seamus O'Sullivan). Newspaper clipping tipped in on verso of titlepage. Typed letter signed from Dr. James J. Walsh to a nephew of the author in which he discusses P.W. Joyce and apologies for not being able to attend the Eucharistic Congress "be sure to remember us at the shrine". An interesting unsophisticated copy.

Robert Dwyer Joyce (1830-1883), a brother of the more famous, P.W. Joyce, was born at Glenosheen, County Limerick, and was also a gifted writer. After teaching for a short while he switched to medicine, graduated M.D. at Queen's College, Cork, and emigrated to America where he practised in Boston and lectured at the Harvard Medical School. During his time there he became closely associated with the Fenian movement and was friends with leading Irish nationalists John Devoy and Michael Davitt. He is best remembered as a songwriter: 'The Boys of Wexford' and 'The Wind that Shakes the Barley' are among his best known works. He died at his brother's home in Rathgar within a month of returning from the States.

*Deirdre* is a narrative poem dealing with ancient Ireland. Joyce presented a copy of this work to Oscar Wilde when he visited Boston in 1882.

James Joseph Walsh, M.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Sc.D. (1865-1942), American physician and author was born in New York City. He graduated from Fordham College in 1884 and from the University of Pennsylvania (M.D.) in 1895. After postgraduate work in Paris, Vienna and Berlin he settled in New York. Doctor Walsh was for many years Dean and Professor of nervous diseases and of the history of medicine at Fordham University school of medicine. In addition to contributing to the New International Encyclopaedia and to medical and other journals, he also published a variety of popular works.

**CRITICISM AND GAIETY IN PLENTY**


The word 'Pruse' was coined by Kavanagh. He uses it to describe the contents of this work. Monaghan oozes through the pages. There are aphorisms, criticism and gaiety in plenty.


At 3 a.m. on the morning of 6 May 1970, the Government announced the dismissal of two senior members of the Cabinet, Charles Haughey and Neil Blaney. Jack Lynch told the Dáil that he had received information connecting the dismissed ministers with gun running, it was learned that an army officer had been held for questioning. Three weeks later five men were arrested and charged with conspiring to import arms illegally, and included was Captain James Kelly, an intelligence officer of the Irish Army. All were later cleared.

191. **KENNEDY, John F.** Kennedy For President. Leadership for the 60s. Election Poster in three colours with an image of the smiling candidate, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. 338 x 546mm. In fine condition. €475

John Fitzgerald "Jack" Kennedy (1917-1963), often referred to by his initials JFK, was the thirty-fifth President of the United States, serving from 1961 until his assassination in 1963. After Kennedy's military service as commander of the Motor Torpedo Boat PT-109 during World War II in the South Pacific, his aspirations turned political, with the encouragement and grooming of his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr. Kennedy represented the state of Massachusetts in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1947 to 1953 as a Democrat, and in the U.S. Senate from 1953 until 1960. Kennedy defeated then Vice President and Republican candidate Richard Nixon in the 1960 U.S. presidential election, one of the closest in American history. He was the only practising Roman Catholic to be president and was the second youngest President (after T. Roosevelt), and the youngest elected to the office, at the age of 43. Kennedy is also the only president to have won a Pulitzer Prize. He was assassinated on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. Lee Harvey Oswald was charged with the crime and was murdered two days later by Jack Ruby before he could be put on trial. The event proved to be an important moment in U.S. history because of its impact on the nation and the ensuing political repercussions. Today, Kennedy continues to rank highly in public opinion ratings of former U.S. presidents.

**SIGNED LIMITED EDITION**


193. **KING, Peter** An Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity & Worship of the Primitive Church, That Flourish’d within the First Three Hundred Years after Christ. Faithfully Collected out of the Extant Writings of those ages. London: Printed for Jonathan Robinson at the Golden Lion, and John Watt at the Rose in St. Paul's Church--yard, 1691. pp. [xvi], 238, 227, [3]. "The Second Part of the Enquiry... of the Primitive Church," has a separate dated titlepage, pagination and register; second sequence p. 228 misnumbered 28. Contemporary full panelled calf rebacked, spine professionally rebacked, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine, corners professionally restored. Earl owner's signature on titlepage. Inscribed under 'By an Impartial Hand' "Ld. Chancellor King". A very good copy. €375
Attributed by Wing to Peter King.

Peter King, 1st Baron King PC FRS (c.1669-1734) was an English lawyer and politician, who became Lord Chancellor of England. He was born in Exeter and educated at Exeter Grammar School. In his youth he was interested in early church history, and published this work anonymously in 1691. This treatise engaged the interest of his cousin, John Locke, the philosopher, by whose advice his father sent him to the Leiden University, where he stayed for nearly three years. He entered the Middle Temple in 1694 and was called to the bar in 1698. In 1700 he was returned to Parliament of England as the member for Bere Alston in Devon, holding the seat until 1715. He was appointed recorder of Glastonbury in 1705 and recorder of London in 1708. Made a Serjeant-at-Law, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from 1714 to 1725, when he was raised to the peerage as a Lord Justice and Speaker of the House of Lords. In June of the same year he was made Lord Chancellor, holding office until compelled by a paralytic stroke to resign in 1733.


"The Irish Guards had been so fortunate as to find their historian in the greatest living master of narrative. No other book can ever be written exactly like this, and it seems likely to endure as the fullest document of the war-like record of a British regiment, compiled by a man of genius who brings to his task not only a quick eye to observe and a sure hand to portray, but a rare spirit of reverence and understanding ..." John Buchan.

In August 1914 Kipling's son John, not yet seventeen, volunteered for a commission in the Army but being under age and with poor sight, was initially refused. He next proposed to enlist in the ranks, but his father's friendship with Lord Roberts was used to gain him a commission in the Irish Guards, of which Roberts was Colonel-in-Chief. In 1915 he went to France and his Battalion was at once deployed in the costly battle of Loos. John Kipling, now aged only eighteen, was among the earliest casualties: the whereabouts of his grave was a mystery in 1992.

Kipling was devastated. When he was approached about writing a regimental history of the Irish Guards, 'not on business terms but as a monument of his son's service', he accepted at once and started without delay. Five and a half years of intermittent but laborious research and toil were devoted to the work, which was based on official and private records, diaries and personal interviews with members of the regiment. 'This will be my great work' said Kipling, 'it is done with agony and bloody sweat'.

196. KNOX, Alexander & KANE, Dr. R. The Irish Watering Places, their Climate, Scenery, and Accommodations; including Analyses of the Principal Mineral Springs, and Remarks on the Various forms of Disease to which they are adapted; together with Directions for the Regimen of Invalids, and observations on Indigestion, Gout, Pulmonary Consumption, and other Diseases of the Chest, Stomach, and Nervous System. Frontispiece. Dublin: William Curry, Jun., and Company, 1845. pp. viii, 336. Brown cloth, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy. €225
197. LEET, Ambrose. A Directory to the Market Towns, Villages, Gentlemen’s Seats and other Noted Places in Ireland, with reference to the Counties, in which they are Situated, The Post-Town to which each is attached, their Description, or if a Seat, the Name of the Resident; to which is added A General Index of Persons Names, referring to the Page where their address is to be found, together with lists of the Post Towns and present Rates of Postage throughout the Empire. Second edition, collected and arranged in alphabetical order. Dublin: Printed by Brett Smith, 46, Mary-Street, 1814. pp. 4, 394, [56 (index, list of Post Towns, and list of Subscribers)]. Contemporary full tree calf. Spine expertly rebacked, corners repaired. Titlepage a trifle offset. A very good copy. Very scarce. €495

COPAC locates 7 copies only. WorldCat 1.

Ambrose Leet’s directory was first published in 1812. It is an important early nineteenth century topographical and biographical source. Listed are the various market towns and villages, placenames and gentlemen’s seats in Ireland at the beginning of the nineteenth century (1804-1814). The nearest post town is also listed following the establishment of the Irish Post in 1784.


199. LEWIS, Samuel. A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, comprising the several counties, cities, boroughs, corporate, market & post towns, parishes & villages, with historical and statistical descriptions; embellished with engravings of the arms of the cities, bishoprics, corporate towns, and boroughs; and the seals of the several municipal corporations. With list of subscribers. Together with: Lewis' Atlas of the Counties of Ireland. Three volumes. London: Published by S. Lewis, 1837. Large quarto. pp. (1) lxviii, 675, (2) ii, 742, (3) Atlas. Original brown cloth. Spines expertly rebacked. A very good set. €675

200. [LIMERICK CATHEDRAL] Limerick Cathedral Restoration 1859-63. A unique album containing manuscript and printed subscription and other details for the restoration of St. Mary’s Cathedral (Church of Ireland), Limerick, 1859-1863. Small quarto album, circa 119 numbered pages, assembled by J.A. Haydn of Barrington Street, Limerick (a verger at the Cathedral), and
mostly in his hand. Includes preliminary statement by a Committee; copy of letter to the Limerick Chronicle calling for repairs to be undertaken 'with the best advice and of a character to endure'; printed prospectus, printed and manuscript subscription lists; minutes and copies of committee resolutions; some signatures including the Earl of Limerick, further subscription lists including William Smith O’Brien, Cahermoyle, Lord Inchiquin, ladies’ subscriptions, accounts, a few ALS, a printed 'Report and Statement of Accounts' by Robert O’Brien, 1861, Guy & Co., 25 pp, listing subscriptions totalling over £1,500; further details relating to a memorial window to the late Sir Matthew Barrington, etc.

A unique and important record of a major community effort, listing the names of hundreds of subscribers throughout Limerick, Tipperary and Clare, including William S[mith] O’Brien, with detailed accounts of the expenditures, contractors and experts employed, etc. Some damp damage and staining, with minor loss to some pages.


In the preface the author says: "It has been well said that the heart sees farther than the eye. Once let the heart of the people of England be touched by the truth regarding Ireland, their sense of justice will ensure that Ireland will take her proper place, as sister with sister, and no longer be the Cinderella of the Empire".

ILLUSTRATED BY JACK B YEATS


Patricia Lynch (1898-1972), children's author, was born in Cork. The family moved to London following her father's death and she was educated there, in Scotland and Belgium. Her first book won the Tailteann silver medal in 1932. The Turf-Cutter's Donkey was serialised in the Irish Press, and many of her stories were broadcast on Radio Eireann. She wrote over fifty books which were translated into many European languages.

Illustrated with 5 colour plates, 8 line drawings, pictorial endpapers and upper cover by Jack B. Yeats.

COPAC locates 3 copies only. WorldCat 4.


John Dillon was the last Chairman of the Irish Party, and the last ex-Parnellite active in Irish politics. A supporter of Michael Davitt and the Land League, he supported the Home Rule Bill of 1912, opposed conscription, and condemned the 1916 executions in the strongest terms (“You have let Hell loose in Ireland”, he wrote to Lloyd George). He was committed to achieving Home Rule by constitutional means, but found his position undermined by British policy in Ireland. In March 1918 he succeeded John Redmond as Irish Party leader, but in the General Election of that year his party was wiped out by Sinn Féin, and he lost his own seat in Mayo to Eamon de Valera.

205. **LYONS, Rev. J. P.** Report of the Trial of an Action for Libel, had before Baron Sir Wm. Cusack Smith, Baronet, at Nisi Prius, in the Court of Exchequer, in the sittings after Michaelmas Term, on Wednesday, the 11th of December, 1833, wherein The Rev. J. P. Lyons, Parish Priest of Kilmore, Barony of Erris, and County Mayo, was Plaintiff, and Major Bingham, William Bingham, Esq. and Patrick Lavelle, were Defendants, With the Evidence and Speeches of Counsel, and the Charge of the learned Judge; Taken down by Walter Glascock, Esq. A.M. Dublin: Printed by George Folds, and Sold by Thomas Webb, 1834. pp. 102, [1]. Reddish-brown cloth, title in gilt on green morocco label along spine. Previous owner's signature on front free endpaper. Inscribed on titlepage 'Christian Schools / Nth. Richmond Street / Dublin' with shelf number. A very good copy of an extremely rare book. €685

COPAC locates 1 copy only. WorldCat 1.


An outstanding book, telling the inside story of the failure of the 1916 Rising in Cork, the reorganising of the Volunteers, and the Essex Regiment's reign of terror in West Cork 1919-20, by a woman who lived through those times.
Kathleen Keyes McDonnell was the wife of a Bandon miller and businessman who was one of the first supporters of the Irish Volunteers, in an area that had been a stronghold of militant Protestantism since the plantations of the late 16th century. She came from a distinguished family - Tim Healy was a relative - and her husband William was a prosperous mill-owner and trader at Castlelack near Bandon. William's father Richard was the first Catholic magistrate in Bandon.
The writer tells how her life changed forever after her husband agreed to sponsor a meeting of the Irish Volunteers in late 1913, in spite of his father's opposition. Castlelack became the HQ of the Volunteer battalion, and William was arrested after the 1916 Rising, even though no shot was fired in Cork. Kathleen succeeded in having him released, but as political tensions rose again he had to leave home and go 'on the run'. Writing entirely from her personal experience, Kathleen describes the dramatic events which she saw with her own eyes as she tried to bring up her young family, her husband 'on the run', her home subject to nightly raids by Major Percival's men, and the heartbreak as their once prosperous business was driven on the rocks.


The chapters include: Ireland Today; Revolt in the North; They Keep Faith; Operation Harvest; Our Better Government; Guerrilla Warfare; In Preparation Election by Court Order; A felon's Cap; The Cost is High; For Law and Order; Ulster is Ours; Out of the Past; Towards the Future.

BELGIAN REVOLUTIONARIES COPY

James MacGeoghegan (1701-1764), historian and cleric was born near Uisnech in Co. Westmeath and belonged to the family known in Irish as Cinel Fhiachach. He was a kinsman of Richard MacGeoghegan the defender of Dunboy in 1602, and Conall MacGeoghegan, translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as well as Francis O'Molloy, author of Lucerna Fidelium. This three volume work extends from the earliest period to the Treaty of Limerick. It combines Jacobitism with Irish patriotism, asserting the Royal title of the Stuarts while condemning England's misgovernment of Ireland, insisting on Ireland's status as a kingdom, and praising its past cultural achievements. It is dedicated to the Irish troops in the service of France and the author consulted the manuscript copy of the Book of Lecan, which at that time was housed in the Irish College in Paris. An English translation by Patrick O'Kelly appeared in Dublin in 1831 and was republished in 1844 with a continuation to the present time by John Mitchel. In his preface O'Kelly states: "One of the most important works that have ever been written respecting Ireland".
The maps included are: Carte de l'Ancienne Irlande; Province d'Ultonie; Province de Momonie; Province de Connacie; Province de Midie et de Lagénie; Royaume d'Irlande (coloured in outline). Anne Therese Philippine d'Yves (1738-1814), Countess in Brabant, was a Belgian revolutionary, political activist, salon host and writer who played an important role in the revolution and the subsequent republic in the Austrian Netherlands in present day Belgium from 1789 to 1790. She was famous in contemporary Belgium and has been called the revolutionary from Brabant.
SPECIAL EDITION OF 250 COPIES
WITH AN ORIGINAL SKETCH BY JACK B YEATS
FOR THE PUBLISHER COLM O LOCHLAINN


Isa Macnie (1869-1958), caricaturist, was born in Dublin. She was Irish ladies' croquet champion in 1907. She discovered her artistic skill, having mentioned to the then editor of 'The Irish Times' that she 'saw' people in geometric shapes. She gave an illustrated example producing one of the first 'Mac' caricatures at the age of about fifty. As a member of the United Arts Club, she indulged in petty bickering whereby some members were in awe of her.

In 1925 the present work appeared with some scathing rhymes featuring among others: W.B. Yeats - The Camel; Douglas Hyde - The Walrus; A.E. - The Russell Bear; William Cosgrave - The President-Bird; Lennox Robinson - The Giraffe; James Stephens - The Leprechaun, etc. etc.

No copy located on COPAC. WorldCat 1. One copy in NLI. O'Donoghue p. 289.
The author graduated from Trinity College in 1829. He was a lawyer who practised in the North-East Circuit, and is still remembered as 'Counsellor M'Mechan' in Belfast. He succeeded Isaac Butt as editor of Ulster Times.

217. M'PARLAN, James, M.D. Statistical Survey of the County of Sligo, with Observations on The Means of Improvement; drawn up in the year 1801, for the consideration of, and under the direction of the Dublin Society. Illustrated with a folding map of the County of Sligo engraved by I. Taylor at Donnybrook. Dublin: Graisberry & Campbell, 1802. pp. xix [i.e. xii], 122. Later quarter maroon morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt along spine. A fine copy. Rare. €765

Goldsmiths'-Kress 18443.16.


The author describes Gerry Adams as "a young Belfast man with a broad outlook and a good overall thinker".

"EQUAL REPRESENTATION OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND"


The Society of United Irishmen was founded in Belfast in October 1791 by Samuel McTier and Robert Simms; and in Dublin a month later by Wolfe Tone and Thomas Russell. Their declared objective was "an equal representation of all the people of Ireland". Wolfe Tone first came into prominence when he published a pamphlet anonymously entitled An Argument on Behalf of the Catholics of Ireland, signing himself ‘A Northern Whig’. Inspired by the French revolution he advocated a republic.
Their aims were viewed with hostility by the establishment who suppressed it in May 1794, resulting in the society going underground as a secret organisation. The country in 1795 was in a state of unrest and uncertainty. Wolfe Tone's efforts of uniting the whole people were not totally successful. In Down and Armagh many Catholics had obtained farms which were previously owned by Protestants. An organisation called Peep o'Day Boys tried to drive them out, successfully in some cases, by all kind of outrages. The Catholics formed another organisation, the Defenders who retaliated unsuccessfully. A more sinister group the Orange Society was founded in the same year. It was fiercely anti-Catholic, and was tolerated and encouraged by the Government. By 1798 the Society of United Irishmen had around 250,000 members throughout all Ireland, including thousands of Catholics. The repressive methods adopted by General Lake (defeated by Washington at Yorktown), drove the society into revolt. The subsequent rising was crushed with great savagery and the movement destroyed. It was as a result of this rebellion that the greatest evil, that befell our native land, was corruptly brought about - The Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

The attitude of the British administration at that time can be best summed up in the words of the Earl of Westmoreland: "a Protestant garrison in possession of the land, magistracy and wealth of the country; holding that property under tenure of British power and supremacy, and ready at every instant to crush the rising of the conquered". The author gives an excellent account of this epoch in Irish history and detailed biographical sketches of all those involved. The ideals of Theobald Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen continued as a potent force in the history of the Irish nation, influencing Thomas Davis, John Mitchell, the I.R.B., the I.R.A., Connolly and Pearse. This is a major work on one of the most momentous episodes in our history.


STC. 9277.5. WorldCat 9.

General Collections of Statutes, for Periods beginning with Magna Charta. In two parts; "Secunda pars veterum statutorum" has separate dated title page, foliation and register. Actual publication date conjectured by STC.

Magna Carta (Latin for "the Great Charter"), is a charter agreed by King John of England at Runnymede, near Windsor, over eight hundred years ago this. Magna Carta continues to have a powerful iconic status in British society, being cited by politicians and lawyers in support of constitutional positions.


No copy located on COPAC. WorldCat 2.

Franciscans are members of orders founded by Saint Francis of Assisi. The most prominent group is the Order of Friars Minor, commonly called simply the 'Franciscans'. They seek to follow most directly the manner of life that Saint Francis led. This Order is a mendicant religious order of men tracing their origin to Francis of Assisi. It comprises three separate groups, each considered a religious order in its own right. These are the Observants, most commonly simply called 'Franciscan Friars', the Capuchins, and the Conventual Franciscans. They all live according to a body of regulations known as "The Rule of St. Francis".

A sermon which Francis heard in 1209 on Matthew 10:9 made such an impression on him that he decided to devote himself wholly to a life of apostolic poverty.

This work is an excellent account of the Mayo landlord who made the headlines in the 1880's when he became the first victim of a particularly powerful social weapon. The British government found it necessary to send more than a thousand armed troops to protect a handful of labourers engaged in lifting Boycott's turnips.

It was here that the word 'Boycott' was first used and introduced into the English language by a Mr. Redpath, an American journalist, at the instigation of Fr. O'Malley.


The efforts of the Orange Order in Ulster and the Conservative Party in England to prevent Ireland getting a measure of self-government resulted in the establishment of the armed Ulster Volunteer Force in 1912. But the consequence was the founding of the nationalist Irish Volunteers.


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.


Saint Columbanus was born about 545, of an illustrious Leinster family. Endowed with extraordinary talents, he retired to the monastery of Bangor, in Ulster, where, under the tuition of St. Comgall, he spent a considerable portion of his life in meditation and study. However, his life is most bound up with the ecclesiastical history of the Continent. At fifty years of age he selected twelve companions, and proceeded to France, where a wide field of missionary labour then lay open. He was in 602 involved in a controversy with the French bishops as to the proper time for celebrating Easter. He then established monasteries at Annegray, Luxeuil, and Fontaines; but was ultimately obliged to fly to Italy, having incurred the hatred of Brunechild and Fredegonde, the Merovingian kings' mistresses, by his fearless denunciations of their impure lives. Particulars of his wanderings and many reputed miracles are given at length by Lanigan.

He died at Bobbio in Italy in 615, aged about 70, where two years earlier he had established a confraternity under the protection of Aigilulph, King of the Lombards. Columbanus's festival is celebrated on the 21st November each year. Ware gives a list of his works, numbering seventeen. They are wholly in Latin. M. Guizot remarks of his sermons: "The flights of imagination, the pious transpots, the rigorous application of principles, the warfare declared against all vain or hypocritical compromise, give to the words of the preacher that passionate authority, which may not always and surely reform the soul of his hearers, but which dominates over them, and for some time at least, exercises paramount sway over their conduct and their life." San Colombano in Lombardy takes its name from him; and the town and canton of St. Gallen in Switzerland are called after the most favoured of his disciples.


€75
€375
€65
€150
€125
See items 227 & 229.


GEORGE BUTLER OF BALLYRAGGET CASTLE’S COPY


ESTC R30063 locating 6 copies only in Ireland. Sweeney 3054. Wing M2404

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

The severe laws and restrictions passed for the destruction of Irish trade and commerce moved Molyneux to write this work, which has since rendered his name immortal in our history: 'The Case of Ireland Stated', was first published in 1698. In it he maintained that Ireland and England were separate and
independent kingdoms under the same sovereign - that Ireland was annexed, not conquered - "If the religion, lives, liberties, fortunes, and estates of the clergy, nobility, and gentry of Ireland may be disposed of without their privity or consent, what benefit have they of any laws, liberties, or privileges granted unto them by the crown of England ... I have no other notion of slavery but being bound by a law to which I do not consent?". The work was deemed seditious, and so infuriated the English Parliament that they ordered it to be burnt by the common hangman. See item 11 for Atwood's response.

George Butler of Ballyragget was the son of Hon. Edward Butler of Ballyragget Castle who was son of the 4th Viscount Mountgarret. Edward was a staunch Jacobite and suffered forfeiture of his estates after the defeat at the Battle of Boyne in 1690, he died the following year. His eldest son George had fought alongside him, was able in the ensuing years to gain back Ballyragget Castle and his father's other estates. Ballyragget Castle was the favourite residence of Margaret (Fitzgerald), Countess of Ormonde, the wife of Piers Butler, 8th Earl of Ormonde, in the 16th-century, and she ensured that it went to their second (and her favourite) son Richard Butler, later created 1st Viscount Mountgarret.

MOORE ON BINDINGS

231. MOORE, George. A very interesting Autograph Letter from George Moore to Lady March, dated June 30th (no year) from 121 Ebury Street, London, in which he discusses the binding of a 'de luxe' edition of his forthcoming book: "The Edition de luxe is sent out in boards it being supposed that the buyers would like to have it bound to harmonise with their other books. If you have no special binding in your mind, I think you would do well to order your copy similar to the ordinary edition - a very pretty binding it is; you are sure to like it I think I'll bring the book round next week". One page quarto, with fold marks. In very good condition. €465

THE CENTENARY BLACKFRIARS EDITION

232. MOORE, Thomas. The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Edited with memoir and notes by Charles Kent. With illustrations by E. Evans and others. London: George Routledge, 1883. pp. xl, 599 (double column), [1]. Bound in original full burgundy morocco. Covers decorated in gilt to a geometric design, title in gilt on upper cover. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title in gilt direct in the second, the remainder with similar tooling to covers; red, green and gold endbands; gilt doublures; splash marbled endpapers. Presentation inscription on front free endpaper. All edges gilt. A fine copy. €265

Thomas Moore, moved up the ranks of society after moving to London to study law. He became famous for his ballads, melodies and poems, and set about writing a biography of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. This large collection, dedicated 'To Ireland', includes: The Odes of Anacreon; Juvenile Poems; Odes and Epistles; Corruption and Intolerance; The Sceptic; The Twopenny Post-Bag; Songs from M.P. or the Bluestocking; Irish Melodies; National Airs; Sacred Songs; Lalla Rookh; The Fudge
Family in Paris - in England; Rhymes on the Road; Fables for the Holy Alliance; The Loves of the Angels; Evenings in Greece; Verses from the Epicurean; Cash, Corn and Catholics; Legendary Ballads; The Summer Fete; Songs and Ballads; Set of Glees; Songs from the Greek Anthology and Miscellaneous Poems.


General Thomas William Sweeny (1820-1892) was an Irish-American soldier who served in the Mexican-American War and then was a general in the Union Army during the American Civil War. Sweeny was born in Dunmanway, County Cork, on Christmas Day, 1820. He immigrated to the United States in 1833. In 1846, he enlisted as a second lieutenant in the Burnett's 2nd New York Volunteers, and fought under General Winfield Scott in Mexico. Sweeny was wounded in the groin at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and his right arm was so badly injured at the Battle of Churubusco that it had to be amputated. For his heroics, his fellow servicemen nicknamed him "Fighting Tom". Despite this possibly career-ending injury, he continued serving with the 2nd US Infantry until the outbreak of the Civil War. Sweeny was active in the Yuma War (1850–1853), fighting in several engagements against native Americans.


The contents includes: Discovering Ireland from the Air; Discovering the Past; From Anglo-Norman Castle to Big House; Town and Country; In the Track of the Ice; The Mountains; Irish Rivers; The Lordly Shannon; The Coasts of Ireland; The Islands of Ireland.


The authoritative biography, a mine of information on all the Yeats family.

THE WAR FOR THE LAND

237. [MYSTERIES] The Mysteries of Ireland, Giving a Graphic and Faithful Account of Irish Secret Societies, and their Plots, from the Rebellion of 1798, to the year 1883, with sketches of the lives of the leaders, their last speeches before condemnation, and the history of Recent Murders in Ireland, including that of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke, with the trials, convictions, sentences and executions of their murderers, and other startling events of more recent date. Portrait frontispiece of Lord Cavendish. London: Printed for the Booksellers, n.d. (c.1890). pp. 304, 16 (double column). Blue patterned cloth. Title in gilt on upper cover and spine. Browning to inner lower gutter from old cellotape. Previous owner's signature: 'Charles Brown / Fartown / Pudsey / January. 27th 1894' on front pastedown. All edges red. A very good copy. Scarce. €65

The United Irishmen, Rebellion of '98, Fenians, the Agrarian Outrages, including the Huddy Murders, Maamtrasna Massacre, Assassination of Cavendish and Burke, with on the spot details of the trials and executions. The author is unknown but undoubtedly he was a newspaper reporter of that time.

CONNEMARA CALLING


Interesting tour of post-famine Connemara, with topographical, social and historical notices of this most scenic part of Ireland.


241. NEMO. A Brief Record of the Female Orphan House, North Circular Road, Dublin, for over one hundred years, from 1790 to 1892. Compiled by Nemo. With frontispiece, illustrations, portraits, coloured folded map. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers and Walker, 1893. pp. 56, 4 (advertisements). Green cloth, title in gilt on upper cover. A fine copy. Extremely rare. €865

COPAC locates 2 copies only. WorldCat 2.

The Female Orphan House was commenced in 1790 by Mrs. Edward Tighe and Mrs. Este initially in a small property on Prussia Street but moved to larger premises on North Circular Road, and named after the Dean of Killala, Walter Blake Kirwan, who preached sermons regarding the establishment of such an institution and who raised large sums of money for its support. The Institution was also funded through government grants, subscriptions, donations and the proceeds of the work of the girls. Elizabeth La Touche was its first mistress, the home had accommodation for 160 children. For a time some land in the Phoenix park was allocated to the home to support cattle for the production of milk. The Architect of the Chapel built in 1818 was William Farrell renowned for many Church of Ireland buildings, and it contained plaster work by the renowned stuccodore George Stapleton. The Home was visited by George IV in 1821 during his Irish visit, stopping on his way to the Viceroys Lodge in the Phoenix Park.

CORK HARBOUR - LIMITED EDITION


Alexander Nimmo (1783-1832), was one of the outstanding civil engineers of his time. Born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, he taught for a short time before accepting an appointment as surveyor to the Commissioners for reclaiming the bogs of Ireland. In the course of this work Nimmo produced a superb collection of maps and reports. During his lifetime many piers, harbours and bridges were built here under his direction.

In his Report on the Means of Improving the River and Harbour of Cork he tells us that "the lower harbour of Cork is large and good. It admits ships of any size. the men-of-war lie below Cove in five to eight fathoms water, and ride safe in all weathers. Merchant ships lie off Cove, or ascend the harbour to Passage, which is five miles below Cork". His recommendations were accepted; Cork was developed as a port and became one of the important trading cities of Europe as a result.

244. [O'BRIEN, John] Focalóir Gaoidhilge-Sax-Bhéarla or An Irish-English Dictionary. Whereof the Irish part hath been compiled not only from various Irish vocabularies, particularly that of Mr. Edward Lluyd; but also from a great variety of the best Irish manuscripts now extant; especially those that have been composed from the 9th & 10th centuries, down to the 16th: besides those of the lives of St. Patrick & St Brigit, written in the 6th & 7th centuries. Paris: Printed by Nicolas-Francis Valleyre, for the Author, 1768. By Royal Approbation & Privilege. Quarto. pp. [i], xlviii, vii, [1], 516, 6, 6 (errata and dedication). Contemporary full mottled calf, title in gilt on brown morocco on spine. Ex libr. William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates and stamps. Minor wear to extremities. A very good copy. Scarce. €1,250

ESTC T146927 with 6 locations only in Ireland.

John O'Brien (d.1767), Irish catholic prelate, was vicar-general of the united dioceses of Cork, Cloyne and Ross. In audience Pope Benedict XIV in 1747 approved the separation of Cork and Cloyne, which had been united since 1429, and the appointment of O'Brien to the bishopric of Cloyne and Ross. He is attributed with the authorship of this dictionary which was originally published in Paris in 1768, and reprinted in Dublin, in 1832. This edition was revised and corrected by Robert Daly and Michael McGinty. It is chiefly compiled from the vocabularies of Michael O'Clery, Richard Plunkett and Edward Lhuyd, but is wanting thousands of words still existing in the written and living language. The preface to the work is a learned discourse on the antiquity of the language and there is much curious genealogical and historical information throughout.

Anonymous. By John O'Brien. With a half-title and three final errata leaves. Includes: 'Voici l'extrait inséré dans le Journal des sçavans du mois de Mars 1769, ..', which appears to be an insertion.


This work contains the Devoy correspondence. It is a unique and almost daily picture of the Fenian movement from within, covering a period of almost sixty years, and contains many important documents never before published. James Stephens, John O'Mahony, Thomas Clarke Luby, John O'Leary, Charles J. Kickham, O'Donovan Rossa, John Boyle O'Reilly, all the important Fenian leaders and innumerable lesser-known Fenians reveal their story in their own words.


This is the full history of the IRB tracing the fortunes of the organisation which had a two-fold objective: to act as a clandestine gingering element in all Irish nationalist circles, and to preside over the establishment by force of an independent Irish Republic. With special emphasis on the period 1916-22, chiefly through the efforts of its greatest leader - Michael Collins.


De Búrca 13.

Of all the works in prose and verse which we owe to the inspiration of the Irish Insurrection of 1916 there is little which reaches the high standard of this work. Sir Arnold Edward Trevor Bax (1883-1953), composer and writer, was born in London and came to Ireland in 1905 out of enthusiasm for the poetry of W.B. Yeats. He was knighted for his services as Master of the King's Musick.

An advertisement leaflet for this publication stated "Though announced and ready for publication on April 15th 1918, this volume, 'owing to the war and other causes', cannot be put on the market just at present". The real reason was that the censor would not pass it.


De Búrca 13.


The Stowe manuscripts are a collection of about 2,000 Irish, Anglo-Saxon and later medieval manuscripts, nearly all now in the British Library. The manuscripts date from 1154 to the end of the 17th century.

The manuscripts were originally collected by the 1st Marquess of Buckingham (1753-1813) and his son, the 1st Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1776-1839), at Stowe House near Buckingham. The antiquary and palaeographer Thomas Astle left his collection of manuscripts to the Duke when he died in 1803. The Duke subsequently purchased a collection of Irish manuscripts that had been acquired by Charles O'Conor, who prepared this catalogue. There are almost three hundred pages listing the manuscripts in the Irish language and manuscripts relating to Ireland in English and Latin.

The entire collection was purchased by the 4th Earl of Ashburnham in 1849, having been prepared for sale by auction following the bankruptcy of the 2nd Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. In July 1883 the 5th Earl of Ashburnham sold the Stowe manuscript collection to the British government for £45,000. The English material was placed in the British Museum and the Irish manuscripts went, initially on loan, to the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin.

Several Irish-related manuscripts from the collection were allocated to the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, with the cumdach or book-shrine of the Stowe Missal subsequently being transferred to the National Museum of Ireland. Amongst the manuscripts transferred by the British Government to the R.I.A. in 1883 was ‘Manuscript C’ of The Annals of the Four Masters, one of the four original manuscript volumes of that famous history of Ireland.


With a feast of interesting articles on all aspects of archaeological studies by the leading intelligentsia of our day: Joseph Raftery; George Ogham; Barry Raftery; Seamus Caulfield; Peter Harbison; Thomas Fanning; Raghnall O Floinn; Mary Cahill; Padraig O Riaín, etc.

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, Mr. Wakeman 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 O'Curry made important discoveries among the Irish manuscripts in the British Museum and he compiled in his own hand a catalogue of these. 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". His twenty-one Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History, delivered at the College during the terms 1855 and 1856 were published with an appendix in one volume. They are a mine of information on the subject of our Irish manuscripts and are illustrated with numerous facsimile specimens.

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.

---


With a large genealogical chart, showing the descent of the principal families of Hy-Many, from their great ancestor Maine Mor: The O'Nechtain, O'Mullally, O'Kelly, MacEgan and O'Madden.


First of O'Duffy's Cuandine trilogy of novels. Described in the 'Dictionary of Irish Literature' as his 'major accomplishment ... these books are a scathing, funny, and highly inventive satire of modern life ... and embody a flamboyant range of ironic and rhetorical techniques that bear comparison to James Stephens, or Flann O'Brien, or, indeed, to James Joyce himself'.

Eimar Ultan O'Duffy (1893-1935) was born in Dublin and educated at Belvedere College, Stonyhurst College in Lancashire and at UCD. He and Bulmer Hobson caused disaster to the plans for the 1916 Easter Rising when they told Eoin MacNeill that the Rising was planned for the next week; MacNeill, nominal head of the Irish Volunteers, reacted by sending messengers around the country to call off the manoeuvres which were the cover for the Rising, and advertising in newspapers to cancel them. A satirical novel published shortly after the author, disillusioned with revolutionary nationalism, emigrated from Ireland.
RARE FIRST EDITION

Sylvester O'Halloran (1728-1807), surgeon, historian and antiquary was born in Limerick, the son of Michael O'Halloran and Mary MacDonnell, a relative of the poet Seán Clarach MacDonnell. He became an outspoken critic of the Anglo-Irish chroniclers in response to Hume, Leland and Stanhurst. His own history defended the civilisation of pre-Norman Ireland and O'Halloran's antiquarian nationalism was attractive to the liberal wing of the ascendancy, but not to Ledwich who saw it as Roman Catholic intrigue. Maria Edgeworth merged him with Henry Brooke to create a studious Catholic gentleman in *The Absentee*, (1812) and W.H. Maxwell attached the genteel association of his name with the title-character in *The Fortunes of Hector O'Halloran* (1842).


John O'Hart (1824-1902), genealogist, was a native of Crossmolina, Co. 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. This is the best edition of O'Hart's magnum opus on Irish families. In the preface to this work we are told that: all the Genealogies contained in the third edition of Irish Pedigrees, as well as those given in Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland are included as well as descriptions of the armorial bearings of the families traced. Included in this volume are the genealogies of many of the Huguenot families, the Protestant refugees who were driven from their homes in France 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'.


RARE FIRST EDITION


The title is taken from the Gaelic proverb "It is easy to sleep on another man's wound". Written in autobiographical form it provides an insight of life in Ireland from 1916 to 1920. It is stark, truthful and dispassionate in its statement of facts. It tells of shootings and reprisals, jailings and escapes; and introduces well-known figures of the day including De Valera, Michael Collins, Count Plunkett and Countess Markievicz.

"Many things have been written round the war between the English forces and the Irish Republican Army, the best of them being, I think, On Another Man's Wound" - Sean O'Casey.


WorldCat 5. Wing O 291B. ESTC R216562 locates 5 copies in UK & 2 in Eire.

Fr. Francis O'Molloy (1614-1684), was a native of 'O'Molloy's Country' in County Offaly. His kinsman, Calvach, Prince of the O'Molloys, was renowned for his hospitality, as related by the author in this Grammar: "It is most true, and of the fact I have myself seen and heard witnesses most worthy of belief, namely, that whilst the kingdom of Ireland was devastated with famine, fire and sword, and in the utmost dearth of provisions, in Queen Elizabeth's time, Calvach son of Conall, chief of the O'Molloys, grandfather of the present most illustrious chief, having invited to his house nine hundred and sixty persons for the feast of Christmas, entertained them there for the space of twelve days" (p.180). He entered the Franciscan Order about 1635, and on completing his studies at St. Isodore's, was sent, in the year 1642, as Lector of Philosophy to Klosterneuberg near Vienna, and, three years later held the Chair in Theology at Graz, in the Duchy of Styria, in Austria. He was obviously a man of consequence and position, for on the death of the great Father Luke Wadding in 1657 he was chosen to succeed him as rector of the Irish College of St. Isidore in Rome. He was Professor of Divinity there, and
before long he was made Primarius Professor of Theology. He is said, in Harris's Ware to have been "Divine to some Cardinals and General Agent for the Irish in that city.
He is best remembered as the author of the first printed grammar of the Irish language, which was published at the Press of Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, in Rome, in 1677. He wrote it, as he tells us, in holiday time: "when free for a month from graver cares", at a time when the Irish people "were being stripped of their every possession, even of their native language", and at that time he had been living "for forty years and more among foreigners, far separated from fatherland, from its monuments and its teachers". The zeal which inspired him to write his grammar - to counteract the heretical enemy's set programme: "which proscribed the public and even the private use of the Irish language in order that, when the latter had been consigned to eternal oblivion, no knowledge might survive of native antiquities, of the Lives of our saints, of our Faith, of our ecclesiastical traditions" - that same zeal had inspired him the previous year to publish *Lochrann na gCreidmheach*, the Irish Catechism, generally known as *Lucerna Fidelium*.

The Irish Grammar, written in Latin, was approved on the 12th of April, 1676, by Father Tyrell, and Father Michael Toner, and on December 30th, by Rev. John Daly, D.D. Abbot of Kilbeggan. In his approbation Patrick Tyrell, subsequently Bishop of Clogher describes the grammar as: "succulo nervoque retortum; opus mole exiguum, acumine magnum" - succulent and mighty, though small in size, but great in discernment; and also described the author as "Caelo et cedro dignus" - Worthy of the heavens and the cedar tree. *Grammatica* consists of twenty-five chapters, thirteen of which are on the Accidence of the language, and the last twelve on Irish Prosody. At the end is an Irish poem by O'Molloy entitled 'Soruid go haos og agus eata oilein na naomh', on the neglect of the ancient language of Ireland and the prospects of its resuscitation. This work has attracted the attention of several Celtic scholars, Edward Lhuyd in his *Archaeologia Britannica* refers to it, Joseph Loth in his *Le Metrique Galloise* reprints from it, and John O'Donovan often refers to and quotes from it in his own *Irish Grammar*. Dr Douglas Hyde, in his *Literary History of Ireland* speaks of it highly: "The fullest, most competent, and most interesting account which we have of the Irish classical metres as practised in the later schools, by one who was fully acquainted both with them and their methods".

This is a very rare book and probably unique in this condition.


Of all the great love stories few have had more repercussions on British political history than that of Charles Stewart Parnell and Mrs. Kitty O'Shea.


The Ossianic Society was an Irish literary society founded in Dublin on St Patrick's Day 1853, taking its name from the poetic material associated with the ancient narrator Oisin. Founding members included John O'Daly, Owen Connellan, William Elliot Hudson, John Edward Pigot, John Windele and William Smith O'Brien, the antiquary Standish Hayes O'Grady was a principal member and later became its president. By 1860 the list of subscribers numbered 746, six volumes of Transactions were produced, and the preparations for further issues were extant when it ceased operations in 1863.

The group of Irish scholars emerged from competing societies, such as the Celtic Society and the Irish Archaeological Society, focusing on the translation of Irish literature from the "Fenian period of Irish history", specifically, the mythological works of Oisin and the Fianna, and the promotion of the Irish language.

Owen Connellan was occupant of the first Chair of Irish in the newly established Queen's College, Cork. His most important contribution to Gaelic scholarship was the Annals of Ireland, covering the period 1171 to 1616, which was the first translation from the Irish of that section of the Annals of The Four Masters. He spent many years working on this and was helped occasionally by the eccentric James Clarence Mangan who phrased part of the translation "in eloquent and glowing English". Standish Hayes O'Grady (1832-1915), one of the greatest of modern Irish scholars, was born at Castleconnell, son of Admiral O'Grady. Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Dublin. His great love was for the history of Ireland and the Irish language, and as a young man in Dublin he sought out George Petrie, John O'Donovan, Eugene O'Curry and the bookseller and publisher John O'Daly. He was described by Eleanor Hull as "The last of the grand old scholars of Ireland".

John O'Daly, author and publisher, was born at Farnane, County Waterford in 1800 and was educated at a local hedge school. Like Carleton he was of peasant stock but while lacking Carleton's literary genius, O'Daly was a much more versatile individual, a purveyor of fine books, a writer and publisher, a good Irish scholar, a translator, an editor, and Secretary of the Irish Antiquarian Society. We know the Munster poet Timothy O'Sullivan was a frequent visitor in his father's house. O'Donoghue tells us in his Life of Mangan, that O'Daly was not approved of by certain of his countrymen on account of having in his youth enrolled in the ranks of "The Soupers" in Kilkenny. John Keegan, another peasant poet tells us: "I first met O'Daly in Kilkenny in 1833, when he kept the school there for teaching Irish to the Wesleyans of that city. He, I am sorry to say, has renounced the Catholic creed, and was then a pious Biblical. He subsequently came back and is now living in Dublin, Secretary to the Celtic Athenaeum, and keeps a bookseller's shop in Anglesea Street. He is one of the best Irish scholars in Ireland ... low-sized, merry countenance, fine black eyes, vulgar in appearance and manners, and has the most magnificent Munster brogue that I ever had the luck to hear".

By 1850 we find him publishing many works in Gaelic and on Irish history, often in collaboration with that prince of scholars, John O'Donovan. Some of his Gaelic translations were versified by Mangan. His book catalogues are both erudite and interesting. After he died in Dublin in 1878, no effort was made to secure any of the manuscripts he left behind, some of them Carolan's, and their whereabouts remain a mystery.

Harp of Erin in gilt on upper cover and in blind on lower within double gilt fillets and shamrock fleurons. Library shelf mark label on upper cover and spine. A good copy. Very scarce. €285


See items 268 & 270.


COPAC locates the TCD copy only.
Contains views of: Drogheda; Narrow-Water Castle; Rostrevor; Belfast, from Turf-Lodge; The Long Bridge and Cave-Hill, Belfast; Giant's Causeway; Carrick-a-Rede; Dunluce Castle; Londonderry; Lough Gill.

INSCRIBED BY LUKE MULLOCK OF LIMERICK

The Pestal, There is no such Girl as Mine. Sung by the author in his Irish Evenings. The Poetry & Accompaniments adapted to an Irish Melody by Samuel Lover. The Cuckoo Galop, Six Sanzonets. Dedicated by permission to Lady Glentworth. Composed by John Bourke. Published in Dublin by Holden Music, Sailor True - A Ballad. Dublin. Published by F. Rhames, The Chapter on Pockets - A Celebrated Comic Song. Dublin: Published by Holden. London: Julien; Purday; Wessel; Chappell; D'Almaine; Duff & Hudson; Ewer; Williams. Dublin: Published at
Luke Mullock (1827-1881) ran the Limerick shipping business founded by his grandfather, John, in the early nineteenth century. He died suddenly at a comparatively young age and the business was run by Michael Herriott as partner for Luke's widow, Sarah. After seven years she sold her share in the business and moved with her family to Dublin.


The first book to appear under the Rainbow Press imprint of Ted and Olwyn Hughes. All the poems were previously uncollected, with some appearing here for the first time.

RARE WEXFORD ITEM


No copy located on COPAC. Only 1 ebook version on WorldCat.


Wing P 3267 Sweeney 3515. ESTC R26213.
With 2 final advertisement leaves; the last leaf is blank. Printer's name from Wing CD. Christopher Wilkinson and Thomas Burrell, booksellers were active in London in the latter quarter if the seventeenth century.

'Agrippa Roy d'Albe' is dedicated to Louis XIV which may explain why there was an English translation played in Dublin at the Theatre Royal in the presence of the Duke of Ormond. This English edition appeared in 1675 (Sweeney 4426). The translation and dedication were the work of John Dancer, who served under the Duke of Ormond.

278. **[REDEMPTORIST FATHER]** *Naomh Columcille The Life of St. Columcille in Irish and English. By A Redemptorist Father.* Dublin: Gill, 1907. pp. 121. Coloured pictorial wrappers. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. Rare. €75


COPAC locates 1 copy only. WorldCat 1.
and became chamberlain to Pope Gregory XV, who made him the Archbishop of Fermo. He is best known for his time as Papal Nuncio to Ireland during the Irish Confederate Wars (1645-49) during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. Rinuccini became the dominant figure of the Clerical Faction of the Confederate leadership, pushing for greater concessions to the Catholic Church in any treaty of alliance with Irish Royalists.

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

281. RIVERS, Elizabeth. The Aran Islands. Six wood engravings of life on the island by Elizabeth Rivers. Each measuring 240 x 320mm. Each print is signed in pencil by the artist. Dublin: Printed at the Sign of the Three Candles for the Victor Waddington Galleries, n.d. (c.1952). The wood engravings are in the original brown stitched envelope with an illustration of an Aran Island family with their cottage in the background. Title and list of plates printed on white labels. All the wood engravings are in very good condition. Exceedingly rare. €685

Not in De Búrca.

Elizabeth Rivers (1903-1964), wood engraver, figure painter and illustrator, was born in Hertfordshire, and studied at Goldsmith's College, London and later at the Royal Academy. She studied under André L'Hote in Paris, whose influence led to a long association with Evie Hone's stained glass studio in Dublin. She travelled to the Aran Islands in 1935 intending to stay for three months but spent a year there. She returned in 1936 and remained there for seven years before returning to London to serve as a fire warden during the Blitz. After the war she spent most of the rest of her life living and working here, finding inspiration among the mountains and villages of Connemara and the Aran Islands. In 1946 her book Stranger in Aran was the last work to be published by the Cuala Press. The wood engravings represents the manner of life in this outpost of the Gaelic world that preserved the dignity and simplicity also the gaiety of an ancient culture. They are as follows: 1. Gathering a Seaweed Harvest. 2. Hauling Turf from the Quay. 3. Loading Cattle from the Galway Fair. 4. Dancers at the Ceilidhe. 5. Onlookers at the Ceilidhe. 6. Interval at the Ceilidhe.

No copy of this edition located on COPAC or WorldCat.

Peter Frederick Robinson (1776-1858) began his career in Henry Holland's office and worked under William Porden at the Brighton Pavilion in 1801-2. He was the architect of the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly (1811-12), and of a number of "Swiss Cottages", including one at the Colosseum in Regent's Park, and another, built as a public house in north-west London, that gave its name to the surrounding area. He was also the Vice President of the Institute of British Architects.

A fascinating architectural study and examination of villa designs in a variety of styles. Delightfully illustrated with lithographic plates as well as floor plans and elevation drawings. The plates were printed by Charles Hullmandel. Each design is accompanied by a few pages of descriptive text. The designs include: Residence in the Swiss Style; In the Swiss Style for an Entrance Lodge Connected to a Waterfall; Residence, Grecian Style; Residence, Palladian Style; Residence, Old English Style; Residence, Castellated Style; Residence, Style of the Ancient Manor House; Residence, Modern Italian Style; Residence, Anglo Norman Style; Residence in the Decorated Style of Henry the Seventh's Time; Residence, Elizabethan Style; Residence, Style of an Ancient Timber Building; The Lodge; The Stables; Residence in the Style of a Building in Tuscany.


284. RUSSELL, Sir William Howard. The Atlantic Telegraph. Illustrated with twenty-five coloured lithographs by T. Picken from drawings by Robert Dudley. London: Day & Son, [1866]. Small folio. pp. v, 117, 25 (plates), 4 (advertisements). Green cloth, upper cover blocked in gold and blind, designed by Robert Dudley, with chromolithographed cut-out onlays at centre showing core of cable. Decorated to a naval design with the flags of United Kingdom, United States, Atlantic Ocean and Britannia in medallion shape, rope interlacing, Royal Arms above the American Eagle in centre; repeated in blind on lower cover. Rebacked spine richly gilt. All edges gilt. A fine copy. €975

No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat.

In 1854, Cyrus West Field conceived the idea of the telegraph cable and secured a charter to lay a well-insulated line across the floor of the Atlantic Ocean. Obtaining the aid of British and American naval
ships, he made four unsuccessful attempts, beginning in 1857. In July 1858, four British and American vessels - the Agamemnon, the Valorous, the Niagara, and the Gorgon - met in mid-ocean for the fifth attempt. On July 29, the Niagara and the Gorgon, with their load of cable, departed for Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, while the Agamemnon and the Valorous embarked for Valentia, Ireland. By August 5, the cable had been successfully laid, stretching nearly 2,000 miles across the Atlantic at a depth often of more than two miles. On August 16, President James Buchanan and Queen Victoria exchanged formal introductory and complimentary messages. Unfortunately, the cable proved weak and the current insufficient and by the beginning of September had ceased functioning.

Sir William Howard Russell CVO (1820-1907) was born in Tallaght, County Dublin. He was a reporter with *The Times*, and is considered to have been one of the first modern war correspondents, after he spent 22 months covering the Crimean War including the Charge of the Light Brigade. Russell was described by one of the soldiers on the frontlines thus: "a vulgar low Irishman, [who] sings a good song, drinks anyone's brandy and water and smokes as many cigars as a Jolly Good Fellow. He is just the sort of chap to get information, particularly out of youngsters."

His dispatches were hugely significant; for the first time the public could read about the reality of warfare. Shocked and outraged, the public's backlash from his reports led the Government to re-evaluate the treatment of troops and led to Florence Nightingale's involvement in revolutionising battlefield treatment. In July 1865 he sailed on the Great Eastern to document the laying of the Atlantic Cable and wrote this work about the voyage. In this volume he discusses submarine telegraphy in general as well as the trans-Atlantic telegraph he witnessed being laid.

The magnificent lithographs are of outstanding quality and include the five scarce South Kerry Views: Valentia in 1858; The Bay-Valentia; Foilhummerum Bay-Valentia from Cromwell Fort; The Cliffs Foilhummerum- landing of the Shore end of Cable, July 22; General view of Port Magee from the heights below Cora Beg. The Caroline laying the Shore end of the cable July 22.

He published diaries of his time in India, the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War, where he describes the warm welcome given him by English-speaking Prussian generals such as Leonhard Graf von Blumenthal.

He was awarded the title of Commander of the Royal Victorian Order by King Edward VII, who reportedly told Russell "Don't kneel Billy, just stoop" during the ceremony.


The author tells the story of the alleged 'mutiny' and plot against a background of bitter dissent between Conservatives and Liberals and of growing nationalism in Ireland.


288. [SALE CATALOGUE] Catalogue of An Important Sale of Fine Oil Paintings, Antique Furniture, China, Plate, Glass, etc. By the Direction of P.D. Daly, Esq., M.D. of Renville Hall, Oranmore, County Galway. To be Sold by Auction, on Friday, 16th September, 1955, at 11.30am sharp at Renville Hall, by Hamilton and Hamilton (Estates) Ltd. Illustrated. Dublin: Printed by Cahill and Co., Ltd, Parkgate Printing Works, 1955. pp. 18, [1]. Stapled wrappers. A very good copy. €275


290. SALL, Andrew. A Sermon Preached at Christ-Church in Dublin before the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the fifth day of July, 1674, with a Declaration made in St John's Church in Cashel, before the Archbishop of that Province. Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, Printer to Kings Most Excellent Majesty, Anno Domini, 1675. octavo. pp. [xxxviii], 120. Recent quarter calf, title on maroon morocco label on spine. A very good copy. Very scarce. €1,250

Andrew Sall (1612-1682), Irish Jesuit, was born at Cashel, County Tipperary. Educated at St. Omer, he was later rector of the Irish College at Salamanca, and 'reader in the chair of controversy against heresy there', in which capacity he was licensed by the Spanish Inquisitor-General to read prohibited books. While professor of divinity at Pamplona he was intimate with Nicholas French, who called him "unicum solatium". In October 1659 Sall was at Nantes, where he wrote a letter about the sufferings of his church in Ireland. The exact date of his return to Ireland does not appear, but he was provincial superior of the Irish Jesuits in 1664. According to Peter Walsh he subscribed to the Loyal Remonstrance of the Roman Catholic clergy. His long and varied theological studies had the effect of making him doubt whether the Church of England was not more in the right than the Church of Rome. He argued the point for six years with Thomas Price, the Protestant Archbishop of Cashel. Rumours of his intended change were in circulation about the beginning of 1674, and Sall believed his life was in danger. Price, with the mayor and 'other English gentlemen of the city of Cashel', sent a mounted party to bring him safely to the archiepiscopal palace. He remained under Price's protection, and publicly challenged the Roman Catholics to resolve his doubts. On 17 May 1674, being the fourth Sunday after Easter, Sall made a public declaration of his adhesion to the Church of England in St. John's Church, Cashel, and he considered his new confession a "safer way for salvation than the Romish church". He did admit however that he would not have declared himself openly but for Essex's proclamation ordering regular priests to leave Ireland. Sall went to Dublin and preached at Christ Church Cathedral explaining his Cashel declaration. This pamphlet is a record of the events of his recantation in Cashel and his sermon in Dublin.

An accomplished Irish scholar, he was employed by Archbishop Marsh in preparing Bedell's Leabhair na Seintioma for publication. Sall was appointed chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, and afterwards domestic chaplain to the King. He died in 1682 aged 70. For his recantation sermon he chose as his text Matthew chapter XXIV verses 15-18.

BY SWIFT'S BUILDER

292. SEMPLE, George. A Treatise on Building in Water. In two parts. Part I - Particularly relative to the Repair and Re-building of Essex Bridge, Dublin, and Bridge-Building in general, with Plans properly suited to the Re-building of Ormond Bridge. Part II - Concerning an Attempt to contrive and introduce quick and cheap Methods, for erecting substantial Stone-buildings and other works in fresh and salt Water, quaking Bogs or Morasses, for various purposes; fully laid down and clearly demonstrated ... Principally addressed and peculiarly adapted to young and inexperienced Readers. Illustrated with sixty-three Copper-Plates. Dublin: Printed for the Author by J.A. Husband, (No. 28) Abbey-Street, 1776. First edition. Quarto. pp. [8], 157, [1], 63 (plates). Contemporary full sprinkled calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. Minor wear to extremities. Minute traces of old ink sprinkling to lower part of front cover encroaching on fore-edge. A very good copy. Very scarce. €3,750

WorldCat 5. ESTC T101919
George Semple (1700-1781), architect, engineer and master-builder was the most distinguished member of a family who were for centuries builders in Dublin. They are to be found in the Guild of Plasterers, Carpenters and Masons from before 1744. Jonathan Swift in his will left money for the building of a hospital for the insane, St. Patrick's Hospital usually called Swift's Hospital was built on land donated by the directors of Dr. Steevens's and adjacent to it.

"He left the little wealth he had, To build a house for fools and mad, And showed by one satiric touch, No nation wanted it so much".

The architect for this project was George Semple. He had another connection with Swift, his earliest known work is the granite steeple of 100 feet in St. Patrick's Cathedral, which he designed and erected in 1749. Swift as far back as 1714, by obstruction and procrastination, prevented Archbishop King from adding such a spire in 'brick'. He must therefore have known Semple and approved of his work. George built houses in Dublin and at least one country mansion. His magnum opus was the rebuilding of Essex Bridge. The present bridge is the third on the site, the first was built in 1676, by Humphrey Jervis, Lord Mayor of Dublin, from stones obtained from the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey. This structure had many faults and was frequently damaged by floods. A major failure of part of two spans occurred in 1751, and Semple repaired the old bridge within ten days for the sum of one hundred guineas. So successful was his repair that he was given the contract to rebuild the whole bridge. In 1753 he began demolition of the existing structure. He travelled to London where he bought £40 worth of books on engineering matters. He was however very disappointed on his return to Dublin, realising that these books were virtually useless: "I cannot describe the indignation and sorrow I felt at finding an art of such public utility as that of building bridges confessedly is so shamefully neglected. Eventually he managed to acquire a copy of Architecture Hydraulique by Belidor, although in French, which he could not read, the plans were sufficient for his purpose. Its design was based on the magnificent Westminster Bridge, and it had five semicircular arches. Semple preferred to build timber cofferdams, which were pumped dry, thus enabling in-situ construction to proceed below water level. On 10 April 1755 "the (new) Bridge was left open for the use of the Public in general", at a cost £20,661 and was completed in two years and eight days. Zoizimus (Michael Moran), the blind balladeer, often took his stand on the bridge. Unfortunately the city planners replaced Semple's bridge in 1873, with what is now called Grattan Bridge. The lack of reference books on bridge building prompted Semple to undertake the present work. It is a pioneering study, and surely, is one of the most adventurous classics of engineering technical writing, in which the author gives a very full and vivid description of the rebuilding of Essex Bridge.

HEATHENS OF INISKEA


Account of recent history from a hardline Republican point of view. Mary MacSwiney always stood for principle rather than political expediency. This had been her attitude during the Treaty debates and had determined her approach to politics after the Civil War. This pamphlet represents the views of anti-Treaty republicans who remained in Sinn Féin and who refused to enter the Fianna Fail Party founded by de Valera in 1926. They also rejected the policy of taking the oath to the Free State as ‘an empty formula.’

Máire MacSwiney, 1872-1942, sister of Terence, was born in London and educated at the Ursuline Convent in Cork before training as a teacher at Cambridge University. She became a member of the Gaelic League in 1904, joined Sinn Féin in 1917 and in 1918 was elected to the first Dáil for Cork.

EDITION LIMITED TO 25 COPIES ONLY

The author in her introduction tells us “this is a short history of each plant over hundreds of years in the wild and how they slowly adapted to conditions in gardens and varying climates around the world. An interesting story of the botanical journey from the Himalayas to Africa and into Northern Europe.” Illustrated with sixteen botanical portraits tipped in on hand-made paper.

**EDITION LIMITED TO 25 COPIES ONLY**


The author in her introduction tells us the history of trees and bushes in Ireland is a very interesting subject, closely allied with the people living there. A Brehon law dating back to the eighth century was passed for the protection of trees and is still in place today. There are iconic trees that are protected: ash, pine, the oaks, holly, yew, crab apple, and hazel. The oldest tree in Ireland is said to be the
Ballyconnell yew in Co. Cavan; it is famous for being planted by Bishop Bedell in 1632. Trees and the wood they produce are important part of our lives. Dug-out boats have been excavated, dating back to the Bronze Age .... In Celtic times trees were perceived as important. Tree worship was widely practised.

Illustrated with thirty-three botanical portraits tipped in on hand-made paper.


This work, based mainly on research in the Archivo General de Simancas, tells the story of the invasion and its outcome which marked the last attempt by Spain to force a decision in the long sea war with England which had lasted since 1585.

A STORY OF LOVE AND COURAGE


Dedicated to the memory of the men who died in 1916.

Annie Smithson (1883-1948), born in Sandymount, was a nurse who converted to Catholicism and Republicanism; she fought in the Civil War on the Republican side. Her novels were very popular in their day.

302. STAFFORD, Thomas. Pacata Hibernia; or A History of the Wars in Ireland, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Taken from the original Chronicles. Illustrated with Portraits of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Totness; and Facsimiles of all the original Maps and Plans. Second edition. Dublin: Reprinted by the Hibernia-Press Company, No. 1 Temple Lane, 1820. Second. pp. (1) x, 334, (2) 335-708, [6 (index)]. Contemporary full calf. Covers tooled in blind to a panelled design, with an inner wide gilt acanthus roll, 'Rahan College' stamped in gilt on upper covers. Spines expertly rebacked, corners repaired. Neat stamp of Religious Order on titles. All edges marbled. A fine set. €1,450

COPAC locates 5 copies only of this edition. WorldCat 1.

This is one of the great books dealing with Irish history and in particular the final stage of the Elizabethan wars in Ireland (Nine Years War), even if the perspective is that of the winning side. After the death in 1629 of the Earl of Totnes, formerly Sir George Carew, President of Munster, it was put together from the papers by his bastard son, Sir Thomas Stafford. Carew himself played a leading role in the events involved and especially in the decisive battle of Kinsale. One of the great set-pieces in the book concerns the siege of the castle of Glin. Carew had taken the Knight of the Valley's six-year-old heir as hostage and he had the child placed on top of the fortifications sending word to the defenders that they would now have a fair mark at which to direct their fire: "The constable returned answer that the fear of his life should not make them to forbear to direct their volleys of shot for he said in indecent terms not fit for me to write: The place is open where he was born and the knight may have many more sons".

In addition to the historical and topographical narrative, it contains a
courteous exchange of letters between Carew and Don Juan de Aquila referring to the latter's gift of wine to his former captor, and finally a long list of the Irish nobility who embarked for Spain after the defeat of 'Gaelic Ireland' at Kinsale in late 1601. The work is further enhanced by a series of seventeen large-scale maps and views depicting the various battles and sieges of the campaign.


Wing printings S 5362. Sweeney 4835.

John Stearne (1660-1745), Bishop of Clogher, son of the founder of the Irish College of Physicians, was born in Dublin. He was marked out for preferment in the Church of Ireland, being Chaplain to Sir Charles Porter, Lord High Chancellor. He was the predecessor of Jonathan Swift in the deanery of St. Patrick's; was created Bishop of Dromore in 1713, and was translated to Clogher in 1717. He expended large sums on the cathedrals and palaces of the dioceses he presided over, built the College Printing-office at Trinity, at a personal cost of £1,200, and bequeathed £30,000 for various charitable uses. Swift corresponded with him for many years on the most intimate and friendly terms; but in 1733 the Dean is said to have sent him a "letter full of bitter sarcasm and reproach, to which the Bishop returned an answer that marks a superior command of temper; but it appears ... that his lordship deserved much of what Swift imputed to him". Stearne left a vast estate for charitable purposes. Lawrence Sterne, the author, is said by some to have been descended from him.

At the time that he delivered this Sermon, Stearne was curate of St Nicholas Within the Walls. He preceded Swift in the deanery of St Patrick's prior to occupying the see of Dromore and then that of Clogher. In the world of Irish publishing he is an honoured figure through his donation in 1726 of moneys for the erection of a printing house in Trinity College, Dublin.

Almost a hundred years after the bishop's death, this work was translated into English in 1840 and published under the title The Curate's Manual.

COPAC locates 1 copy only. No copy on WorldCat. Wing S 5373. Sweeney 4841.

William Bladen was a printer and publisher in Castle Street, Dublin, from 1631 to 1663. His early career was spent in London as a bookseller until he was appointed a factor in Dublin for the Irish "stock" of the London Company of Stationers. He was admitted free of the city of Dublin in 1631, served as Sheriff in 1636, as an Alderman from 1642 to 1663, and as Mayor in 1647. He purchased from the London Company of Stationers their Irish privileges for £2,600 in 1638, became the King's Printer in 1641, and during the Commonwealth the State Printer.

This book offered a theme for provost J.P. Mahaffy's address in the theatre of Trinity College, Dublin at the bicentenary celebration of the medical school in 1912: "It is not a little remarkable that in his remote day he fully appreciated the difficulties which modern science finds in framing a strict definition of death ... As regards the duration of life, he holds that there is no reason why human life should not be indefinitely prolonged in favourable circumstances and with proper hygiene ... He speaks much of the value of cold baths, of simple diet, of the posture of the body in mid-day sleep which should be taken sitting up and not lying down. He recommends very few drugs and these rather as tonics or sedatives than as curatives. He found opium very valuable in dysentery and favours tobacco for chewing on account of its nicotine content, which is a powerful sedative".


The first full account of 'Carson's army' sworn to resistance by force if necessary of Home Rule, from its origin in 1912 until its virtual extinction at the Battle of the Somme.


Bram [Abraham] Stoker (1847-1912), novelist and theatre manager was born in Dublin. Stoker inherited his love of the theatre from his father and while working as a civil servant he was the unpaid drama critic of The Evening Mail. He was responsible for the great success of Henry Irving's visit to Dublin in 1876 and two years later left Dublin and took up the position of secretary, business manager of the Lyceum Theatre in London, a post which he held for thirty years.

He supplemented his income by writing a large number of sensational novels, his most famous being the vampire tale Dracula which he published in 1897. Before writing Dracula, Stoker spent eight years researching European folklore and stories of vampires. Dracula is an epistolary novel, written as collection of diary entries, telegrams, and letters from the characters, as well as fictional clippings from the Whitby and London newspapers. Dracula has been the basis for countless films and plays, the most notable of recent times being that starring Christopher Lee and Peter Cushing. Legal action followed the first film production. Florence,
Stoker's widow, was neither asked for permission nor paid any royalty. Eventually the matter was resolved in her favour in 1925.

Stoker wrote several other novels dealing with horror and supernatural themes, but none of them achieved the lasting fame or success of Dracula. His other novels include The Snake’s Pass (1890), The Jewel of Seven Stars (1903), and The Lair of the White Worm (1911).

Dracula tells the story of a vampire Count, pursued relentlessly by those who would see him destroyed. Written in diary format, the story begins with Jonathan Harker, a solicitor, being summoned to Dracula's palace in Transylvania under the guise of helping the Count secure property in London. While there, he learns Dracula's terrible secret, and Harker decides, with help from few other characters, to kill the Count.


The Vita tripartita Sancti Patricii (The Tripartite Life of Saint Patrick) is a bilingual Life of Patrick, written partly in Irish and in parts in Latin from the late 9th century. It is the earliest example of a saint's Life written in the Irish language and it was meant to be read in three parts over the three days of the saint's festival.

The author of this life and its date cannot be ascertained. Colgan maintained that St. Evin, of Monasterevin, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, was the author, and O'Curry was of the same opinion. Petrie thought it a compilation of the ninth or tenth century. Dr. Whitley Stokes held that it could not have been written before the middle of the tenth century, and was probably compiled in the eleventh. His main reason is that it contains entries which must have been made in the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth centuries. He cites ten instances of this kind, which, as he alleges, were neither additions nor interpolations. It was written in the purest Gaelic.

When the army for Ireland was being raised in March and April 1689, the reverend Story accompanied the Duke of Schomberg, in August, as chaplain to Thomas Gower's regiment of foot. Gower died early in 1690, and Henry, 3rd Earl of Drogheda, succeeded him in the command. Story was an admirer and apologist of Schomberg, who was criticised for his unwillingness to risk raw troops in a pitched battle, and for the number of men lost by disease. Story was present at the Battle of the Boyne and the Siege of Limerick, and in the reign of Queen Anne became Dean of Limerick. This is the most important contemporary history of the Williamite wars and the present tome has some excellent maps, some of which were executed by Captain Samuel Hobson, "who drew the most exact map of Londonderry". Story dedicated this work to King William himself: "though I'm no soldier, yet four years' conversation with men of that profession has emboldened me to address your sacred majesty". Although Story leaves us in no doubt about his Protestant and Whig principles, on the whole this work is unbiased. There are two 1693 reissues of this work. This one includes the 1693 (2nd ed.) of "A true and impartial history"; the other includes the 1691 edition of "A true and impartial history". Wing does not distinguish between these reissues.


The O'Sullivan clan divided into two great branches - O'Sullivan Mór and O'Sullivan Bere. The latter took the lands south of the Kenmare river, in Bere, Bantry and Glanerought. These O'Sullivans played a leading part in the troubles of Elizabeth's reign. At that time Owen O'Sullivan was Chieftain, he made his submission in 1565, and was made a Knight whereby his lands were confirmed to him (thirty-nine quarters - 4,680 acres).

Chapters include: Arrival of the Milesian Invaders in Bantry Bay; The Elizabethan wars; The Desolation of Munster; O'Sullivan commences his famous retreat to the North; The English Market for Irish Heads; Religious Troubles; How the Irish suffered for their Loyalty to King Charles I; The Romantic Career of Morty Oge O'Sullivan; General John Sullivan; The Admirals Sullivan of the British Navy; The Grand Grabber, Sir William Petty, etc.


311. TAYLOR, Jeremy, Bp. B. Taylor's Opuscula. The Measures of Friendship with Additional Tracts. To which is now Added, His Moral Demonstration, proving that the Religion of Jesus Christ is from God. The fourth edition. London: Printed for R. Royston, Bookseller to His most Sacred Majesty, 1684. 12mo. pp. [viii], 207. Bound in mid to late nineteenth century full blue morocco by Clarke & Bedford. Covers framed by double gilt fillets with inner fleurons. Spine divided into six compartments by five raised bands; title in gilt direct in the second, place of publication and year in gilt direct in the sixth, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner
design; fore-edges and turn-ins ruled in gilt; comb-marbled endpapers; purple silk marker. All edges gilt. Minor foxing. A very good copy in a superb binding. €475

ESTC R26276S. Sweeney 4980. Wing T 356?? Gathorne-Hardy & Williams - 29G.

There is no record of any surviving copy of either a 2nd or 3rd edition. "A discourse of the nature and offices of Friendship" the principal item in this collection of letters was addressed "to the most ingenious and excellent Mrs Katherine Phillips." His opening remarks indicate that he believes the poet and playwright should be well able to answer her own enquiries being "so eminent in friendships". While no one could accuse the Bishop of being a misogynist, he still draws a distinction between the two sexes: "I can not say that Women are capable of all those excellencies by which Men can oblige the World; and therefore a female friend in some cases is not so good a counsellor as a wise man, and can not so well defend my honour; nor dispose of reliefs and assistances if she be under the power of another: But a woman can love as passionately, and converse as pleasantly, and retain a secret as faithfully, and be useful in her proper ministries; and she can die for a friend as well as the bravest Roman Knight."

312. TEMPLE, Sir John, Kt. The Irish Rebellion: or, an History of the beginnings and first progress of the General Rebellion, raised within the Kingdom of Ireland, upon the three and twentieth day of October, 1641. Together with the Barbarous Cruelties and Bloody Massacres which ensued thereupon. Publish'd in the year 1646. By Sir John Temple ... within the Kingdom of Ireland. To which is added, Sir Henry Tichborne’s History of the siege of Drogheda, in the year 1641. As also, the whole tryal of Connor Lord Mac-Guire, with the perfect Copies of the Indictment, and all the Evidences against him. Together with the Pope's Bull to the Confederate Catholicks in Ireland. Engraved frontispiece depicting the barbarous cruelties. Dublin: Printed by and for A. Rhames, 1724. Quarto. pp. xvi, 245. Titlepage in red and black. In three parts, the second, 'A letter of Sir Henry Tichborne to his lady', and the third, 'The whole tryal of Connor Lord Mac-Guire', with separate titlepages; pagination and register are continuous. Nineteenth century half calf on marbled boards. Title in gilt on red morocco label in second compartment of spine. Bookplate of David Whelan on front endpaper; armorial bookplate of the Earl of Clarendon on front pastedown. Paper repair to titlepage, frontispiece and to margin of two leaves at end. Unobtrusive water stain to a few leaves, corners lightly bumped. Very good. Rare. €765

ESTC T136591.
John Temple (1600-77), master of the rolls in Ireland, first published this work in 1646. The book caused a great sensation, supposedly written by an eye-witness to the events, and did much to inflame hatred and bigotry in England against the Irish, and thereby justifying Cromwell's later harsh treatment of them. When the 1679 edition appeared, it infuriated the Irish so much, that it was condemned by their Parliament to be burnt by the Common Hangman in Dublin. This partisan work, written in the Parliamentarian interest, for the purpose of holding up the native Irish to execration for attempting to regain their lands, of which they had been dispossessed by force, forms the standard authority of most of the English writers on those times, and frequently reprinted with the object of exciting, through a sectarian medium, political and religious animosities. "The falsehoods it contains", says Dr. John Curry, "are so glaring and numerous, that even the Government, in the year 1674, seems to have been offended at, and the author himself ashamed of the republication of it."

**ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED BOOKS BY AN IRISH WRITER**

**313. THOMAS HIBERNICUS** Flores Omnium Doctorum. Illustrium, qui cum in Theologia, tum in Philosophia hactenus claruerunt ... Thomam Hibernicum ... Tomus primus. Lugduni [Lyon]: Apud Joannem Certe, ad insignis Sanctissimae Trinitatis, 1578. 24mo. pp. [vi], 533, [3 (index)]. Early signature on titlepage. Worn contemporary full calf, title and volume number in gilt direct on gilt decorated spine. Early owner's signature scribbled over on titlepage. Edges of the leaves sprinkled red. Wear to extremities, corners a little bumped. All edges sprinkled. A very good copy. Extremely rare.

No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat. This edition not listed in Sweeney.

Thomas de Hibernia or Hibernicus flourished between 1306 and 1316. He studied at Paris where he became a Fellow of the Sorbonne, and took the degree of Bachelor of Theology about 1306. He was neither a Franciscan nor Dominican but has been called both. In his will he bequeathed '16l.' to the Sorbonne along with copies of his own works and many other books. His name is mentioned seven times in the Sorbonne 'Catalogue' of 1338, and some of his books are now in the Bibliotheque Nationale - DNB.


De Búrca 151.

See items 314 & 315.

**315.**
An exceptionally fine production from the Three Candles Press, containing 18 monochrome reproductions, 6 by each artist, with a full colour frontispiece. In his introduction Dr. Williams makes a well-reasoned plea for new horizons in Art as in Literature and the pictures are representative of this new outlook.


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

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


319. **TOLAND, John.** Nazarenus: or, Jewish, Gentile, and Mahometan Christianity. Containing the history of the antient Gospel of Barnabus and the modern gospel of the Mahometans ... Also, the original plan of Christianity occasionally explain'd in the history of the Nazarens ... with the relation of an Irish manuscript of the four Gospels, as likewise a summary of the antient Irish Christianity, and the reality of the Keldes [an order of lay-religious] against the two last Bishops of Worcester. Bound with: An Account of an Irish Manuscript of the Four Gospels; and Appendix. Both with separate title pages. London: Printed and sold by J. Brown without Temple-Bar, J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane, and J. Brotherton at the Black Bull in Cornhill, 1718. First edition. pp. [ii], xxiv, 85, [ii], 57, [ii], 16. Titlepage printed in red and black. Modern full sprinkled calf, blind-stamped to a panel design, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. Light foxing to titlepage. A very good copy. Rare. €1,250

Toland often used letters he had written to form the basis of his books. *Nazarenus* consists of two such letters written by him to a powerful patron in 1709. He calls the patron "Megaletor" and internal evidence points to the fact that this was probably Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Prince was better known as a soldier but he was also a patron of the arts and a prolific book collector. In the first letter Toland describes a manuscript in Italian which he claims to be a translation of the Gospel of Barnabas, a version acceptable to Mohammedans. He uses this esoteric material to discuss the origins of Christianity. Prince Eugene bought this manuscript as it is now housed with the rest of his library in Vienna. The second letter involves an Irish Latin manuscript of the Gospels written by a monk in 1138 at Armagh. This manuscript contains some material in Irish. Toland uses this manuscript and his expertise in Irish to discuss early Irish Christianity, for him a religion not bound by popes and priests. This manuscript was eventually bought for the Harleian Library in London, probably at the instigation of Toland. The book represents well Toland's polemic style and his political and theological positions.

As well as the original letters it contains a preface and appendix added when it was published in 1718. It is a text much sought after by Toland scholars.

[Ref. Alan Harrison’s article *John Toland and the discovery of an Irish manuscript in Holland* in *The Irish University Review*, vol. 22, no. 1 (1992), which is the copyright of that author: and *Inis-Owen and Tirconnell* by William James Doherty, Dublin, 1895].

320. **TOLAND, John.** The Theological and Philological Works of the Late Mr. John Toland, being a System of Jewish, Gentile and Mahometan Christianity, viz. I. The True History of the Ancient Gospel of Barnabas ... II. The Original Plan of Christianity explain'd in a History of Nazarenes ... III. A Summary of the Antient Irish Christianity ... IV. The Pillar of Cloud and Fire ... V. The History of Hypatia, a most Beautiful, Virtuous and Learned Lady, who was torn to pieces by the Clergy of Alexandria, to gratify Pride ... VI. An Essay upon the Philosophy of the Antients, with a Collection of Problems, Historical, Political and Theological, concerning the Jewish Nation and Religion. London: Printed and Sold by W. Mears, 1732. pp. [4], 102; [2], xxv, [1], 85, [3], 57, [3], 16; [2], xxii, 226, + errata. Recent half calf gilt on marbled boards. Some browning to lower margin of some leaves. With early marginalia. A very good copy. Rare. €575

ESTC T130415 with 2 locations only in the British and Irish Isles. WorldCat 1.

In three parts, *An historical account of the life and writings of ... Mr. John Toland. ...*, 1732; 'Nazarenus: or, Jewish, gentile, and Mahometan Christianity.', second edition, 1718, and 'Tetradymus.', 1720, each with separate titlepage, the last two in red and black, and pagination.
'Nazarenus' is in three parts, the second being 'An account of an Irish manuscript of the four gospels' and the third being the 'Appendix', each with separate titlepage and pagination; the register is continuous.


ESTC T186111 with 7 locations.

This book is dedicated to the Rev. Arthur O'Leary by "an admirer of his various talents".


No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat.

The Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance (O.C.S.O.: Ordo Cisterciensis Strictioris Observantiae), or Trappists, are a contemplative Roman Catholic religious order, that follows the Rule of St. Benedict. Devised by the Abbe Ramcy for an Order that today is widely known as Trappist from this original founding Abbey but which the founders saw in terms not so much as something new but rather that of Reformed Cistercians. This Rule attempted to recapture the strictness of the founding fathers that had included St Bernard of Clairvaux and in this manner acquires a special significance.

They are a branch of the Cistercians and like the other Cistercian orders they also have a women's branch commonly referred to as the Trappistines.

Acquired from the Librairie Michele Masson, Bordeaux.


€145

A narrative of the celebration of the tercentenary festival of Trinity College Dublin from the first inceptions of the preparations in February 1891 to the end of the festival on July 8th 1892.


A very good copy.

€175

ESTC T76470.

Charles Kendal Bushe (1767-1843), was born at Kilmurry House, near Thomastown, County Kilkenny. He went to the celebrated Quaker academy, Shackleton's School in Ballitore, County Kildare, then graduated from the University of Dublin and was called to the Bar in 1790. Known as "silver-tongued Bushe" because of his eloquence, he was Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1805 to 1822 and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench for Ireland from 1822 to 1841.


€750

STC- 24548 Sweeney 5331.

Ussher's greatest work, Britanniarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates contains the most exact account of the Church, both in Britain and Ireland, from A.D. 20 to the end of the seventh century. It was commenced at the request of King James, twenty years previously. Ussher dedicated the work to Charles I. There is a chronological index in which the events of each century are described. Dr. Elrington stated that: "to panegyrize this extraordinary monument of human learning is unnecessary; to detail its contents impossible."

ESTC R185901 listing only 7 copies. NLI only in Ireland. Wing U 191. Sweeney 5356.

This work was included by Nicholas Bernard in his 1656 listing of the works of Ussher but strangely was missed by Richard Parr in the major biography of the archbishop written thirty years later.

€675


Sweeney 5318 lists the first London edition as extremely scarce. Walsh adds this Hanover second edition, of which very few copies are recorded of the author's first book.

€450


Wing U179. ESTC R23577. Sweeney 5348 refers to 1689 edition.

First leaf bears half-title, "Jacobi Usserii Armachani Historia dogmatica de scripturis et sacris
vernaculis.", on recto and imprimatur, "Imprimatur. Guil· Needham RR. in Christo P. ac D.D.
Wilhelmo Archiep. Cant. à Sacris Domesticis. Ex Ædibus Lambhithanis, Junii 27. 1689" on verso.

'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.


Elizabeth Hely Walshe was born in Limerick and died in the Isle of Wright in 1868 (1869 according to Allibone and Watters). She was a Protestant Evangelical writer, who spent part of her life in Canada. Her father was a clergyman and a member of the Royal Irish Academy. A dedicated Sunday-school teacher, an accomplished musician and artist who was interested in the education of the poor. She died of consumption in the Isle of Wright.


Peter Walsh, D.D. was born near Naas, County Kildare c.1618. He was educated at the Irish College at Louvain. Joined the Franciscan Order and was later Professor of Divinity at Louvain. He returned to Ireland in 1646, the following year he attacked in nine consecutive sermons the Disputatio Apologetica of Cornelius Mahony, in which the rights of the kings of England to Ireland was denied. As a consequence of his conduct Walsh was deprived of the lectureship in divinity to which he had been appointed at Kilkenny. He was driven from the house, and even forbidden to enter any town which possessed a library. Rinuccini accused him of having affected the nobility of Ireland and destroyed the cause. He also afterwards described him as "turned out of his convent for disobedience to superiors, a sacrilegious profaner of the pulpit in Kilkenny cathedral, who vomitted forth in one hour more filth (sordes) and blasphemy than Luther and Calvin together in three years".

Walsh sided with Ormond and wrote against the Papal Nuncio, which led to his excommunication. For his loyal services to Ormond he received a pension from the Government. He died in 1687 and is buried in St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London. The Bishop of Salisbury said of him that ""He was the honestest and learnedest man among them (Catholics), and was indeed in all points of controversy almost wholly a Protestant". In the dedication to Charles II, Walsh declares himself an "unrepentant sinner", determined to die as he had lived, the King's "most loyal, most obedient, and most humble servant".


€95
Treating the learned families of O'Duigenan, O'Maolconaire (Conroy), O'Cuirin (Curneen), Mac an Bhaird (Ward), Mac Fhirbhisigh (Fergus), 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.


Few Irish historians had a better or more intimate knowledge of Ireland during the years from the Norman Conquest to the Williamite War. Here are Father Walsh's studies on the Maguires, O'Reillys, MacSweeneys, MacDonnells, Bissets, Gallaghers, Mageoghegans, O'Molloys and the Kirbys of Munster.

334. WARBURTON, J. WHITELAW, J. & WALSH, R. History of the city of Dublin, from the earliest accounts to the present time. Containing its Annals, Antiquities, Ecclesiastical History & Charters, its present extent, public buildings, schools, institutions etc., to which are added Biographical Notices of eminent men, and copious appendices of its population, revenue, commerce and literature. Illustrated with numerous engraved plates after Malton, maps and plans (some folding). London: Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies in the Strand, 1818. Quarto. pp. (1) [viii], xx, 668, (2) [vii], 669-1348, cvi, 7 (corrections, additions and list of engravings). Recent half morocco on marbled boards, title and volume number in gilt direct on spine. Ex lib Tullabeg College with stamp. Sporadic light foxing. A very good set. €765

Warburton was the Keeper of the Records at Birmingham Tower and in collaboration with Mr. Whitelaw, set about the compiling of this account of Dublin. The former having access to many of the ancient documents in the Castle. With the death of Warburton the onerous task passed to Mr. Whitelaw, but he in turn died before its completion and the history was eventually finished by Robert Walsh, LL.D. It is an excellent work with much valuable information from documents which have long since vanished and is complemented with the fine reproductions of Malton's views and detailed maps and plans.
De Praesulis hiberniae, Commentarius. A Prima Gentis Hibernicae ad Fidem Christianam Conversionem, ad Nostra usque Tempora.

Per Jacobum Waraeum, Equitem Auratum.


Dublinii, Typis Johannis Crook, Typographi Regii, apud quem vaneunt Londini in Cemiterio D. Pauli & Dublinii apud Sam. Dancer. MDCCLXV.

ESTC R222376 locating the TCD copy only in Ireland. COPAC 8 copies. WorldCat 4. Wing 845. Sweeney 5534.

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 Firbhisigh 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 republished his works, which gained widespread circulation. The *Whole Works of Sir James Ware* was published in Dublin (1739-1746) by Walter Harris who married Ware's grand-daughter [see following item].

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.

The earliest Irish bibliographical work, much enlarged in the first English translation of 1704/5.

**ONE OF SIX LARGE PAPER COPIES**

**THE GOSFORD AND WILLIAM O'BRIEN COPY**

336. **WARE, Sir James [and HARRIS, Walter].** The Whole Works of Sir James Ware concerning Ireland, Revised and improved. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. Containing the History of the Bishops of that Kingdom and such matters Ecclesiastical and Civil, in which they were concerned, from the first Propagation of Christianity therein to the present Time. Illustrated with Views of the Cathedral Churches, engraven on Seventeen large Copper-Plates. Vol. II. The History and Antiquities of Ireland, illustrated with Cuts of Ancient Medals, Urns, &c., also, the Canons, Nuns, Templars, Monks, Friars, and Hermits, in their proper Dresses: Engraven on Twenty-one large Copper-plates. Also, The History of The Writers of Ireland, in Two parts, viz. I. Such Writers who were born in that Kingdom, and, II. Such who, though Foreigners, enjoyed Preferments or Offices there, or had their Education in it; with an Account of all the Works they published. Written in Latin by Sir James Ware, Knight; now newly translated into English, revised and improved with many material Additions; and continued down to the Beginning of the present Century. Dublin: Printed and Sold by E. Jones in Clarendon-street and Printed for S. Powell for the Author and Printed by A. Reilly, for the Author, 1739/1746. Large folio. Large paper copy (260 x 384mm). pp. (1) [xvi], 660, 16 (index), (2) [x], 284, 4 (index), (3) [iv], 363, 5 (index). Three separate titlepages. Bound by C. Lewis in contemporary full diced Russia. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title, author and volume number in gilt direct in the second and third, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design. Red, gold and blue double endbands; board edges and turn-ins tooled in gilt; splash-marbled endpapers. Spines expertly rebacked preserving original backstrip. Note in ink attached to front free endpaper states: "Very fine copy on Large Paper / on which some say only six copies were
printed - The Plates / of Monks, Friars etc are not / Inlaid, as in Mr. Grenville's copy." Ex libris William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust with bookplates and neat stamp. Some early marginal notes. With list of subscribers in both volumes. All edges gilt. A fine set of the extremely rare large paper edition. €3,750
Provenance: The Gosford copy. Archibald Acheson (1806 -1864), 3rd Earl of Gosford was the only son of Archibald, 2nd Earl of Gosford and Mary only daughter of Robert Sparrow Esq of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, he took his B.A. in 1828, was Colonel of the Armagh Militia and married Theodosia Brabazon, only daughter of the Earl of Meath. His library was sold en bloc in 1878 to the London bookseller, James Toovey, and it was consigned by him to London Auctioneers Puttick and Simpson 21 April 1884.


This book records useful information on some 700 houses in County Clare erected before the twentieth century. There are over 150 pen drawings by the author and fifty photographs, many of the latter of buildings now demolished. Of special interest to topographers, local historians, architectural historians and genealogists. With a foreword by the Knight of Glin, one of Ireland's foremost experts in the field of houses and their contents.


Francesca Elgee (1826-1896), was born in Wexford, daughter of a solicitor and grand-daughter of Archdeacon Elgee of Wexford. On seeing the funeral of Thomas Davis in 1845 and reading his poems she became an ardent nationalist and contributed verse and prose to The Nation paper under the pen-name Speranza. In 1851 she married Dr. (afterwards Sir) William Wilde, and their salon at 1 Merrion Square was a centre for artists, academics, and visiting dignitaries. She shared his interest in folklore and topography. After his death in 1876 she moved to London, where she also conducted a salon. She died in 1896 the year after her son Oscar was sent to prison.

This folklore collection inspired and impressed W.B. Yeats.


€2,250

Oscar Wilde (1854-1900), poet, dramatist, and novelist was born in Merrion Square, Dublin. During his undergraduate years at Oxford and as a disciple of Walter Pater, Wilde became the leader of an aesthetic movement that advocated art for art's sake. He attracted a great deal of attention with his aestheticism, and by wearing long hair, dressing eccentrically, and carrying flowers in his hands while lecturing. Wilde was accused of homosexual practices, was tried and found guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment (1895-97). On his release, physically, spiritually, and financially ruined, he went to Paris where he lived in bitterness and despair until his death.


€475

Sir William Wilde (1815-1876), surgeon, antiquarian and topographical writer, was born at Kilkeevin, County Roscommon, the son of Dr. Thomas Wilde and his wife, Emily Fynne, a native of Ballymagibbon, near Cong, County Mayo. He had a successful private practice specialising in eye and ear treatment, and opened an Ophthalmic Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear in 1844. In November 1851,
Wilde married Jane Francesca Elgee (‘Speranza of The Nation’), with whom he had three children, among them Oscar Wilde.

Jonathan Swift met Stella in 1689, she was but eight and he was twenty-two, and on the day they met started one of the world's great romances. Of Swift we need not say a great deal, while still a young man he had achieved fame as a satirist, writer and diplomat.

When Stella was thirteen Swift went to County Down, and when he returned three years later he found that she had grown to womanhood. For ten years their friendship continued. He became Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; she became his official hostess. Of their love for each other there can be no doubt, yet there never was a word of marriage until Vanessa, entered his life. She wrote and asked Stella what her feelings about Swift were; the Dean saw the letter, and had a stormy exchange with Vanessa, who died three weeks later. It is generally believed that St. John Ashe, Bishop of Clogher, requested Swift to marry Stella; but whether or not he did, has never been established. When she died he could not bear to attend the Funeral Service. Ten years later he followed her to the grave, and they are buried side-by-side in the nave of St. Patrick's. The secret of these two hearts is now wrapped in a great mystery.


The author dedicated this work to the Members of the Royal Irish Academy and states therein: "If those researches have enabled me to prove that, with regard to the population, laws, morality, arts and sciences of the ancient Irish, the present race is comparatively a large nation, enjoying a considerably greater share of liberty, protection, knowledge and happiness, I shall deem my time well employed".

With chapters on: The Bardic History of Ireland; The Origin of the Milesians; The First Settlers in Ireland; Emigration of Irish Colonies to Caledonia; The Arrival of the Saxons in Britain; Religion; Language; Letters, Numerals and Chronology; Trade; Marriage; Food; Arms; Dress, etc.

With a large list (357) subscribers predominantly from Cork City and County.


'The Great Hunger' was one of the greatest disasters that was visited upon the Irish nation. In the space of five years more than a million Irish died of starvation and another million sailed for the United States, Canada and Britain. The author details the chief causes: the failure of the potato crop through blight (for one third of the population it was their sole diet); the Irish Landlords; and Trevelyan's harsh and unsympathetic administration.

At the height of the Famine, it was ironic that millions of pounds worth of food produce left Irish ports, often passing ships bringing in the hated Indian corn which was distributed for relief.


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

A FINE SET


YEATS' FIRST BOOK

A LITTLE PLAY ABOUT PIRATES FOR CHILDREN


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

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

ILLUSTRATIONS HAND-COLOURED BY THE AUTHOR


COPAC locates only 6 copies.

Although the title states 'hand-coloured illustrations', this work was in fact issued in both states, i.e. coloured by Jack B. Yeats and uncoloured copies at a far cheaper rate. The copy on offer here is coloured by Yeats.

The third and most elaborate of his plays for young people. The intention was that the illustrations should be cut out and mounted on card for performance, so very few copies have survived intact.

Publisher's advertisement on at end.

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

RARE SET OF BROADSIDES

A MASSIVE ANTHOLOGY OF JACK B. YEATS' GRAPHIC ART

349. YEATS, Jack B. A Broadside No.1 (June, 1908) - Seventh & Last Year, No.12 (May, 1915). 84 numbers complete as issued. Dublin: Cuala Press, 1908/15. Folio. Published monthly by Elizabeth C. Yeats and the Dun Emer (later Cuala) Press. Edition limited to 300 copies of each issue. The hand colouring is clean and fresh and of high quality throughout. The Broadsides are in their original portfolios and housed in a custom-made quarter morocco solander box. A very good set. €14,750

A Broadside was issued monthly, for seven years, in an edition limited to 300 copies only. Each contains three original woodcut designs by Jack B. Yeats (occasionally more), of which the first two are hand coloured after the artist's design. The third woodcut, which usually occupies a full page, is generally left uncoloured. Each issue consists of a single folded sheet 280 x 190mm printed on three sides, the last left blank.

Some of the smaller drawings may also be found as Cuala prints or greeting cards, but the majority of the larger illustrations (mostly 125 x 176mm) have never been reprinted. Changes in print technology mean that no modern printer, however expert, could do justice to these plates; hence the original set of Broadsides will remain the only source for this massive anthology of Jack Yeats' graphic art (over 250 drawings).

The subject matter ranges from his familiar West of Ireland subjects, to the Cockney life of London, his pirate fantasies and illustrations inspired by various poems. The literary contents (chosen by Jack B. Yeats) include: old Irish ballads; sea shanties; poems by Mangan, J.J. Callanan, Padraic Colum, Seamus O'Sullivan and others, and work under several pseudonyms thought to refer to Jack Yeats himself.

Although 300 copies of each issue were printed, the number of complete sets at this stage is very much smaller; and because of the vulnerable format, sets in very good condition throughout (as the one on offer) are almost unobtainable. While prices have understandably been rising, this graphic masterpiece may still be acquired for less than the price of a medium-sized watercolour by the artist.
See item 349.

350. YEATS, Lily. Autograph letter signed by Lily Yeats at, Dundrum, Dublin, dated February 9th, 1916. Two pages quarto. Written to her aunt Alice, an interesting letter in which she discusses the Pollexfen family history, when her mother came to Sligo. She also discusses the Abbey Theatre, Mr. Bodkin and some family friends. In fine condition. 

€575
Susan Mary "Lily" Yeats (1866-1949) was a sister of William Butler Yeats and Jack Yeats. An embroiderer, she became involved in the Arts and Crafts movement in London, working as assistant to May Morris. Returning to Dublin in 1900, she and her sister Elizabeth joined Evelyn Gleeson in the Dun Emer crafts studio, where she ran the needlework section. In 1908 she founded the embroidery department of Cuala Industries, with which she was involved until its dissolution in 1931. She is known for her embroidered pictures.

CAMELOT SERIES


This volume is a collection of stories by William Carleton, including The Poor Scholar; Tubber Derg; Wildgoose Lodge; Shane Fadh's Wedding and The Hedge School. The collection is complete with an introduction and notes from William Butler Yeats. Carleton, it seems, was not just a great author of local Irish colour, but was also in a sense, a great historian who recorded the sights and sounds of the world around him. Although he indeed alienated the sympathies of some Irishmen by his unsparing criticism of the darker side of Irish character, he was also appreciated by many for his wistful Irish humour and obvious love for his country. These stories are an important part of Irish literary history.

Wade 112.
With portraits of Mrs. Yeats and John Butler Yeats, from drawings by John Butler Yeats.

See items 353 & 355.


Wade 124.
Contains the first publication, in book form, of the poems in memory of Major Robert Gregory. In addition to the 29 poems first published in the Yeats' sisters limited Cuala Press, Dundrum edition in 1917, this edition of The Wild Swans at Coole includes the first book appearances of "In Memory of Major Robert Gregory" and "An Irish Airman foresees his Death", two of Yeats's most important poems, both concerning the death of the son of Lady Augusta Gregory, Yeats's patroness and the chatelaine of Coole Park. The collection also includes the title poem, "The Collar Bone of a Hare", "Upon a Dying Lady", "Broken Dreams", "Ego Dominus Tuus", "Phases of the Moon", "The Scholars", and "To A Young Beauty".

354. YEATS, W.B. Autograph Letter Signed to his Aunt Alice Pollexfen Jackson. One page quarto. From an Address in Calvados France. "I have just heard of Alfred's death. I hardly saw him of recent years, but my memory of him long ago - most than forty years ago I think at Merville is very vivid, he was a rich-natured, handsome unambitious man. I send you all my sympathy in what must be a heavy blow." With envelope addressed to Mrs. Jackson, Lisroynan House, Sligo. Postmark at Sligo 12.30am 23 July 1920. €1,575


Wade 158
An important collection, in which the poetry takes on a new and more astringent tone: Yeats is no longer the poet of the 'Celtic Twilight'.

123
August 27.

My dear Alice: I have just heard of your marriage. I hardly knew you at home, but my memory of you long ago - more than forty years ago - is marred by the scar a recent publichumor, unambitious man. I send you all the joy possible in such moments. Very love.

Yours,

[Signature]

Mrs. Jackson
Lisrovan House
Sligo

See item 354.
A BROADSIDE
FOR JUNE, 1908.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DUN EMER PRESS, DUNDRUM,
COUNTY DUBLIN. SUBSCRIPTION TWELVE SHILLINGS A YEAR
POST FREE.

CAMPEACHY PICTURE
The sloop's sails glow in the sun; the far sky burns,
Over the palm tree tops wanders the dusk,
About the bows a chuckling ripple churns;
The land wind from the marshes smells of musk.
A star comes out: the moon is a pale husk;
Now, from the galley door, as supper nears,
Comes a sharp scent of meat and Spanish rusk
Fried in a pan. Far aft, where the lamp blears,
A seaman in a red shirt eyes the sails and steers.

300 copies only.

See item 349.
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.

CRONE
The Irish Book Lover. 1910 - 1952.

DE BURCA

DIX

D.I.B.

D.N.B.

ELMAN

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 Encyclopaedia.

McDONNELL & HEALY
Gold Tooled 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.

PATERSON
The County Armagh Volunteers of 1778-1993.

PHILLIPS
Printing and Book Production in Dublin 1670-1800.

POLLARD
Dublin’s Trade in Books 1550-1800.

POLLARD

PYLE

SLATER
Directory of Ireland. 1846.

SLOCUM & CAHOON

STC
A Short-Title Catalogue. 1475-1640.

SWEENEY

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

WALL

WARE

WEBB

WIKIPEDIA
Online Encyclopaedia.

WING
Short Title Catalogue of Books Published in England and English Books Published Abroad.
B1. BÉASLAÍ, Piaras. Michael Collins and the Making of a New Ireland. Two volumes. A new introduction by Brian P. Murphy, O.S.B. With two portraits in full colour by Sir John Lavery, and other illustrations to each volume. This major work on Michael Collins is by one of his closest friends. An item which is now commanding in excess of four figures in the auction houses. Dublin: De Búrca, 2008. pp. (1) xxxii, 292, (2) vi, 328.
The limited edition in full green goatskin gilt with a medallion portrait and signature of Collins also in gilt. Housed in a fine slipcase. It includes the list of subscribers. Last few copies. €475
The general edition is limited to 1,000 sets superbly bound in green buckram, with a medallion portrait embossed in gilt on the upper covers, and in slipcase. €95

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

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

SPECIAL LIMITED EDITION OF 15 SETS IN FULL LEATHER

B2. BORLASE, William G. The Dolmens of Ireland. Their distribution, structural characteristics, and affinities in other countries; together with the folk-lore attaching to them; supplemented by considerations on the anthropology, ethnology, and traditions of the Irish people. With over 800 illustrations (including 3 coloured plates), and 4 coloured folding maps. Three volumes. Bound in full green morocco title and gilt Celtic design on upper cover, titled in gilt on spine; red and green endbands; yellow silk marker. Special edition limited to 15 sets in full morocco, signed and numbered by the publisher. With 'List of Subscribers'. Housed in a fine slipcase. €1,250

B2A. BORLASE, William G. The Dolmens of Ireland. Their distribution, structural characteristics, and affinities in other countries; together with the folk-lore attaching to them; supplemented by considerations on the anthropology, ethnology, and traditions of the Irish people. With over 800 illustrations (including 3 coloured plates), and 4 coloured folding maps.
Three volumes. Full buckram decorated in gilt to a Celtic design. With slipcase. Edition limited to 300 sets and 15 Special 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

B5. COLGAN, John. Triadis Thaumaturgae, seu Divorum Patricii, Columbae et Brigidae, trium veteris et maioris Scotiae, seu Hiberniae Sanctorum Insulae, Communium Patronorum Acta, a Variis, iisque pervotustis, ac Sanctis authoribus Scripta, ac studio R.P.F. Joannis Colgani, in
Conventu FF Minor, Hibernor. strictior. observ. Louanii, S. Theologiae Lectorius Jubilati. Ex variis Bibliothecis collecta, Scholiis et commentariis illustrata, et pluribus Appendicibus aucta: completitur Tomus Secundus Sacrarum ejusdem insulae Antiquitatum - Louvain 1647. Dublin: By Éamonn de Búrca, 1997. We have republished ‘one of the rarest of all Irish books’, with a new introduction by Pádraig Ó Riain. The edition is limited to 300 copies, and handsomely bound in blue quarter morocco, title on spine, top edge gilt, red silk marker. Fine in slipcase. €190

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.

**€35**

**A CLASSIC OF THE GALLOGLAS FAMILIES**

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

**€45**

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

132
ANNALS OF ULSTER


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


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 hundreds 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.


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 and 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 Boroinime (d.1014); Ulick Burke, Marquis of Clanricarde (d.1657); James Butler, Duke of Ormonde (d.1688); Somhairle Buídhe (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 Eireann. I have also made corrections, and altered a few names to bring them up-to-date. In a few instances, the previously published history has been revised in the light of my more recent research” - Dr. E.C. Nelson.

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

A MONUMENT TO ONE OF OUR GREAT CELTIC SCHOLARS


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

Dr. Nollaig Ó 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”.

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

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

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

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

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


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


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


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*.

**FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION**


This new study reveals for the first time the importance of Cork as a centre of de luxe bookbinding during the eighteenth century, and dispels the widely held belief that only Dublin produced sumptuous gold-tooled bindings during the same period. Examples range from school book prizes, estate maps, to the grandest folios, many previously described in library and booksellers’ catalogues as Dublin workmanship.

Cork is well known for its famous 18th. and 19th. century silver and glass, but now its forgotten heritage of fine bookbinding will be revealed as equally rich and distinctive, attesting to the flourishing book trade in the city.

**NEW EDITION OF THE ANNALS OF CLONMACNOISE**


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 limited edition volume will consist of an introductory essay, followed by a fully illustrated and detailed catalogue of the bindings and tools.

**NEW EDITION OF THE ANNALS OF CLONMACNOISE**


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.
The Dublin Knot