The oracles in oak,
the willow's rhyme,
or any of the lovely
dialects
that write themselves
across the setting sun.
But like some tonsured
hedgeant of old time
who wooed his dim-
mimg parchment
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COVER ILLUSTRATIONS:
Our front cover illustration is taken from item 153 the fine illuminated manuscript of Karle Wilson Baker's poem, God's Manuscript. The lower cover is illustrated from item 121 George Grierson's Petition to Parliament. The inside front cover is taken from item 245 the Royal seal of Norbury's Indenture while item 311 a Land Transaction Document in County Sligo [1621] in the reign of James I illustrates the inside lower cover.

Miller 30.

Tate Adams made this series of wood engravings while on a visit to Ireland. At the same time he made the first experimental four-colour linocuts which were used in *Riders to the Sea* eleven years later.

There was also a limited edition of fifty signed copies. A delightful book.


NSTC locates only 5 copies. Not in Bradshaw or Gilbert.

This poem is taken from a manuscript in the Library of Lambeth Palace. It was written on vellum in a fourteenth-century hand, in double columns, and originally belonged to Sir George Carew, whose incorrect translation was printed by Harris in his *Hibernica*. Although faulty in style and corrupt in its language the poem is, however, one of the most important primary sources for the Norman Conquest of Ireland during the reign of Henry II.

The author is unknown, but he got his information from the mouth of Morice Regan, interpreter to King Dermod, as he states in the opening lines of this poem: “Morice Regan iert celui, Buche ... buche parla ... lui ... Ici Morice iert Latiner Al rei Dermod, ke mult l'out cher”. He did not however confine himself to Regan's oral account but made use of the reminiscences of 'old men', and others who took part in the proceedings at that time. We also know that our poet did not live far from the scene of the events which he related.
The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of February 1810 was an agreement signed by British and Portuguese representatives in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At the time Brazil was still under Portuguese colonial rule. In fact, the Portuguese royal court had been moved to Brazil in 1807 when Portugal itself had been threatened by Napoleonic armies. As a result, Rio de Janeiro replaced Lisbon as the capital of the Portuguese Empire. During this period of time Portugal was closely allied with Great Britain, which was also opposed to Napoleonic France and its allies. Portugal was a part of the British-led alliance fighting against the Napoleon during the Napoleonic wars of the early 1800s.

The treaty affirms the "perpetual, firm, and unalterable friendship" and military alliance between the United Kingdom and the Portuguese Empire. The most interesting clause of the treaty, however, may be clause 10, which sought to restrict Portuguese participation in the transatlantic slave trade. Great Britain outlawed its own transatlantic slave trade from 1807 to 1808, after decades of abolitionist pressure. After that Britain began to pressure other European powers to abolish the slave trade as well. Weaker nations, such as Portugal, were most susceptible to British pressure.

The 1810 Treaty, however, does not outlaw the Portuguese slave trade. Instead, it only seeks to restrict and limit it. Clause 10 of this treaty states that Portugal will no longer engage in slave trading in the parts of Africa that it does not control. The treaty explicitly states that Portugal can still trade slaves in the parts of Africa under its control or influence, namely the Angola-Congo region and in the parts of West Africa where Portugal had customarily traded.

The anti-slave trade clauses in the 1810 Treaty, then, were very limited and ineffective. But they did mark the beginning of a general trend towards increasing British pressure on foreign nations to end maritime human trafficking.

This edition, not in Bradshaw or Gilbert.

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, Charles Smith, and Thomas Prior he resolved on collecting material for an ecclesiastical history of Ireland. His Monasticon Hibernicum first appeared in 1786, the product of forty years zealous research. "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.

This publication was intended as an edition of three volumes, but, the Publisher died before the third volume was completed. It was first issued in Dublin in a single quarto volume in 1786. Archdall added much extra material, as he did with his edition of Lodge's Peerage of Ireland.

BOUND BY CEDRIC CHIVERS OF BATH


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.


Michael Collins (1890-1922), was born at Woodfield, Clonakilty, the son of a small farmer. Educated locally, 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 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. This work 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 and who shared in many of his amazing adventures and hairsbreadth escapes.

COPAC locates 4 copies only of this edition.
First published in Livorno in 1764, this is 'one of the most influential books in the whole history of criminology'. (Printing and the Mind of Man).

17. **BECKETT, Samuel.** A fine large Photograph of Samuel Beckett, head and shoulder wearing a sheepskin jacket and in a contemplative pose. 203 x 277mm. In fine condition. €250

Samuel Beckett, Irish playwright who won the 1969 Nobel Prize for literature, is known as a philosophical writer whose anguished search for meaning in a confusing world is widely understood. Beckett scholars have been trying to make a definitive assessment; was he the last great modern writer, or one of the first postmodern writers. Stamped on verso of photograph: 50 Rockefeller Plaza New York N.Y. 10020 AP Newsfeatures Photo. Please credit. (For use Sun., June 28, 1992 with Carrie Figdor's Undated APN story slugged Beckett).

**MAP FOR HITLER'S LUFTWAFFE**

18. **[BELFAST]** Stadtplan von Belfast. Anlage zu Mil.-Angaben über Irland, Ausgabe September 1940. Large folding map with key to important buildings, military and manufacturing targets. Coloured in outline. 102 x 76cm. Repair to tear on one fold. In good condition. €95

The Belfast Blitz was four attacks of high-casualty German air raids on strategic targets in the city of Belfast in April and May 1941 during World War II. The first was on the night of 7-8 April 1941, a small attack which probably took place only to test Belfast’s defences. The next took place on Easter Tuesday, 15 April 1941. Two hundred bombers of the Luftwaffe attacked military and manufacturing targets in the city of Belfast. Some 900 people died as a result of the bombing and 1,500 were injured.
High explosive bombs predominated in this raid. Apart from those on London, this was the greatest loss of life in any night raid during the Blitz. The third raid on the city took place over the evening and morning of 4-5 May 1941; 150 were killed. Incendiary bombs predominated in this raid. The fourth and final Belfast raid took place on the following night, 5-6 May. In total, more than half the city's housing stock was rendered uninhabitable by the bombings.


The Belfast Naturalists' Field Club was founded in 1863, for 'The Practical Study of Natural Science and Archaeology'. Members have diligently investigated the flora, fauna, geology and antiquities of the Antrim and Down district.


COPAC locates 6 copies only.

Manuscript memoranda on rear endpaper: "Alfred Bishop, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, was carried off by Fever, caught in the performance of his duty at Belmullet, County Mayo, on the 17th of last month, and a letter just received conveys the same mournful intelligence respecting Charles P. Thomas, one of the Clergymen alluded to in page 129, and writer of the letter Appendix F. Few perhaps in Ireland - the communication continues - would leave so painful an impression by their loss, which neither tongue nor pen can describe".

The author was a Quaker who visited Ireland during the great Irish Famine. In a series of letters to his sister "one of the working members of the Ladies' Irish Clothing Committee of London" he describes the wretched scenes and condition of the peasantry during a four week period in the Spring of Black '47. During this time he visited Ballina, Belmullet, Rossport, Sligo, Dungloe, Arranmore, Gweedore, Dunfanaghy, Cahirciveen, Kenmare, Glengarriff, Cork, Clonmel and Waterford. In the Mullet peninsula he describes the abodes: "Many of the cabins were holes in the bog covered with a layer of turves, and not distinguishable as human habitations from the surrounding moor, until close down upon them ... Doorways, not doors, were usually provided at both sides of the bettermost - back and front - to take advantage of the way of the wind. Windows and chimneys, I think, had no existence ... furniture, properly so called, I believe may be stated at nil".

The contents: London Relief Committee of the Society of Friends; Purchase of seeds; Departure to the West; Degrading employment of the women; Ballina - Belmullet; Simple peasantry of the west; Deaths from Starvation; Soup kitchen; Newest town in Ireland; Belmullet, General locality of the cabins; Famine fever; Observation of the Commissariat; Remarks on early marriages; Belmullet - Rossport, Hardships from the want of stores; Visit to the cottier tenantry; Reduced ability and exertions of the owner; Depression of the peasantry; Rossport - Sligo, Lieutenant's Carey's observations, The single suit and the solitary hat, Safety of green crops, Sad expressions; Sligo - Dungloe, Wise man's tower, Neglected capabilities of Ballyshannon, Progress of destitution, Village of Maghery; Arranmore, General aspects of Annamore, Wretched state of the people, and difficulties in the way of their effective relief, Ready wit, Coast track to Bunbeg; Gweedore - Dunfanaghy, Contrast between former accommodation and the Gweedore Hotel, Share in the present calamity, Promotion of flax sowing, Promotion of female industry; Dunfanaghy - Dublin, Improvement in the aspect of the country, Mortality in Armagh and neighbourhood, Flax Society of Belfast, Extracts on female industrial employment; Dublin - Cahirciveen, Subscriptions from the Slave States, Entrance into County Tipperary, Caves at Mitchelstown, Coast scenery to Cahirciveen; Kenmare, Birth-place of Daniel O'Connell, Mildness of Climate, Spanish traces, Distribution of the last of our seeds; Wretched scenes in Kenmare, Depression of live stock, Results of starvation; Conclusion, Picture of Ireland, Emigration as a remedy, Loans and their consequences, Causes of the depression of Ireland, Principles of a free Government applied to the tenure of land.

Dr. Harvey's Letter; William Todhunter's Letter; Samuel Stock's Letter; Death of Daniel O'Connell; Charles P. Thomas's Letter; John Hamilton's Letter; Meeting Respecting the Condition of Ireland.
21. BERINGTON, Rev. Joseph. The History of the Reign of Henry the Second, and of Richard and John, his Sons; With the Events of the Period, from 1154 to 1216. In which the Character of Thomas a Becket is vindicated from the Attacks of George Lord Lyttelton. Three volumes. Basil: Printed and sold by J.J. Tourneisen, 1793. pp. (1) xl, 304, (2) vi, 312, (3) vi, 279, [19 (index)]. Contemporary full calf. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt bands, title in red morocco label in the second and volume number in black in the fourth. With the armorial bookplate of O'Neill on front pastedowns. A very good set. €250


23. BLAEU, Joan. A hand-coloured, engraved map of the province of Ulster. ‘Vultonia; Hibernis Cuigujilly; Anglis Vlster.’ First state as published in the 1654, fifth volume of Atlas Novus, mounted. In contemporary colouring, depicting counties, towns, cities, baronies, rivers, mountains, lakes, islands, woods and with clan locations. Title and scale in a cartouche surrounded by livestock. Galleon at sea. Royal coat of arms at top left. Scale in Irish miles. 520 x 440mm. In nice condition. €385

Johannes Blaeu following his father's footsteps proved himself as one of the greatest of the Dutch cartographers. He was born in Holland in the last decade of the 16th century. Johannes studied law and was awarded the honor of Doctor of Law in the year 1620. However, he soon joined his father to publish the Atlas Novus in 1635. The atlas appeared in two volumes. After his father's death, Johannes and his brother Cornelius Blaeu took charge of their father's studio. Soon, Johannes became well known and was appointed as Dutch East India Company's official cartographer.

The Theatrum or Novus Atlas was published first in 1635 in two volumes. These early two-volume atlases contained only one map of Ireland. This set soon became three volumes as the number of maps increased. The Theatrum continued to expand; a fourth volume was added in 1645, followed nine years later in 1654 with a fifth volume. That volume contained 49 maps of Scotland and 6 of Ireland. The Theatrum was completed with a sixth volume, China, in 1655. The work continued to be published in 1662, 3, 4 and 1667 in five languages, Latin, Dutch, French, German and Spanish.
Johannes Blaeu carried on the business until 1672, when fire destroyed his printing house and most of the copper plates belonging to his geographical works. Frederick de Wit retrieved the remainder of those that were undamaged, engraved his name upon them and issued them as his own work.


25. [BLENNERHASSETT & OTHERS] An important historical album containing franks, engravings, photographs, commissions, letters, and printed matter.

2. Photographs: Members in the old Irish Parliament; Speaker Foster; Lord Charlemont; J Mensford; Sir Rowland Blennerhasset; Lord Auckland; Robert Peele; Maurice FitzGerald Knight of Kerry; Daniel O'Connell; Mr. Balfour in Birmingham.

3. Engravings: Right Honourable George Rose; H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge. Mr. Balfour in Dublin: Torchlight Possession (Newspaper clipping, 1893); Marquess of Normanby.

4. Collection of 23 Letters and Documents: (a) Letter signed to Harvey Lodge dated at Whitehall, 11 January 1828. The writer was directed by the Marquis of Lansdowne that "His Lordship would not be unwilling to lay before the King a proposition for continuing the services of the Earl Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry," one page folio written on one side only.
   (b) Three page letter signed dated Sept. 1st. "I am not aware myself about the ... of the new arrangements and appointments arising from the instruction of the Exchequer but I am very ...".
   (c) One page octavo letter, dated March 16 at 2 Hamilton Row to Corry Connellan, Esqr. Secretary to the Lord Chancellor from the author and historian, Daniel Owen Madden in which he discusses his work "and I will then show you that seven years ago I published Ireland and Its Rulers a very strong opinion in favour of abolishing the Irish Viceroyalty." (d) Another letter to Corry Connellan dated at London August 25, 1841 from Campbell.
   (e) One page octavo letter dated June 24 (no year) from Hugh Fortescue, 2nd Earl Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in which he discusses delaying the Health
Bill before it is discussed in the House of Lords. (f) Commission from Queen Victoria to Robert Henry Beresford, Gentleman to be Ensign in the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Foot dated 9th March 1866 with signatures. (g) Three page octavo letter from George Hamilton dated February 15, 1841, to the Rev. Arthur Mosley, in which he refuses to subscribe to the 'Derby Schools' due to the fact that "as County Member I am obliged in consequence of the great number of demands made upon my limited means to confine myself to subscribing to strictly County Institutions and Associations." (h) Two page octavo letter from Lord Carnarvon dated 22 October, 1886, to a Mr. Sanderson in which he discusses his health and in particular his rheumatism. (i) Warrant appointing Alderman James Winstanley to be High Sherriff of the County of the City of Dublin by Authority of Lord Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland dated 6th day of December, 1887.

(j) One page octavo typed letter dated 27th May, 1891, with stamp of Irish Office, Great Queen Street, London, from Arthur Balfour to Mrs Georgina Sinclair discussing the Relief Works in the County of Mayo. (k) One page octavo autograph letter signed from George Wyndham to 'My Lord' dated 16th June, 1902, with stamp of Irish Office, Great Queen Street, London in which he discusses the Land Purchase Bill at present before Parliament. (l) Three page octavo autograph letter signed from George Wyndham dated at 35, Park Lane, 26 September 1904 to an unknown correspondent in which he discusses his letter to the Times. He states that he is in London on his way from Germany to Ireland. (m) One page quarto typed copy-letter signed in ink by John Redmond to the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated August 4, 1913, with House of Commons stamp "and I am much obliged to you for letting me know how this matter is progressing, and I am glad to observe that your wishes and those of Lady Aberdeen with reference to Dr. Hanley are likely to be carried out.

(n) Printed document from the Earl Marshall's Office, Norfolk House, dated 20th March 1902, marked 'Private' stating the Earl Marshall has received the King's commands to issue invitations
to the Solemnity of the coronation of Their Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, to the Eldest Sons (with their wives) of Peers of Great Britain and Ireland ... provided the Earl Marshall receives, before the 10th April, an invitation of their wish to attend the Ceremony. With dress code. (o) Four page octavo letter dated at Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, November 11, 1902, from J.B Dougherty, requesting his Lordship "to the next meeting of the Privy council. (p) Supplement to The Dublin Gazette of Friday, May 6, 1910 [Monday, May 9, 1910] announcing the death of Our Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. In this issue is printed a Proclamation to all His Majesty's subjects whereby "all Mayors, Sheriffs, and all other His Majesty's Officers to publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now ... our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the Fifth."Four pages folio printed on three sides with black border. (q) Supplement to The Dublin Gazette of Tuesday, May 10, 1910 [Wednesday, May 11, 1910] Order and Council and Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland that Friday, the 20th day of May "shall be observed as a day of General Mourning throughout Ireland." Four pages folio printed on all sides with black border. (r) Printed quarto letter with black border dated at Dublin Castle, 13 May, 1910 addressed to 'My Lord' with notification of a Service in commemoration of "Our late Most Gracious Sovereign King Edward the Seventh, will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Friday May 20th instant." Signed by J.B. Dougherty. (s) Printed card with black border from House of Lords, S.W. dated 13th May, 1910 for the information of Peers that the House of Lords will assemble on Tuesday morning, May 17th, at 11.00 o'clock "in order to attend a Devotional Service on the occasion of the Lying-in-State of his late Majesty King Edward VII. (t) Printed folded card with black border, dated Friday, 20th May, 1910. The funeral of his late Majesty's King VII, Riders for the Procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, and thence to Paddington Station. Thick card printed on three sides only. In attendance were Prince Louis of Battenberg, The German Emperor, The King of Norway, The King of Spain, The King of the Hellenes, The King of the Bulgarians, The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of Russia, etc. €950

Colonel Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, 1st Baronet (1741-1821) was an Anglo-Irish lawyer and baronet. He was the son of Robert Blennerhassett and Frances Yielding and the great-grandson of Robert Blennerhassett MP.

He trained as an attorney and practised law. He was the colonel of the 'Laune Rangers' militia regiment of volunteers from 1779 to 1782. Between 1796 and 1797 he was a Justice of the Peace in County Kerry. Blennerhassett resettled his family at Cahirmoreaun, just outside Tralee, renaming both the house and the village Blennerville in his family's honour. He built a large new family home at Churchtown House, Knockane.

In 1800 he was granted permission to hold four fairs a year and one market a week in Blennerville, which provided him with extra income. Blennerhassett established in Blennerville a windmill around 1800 which still exists. In 1809 he was created a baronet of Blennerville in the County of Kerry, in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom. He was confirmed the right to bear the family coat of arms a year earlier.

Blennerhassett married his first cousin, Millicent Agnes Yielding, the daughter of Richard Yielding, on 31 October 1762. Millicent was killed in an accident in 1801. She got a blow from one of the sails of their newly built windmill. Together, they had five children.

**A SCANDALOUS COUPLE**

26. BLESSINGTON, Earl of. Count Alfred D'Orsay and the Trustees of the late Earl of Blessington. An original indenture dated 1 August 1833, copperplate manuscript on vellum, signed and sealed by D'Orsay, Luke Norman and Alexander Worthington, being the Trustees of the Will of the late Charles John Earl of Blessington, being a Renewal of Lease on a property in Moore Street in Dublin to William Anderson and Richd. Maley, by whom also signed. Count d'Orsay, a painter and socialite, was described by Byron as 'an ideal Frenchman of the ancien regime'. The Quai d'Orsay in Paris is named for the family. He became a friend of Marguerite, Countess of Blessington (the writer) and her husband Charles Gardiner, first Earl, establishing a fashionable clique with them in London in the 1830s. He left London in
consequence of 'pecuniary embarrassments', and when the Countess herself was bankrupted in 1849 she joined D'Orsay in Paris and lived with him there. An interesting document, establishing D'Orsay's association with the Blessington family at a relatively early date.

27. [BORROMEO, Carlo] Dispensation granted by Carlo Borromeo as cardinal-priest of Santa Prassede in Rome to an Italian couple desiring to marry, but who were within the restricted degrees of consanguinity. Vellum document, from 1566. In very good condition.

Charles Borromeo (1538-1584) Cardinal and archbishop of Milan from 1560 until his death. Among the great reformers of the troubled sixteenth century, Borromeo, with St. Ignatius of Loyola, St. Philip Neri, and others, led the movement to combat the inroads of the Protestant Reformation. He was a leading figure during the Counter-Reformation and was responsible for significant reforms in the Catholic Church, including the founding of seminaries for the education of priests. He was canonised in 1610, and is honoured as a saint in the Catholic Church, his feast day is November 4. His remains can be viewed in the crypt of the Duomo in Milan.

Hugh O Neill and his companions in the 'Flight of the Earls' paid a visit to the tomb of Borromeo when passing through Milan in the spring of 1608, and Tadhg Ó Cianáin in his account of the 'Flight' forecast correctly that the late Cardinal-Archbishop was soon to be canonised.


Fr. Bradshaw examines the dissolution of the Religious Orders in Ireland as an episode of Irish ecclesiastical and political history, and of the English Reformation. In great detail he examines the state of Religious Orders on the eve of the suppression, the extent of opposition to the implementation of the suppression policy and the secularisation of monastic lands.

The maps included depict: The Religious Houses of Ireland on the eve of the suppression; The Course of the Suppression Campaign in Ireland, 1539-46.

30. BUCKLEY, J.J. Some Irish Altar Plate. A Descriptive List of Chalices and Patens, dating from the Fourteenth to the end of the Seventeenth century, now preserved in the National


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

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


THE DIGUES DE LA TOUCHE COPY

34. BURKE, John, Esq. A Genealogical and Heraldic History of Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, qualified by landed property to become Members of Parliament, but undistinguished by any hereditary title of honour: embracing likewise the Dignitaries of the Church, the Judges of the Courts of Law, Privy Councillors, &c. &c. Two volumes only. London: Published for Henry Coburn, by R. Bentley, 1832/1835. pp. (1) xii, 726. (2) xxiv, 740, 192 [part of volume 3]. Contemporary quarter brown morocco over marbled boards, title and volume number in gilt direct on spines. Armorial bookplate of Charles J. Digues de La Touche on front pastedowns. In very good condition. Scarce. €150


The genealogical histories of 514 Irish families, from their earliest recorded male ancestor down to the present day, set out in narrative style, with biographical entries for each member of the family. Includes families of intellectual distinction as well as landowners.

36. BURLINGTON, Earl of. Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington & fourth Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland. Original indenture printed on vellum with manuscript insertions, dated 1719, leasing 300 acres of land at Bowly in the Barony of Decies in the County of Waterford, to [Capt.] William Smith, at a yearly rent of £60, and also to maintain and keep resident on the Premises one able Horse and Horseman, well armed with Sword and Pistols, to attend the said Earl .. for Defence of the Country and Service of the Crown ... and also that the said William
Smith shall and will, within the first seven years ... plant an Orchard of at least One Acre .. with apple or other Fruit-Trees ... etc. Signed and sealed, Cork & Burlington, various endorsements to rear. Interesting document, showing Boyle's intention to improve his properties. €250

DEDICATED TO LADY LOUISA CONOLLY

37. [BUSH, John] Hibernia Curiosa. A Letter from a Gentleman in Dublin, to his friend at Dover in Kent. Giving a general view of the Manners, Customs, Dispositions, &c., of the Inhabitants of Ireland. With occasional Observations on the State of Trade and Agriculture in that Kingdom. And including an Account of some of its most remarkable Natural Curiosities, such as Salmon Leaps, Water-falls, Cascades, Glynn, Lakes, &c. With a more particular Description of the Giant's Causeway in the North; and the celebrated Lake of Killarney in the South of Ireland; taken from an attentive Survey and Examination of the Originals. Collected in a Tour throughout the Kingdom in the Year 1764 Ornamented with plates. Dublin: Potts, 1769. 12mo. pp. xvi, 174. Full calf, spine professionally rebacked. Lacks map of Dublin. A very good copy. €165

ESTC T189455 with 8 locations only.


Important and original study exploring the nature of the traditional Five Fifths of Ireland, the mythology of Tara, and the growth of the high-kingship of all Ireland.


42. [CAVALRY TRAINING MAP] No. A 356 3rd Cavalry Brigade Training Map. Compiled and published from, the 3rd Cavalry Brigade Office Curragh Camp, May, 1905. From Sheets 7, 8, 10, 11. Linen backed folded map. Signature of W. H. Greenly 12th Royal Lance on front cover. €145

With an introduction for the Cavalry Soldier using this map. With text on verso for: Field Days, Manoeuvres; Map Reading; The Principle Duty of Cavalry in War; General Remarks on Two of the Duties of Cavalry; Observation - Notes on Scouting; Protection - Out Posts; Crossing Rivers and Surmounting Obstacles Generally; Hasty Demolitions; Judging Distance; Notes on Signalling with Semaphore Alphabet; Time and Space; Notes on Supplies; Field Cooking; Care of Horses; Veterinary Hints, etc; Health Hints for Use in the Field; Short Hints On First Aid; Tables of Weight and Measure.

FOR THE JACOBITE CAUSE

43. CHARLES EDWARD, Prince. C. P.R. C. P of W R of Gr. Br. &c. : To all Kings, Princes, Republicques, &c. No One is Ignorant of the Hereditary Rights of our Royal House to the Throne of Gr. Br. ... "Given at Paris the 16 of July 1748. C.P.R." [i.e Charles, Prince Regent, the Young Pretender]. [Edinburgh?]. No date, [c.1748]. Large foolscap sheet, (265 x 418mm), printed in French and English in two columns, on one side only. €675

COPAC locates 1 copy only. [National Trust].
Charles Edward Louis John Casimir Sylvester Severino Maria Stuart (1720-1788), was born in the Palazzo Muti, Rome, commonly known in Britain as 'The Young Pretender' and 'The Young Chevalier', and often known in retrospective accounts as Bonnie Prince Charlie. He was the second Jacobite pretender to the thrones of England, Scotland, France and Ireland (as Charles II) from the death of his father in 1766. This claim was based on his status as the eldest son of James Francis Edward Stuart, himself the son of James VII and II. Charles is perhaps best known as the instigator of the unsuccessful Jacobite uprising of 1745, in which he led an insurrection to restore his family to the throne of Great Britain. The uprising ended in defeat at the Battle of Culloden, effectively terminating the Jacobite cause. Jacobites supported the Stuart claim because they hoped for religious toleration for Roman Catholics and because they believed in the divine right of kings. Charles's flight from Scotland after the uprising has rendered him a romantic figure of heroic failure in some later representations.


   ESTC N43883 locating the Royal Irish Academy and the San Diego State University copies only.
   Attributed by Horace Walpole to the Earls of Chesterfield and Marchmont in collaboration. On the resignation of the Earl of Chesterfield as Secretary of State.

   Church of Ireland annual directory - lists clergy and gives detailed statistics for each diocese, complemented with numerous advertisements.

   Sir John Thomas Gilbert was a noted historian and book collector best remembered for his History of the City of Dublin, first published in 1854. He was Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy for 34 years. After his death in 1898 his personal library of around 45,000 items was bought by Dublin Corporation.
COPAC locates 3 copies only. WorldCat ebook only. Reprinted from the Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society. €245


SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR


DOLMEN PRESS


Moytura is Padraic Colum's first play in his late manner which derives from the style invented by Yeats after the Japanese Nô theatre.

ATHLONE INTEREST


53. [CONNAUGHT - Jansson] Provincia Connachtiae - The Province of Connaught. Amstelodami, Excudebat Joannem Janssonium, c.1646. Depicted are towns, cities, baronies, rivers, mountains, lakes, islands, woods and clans with their location. Title in decorated cartouche. There are three ships and a serpent on the seas. Scale in Irish and English miles, French text. 500mm x 390mm. Some light browning. €275

John Jansson, (1596 -1664), was born at Arnheim, he was the great rival of his fellow countrymen William and John Blaeu. Early in his career he was associated with Henry Hondius (later his brother-in-law) which resulted in their joint publishing venture the Mercator-Hondius Atlas. He married the daughter of Jodocus Hondius and on the death of his brother-in-law in 1657, he acquired entire control of the publishing business founded by Gerard Mercator at the close of the sixteenth century. Peter Schenk acquired Jansson's business around 1683. Jansson, Blaeu, Mercator, Ortelius, Hondius, Van der Keere, and Schenk belonged to the great Dutch school of geographers.


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. 

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR


RARE CORK TOPOGRAPHICAL WORK NO COPY ON COPAC


The engraved views include: The Saving's Bank & Corn Exchange; View of Cork from the River; Queen's Town from the Lime Kiln; Black Rock Castle, The Cork River and Glanmire from the Village
of Ring: Blarney Castle; Monkstown Black Point & Passage reach from the Village of Ring. Engraved by Norman of Watling Street, London. WorldCat 1 copy only - gives author as James Mahoney.


58. [COSMOPOLITE] The Sportsman in Ireland, with his Summer Route through the Highlands of Scotland. By a Cosmopolite [Sergeant Robert Allan]. Frontispiece to each volume and eighteen vignettes in text. Two volumes. London: Henry Colburn, Publisher, Great Marlborough Street, 1840. pp. (1) xv, [1], 315, [1], (2) vi, 305, [2]. With errata, advertisement leaf, and half-title to volume two. Contemporary half red morocco on cloth boards. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title and volume number in gilt direct in the second and fourth; marbled endpapers. A very good set. €475

NSTC 2C38871.
This work contains lively descriptions of travel in search of sport, chiefly angling, in the West of Ireland, interspersed with interesting or amusing anecdotes illustrating the character of the people and the history of the districts visited. The illustrations admirably catch the spirit of the work, which forms one of the most entertaining accounts of sport ever published.

Two engraved frontispieces: 'The Birth-Place of O'Connell' and 'Connemara-Ballinahinch'.


THE MARKREE COPY

61. CRAIG, Campbell. The Trial in Ejectment between Campbell Craig, Lessee of James Annesley, Esq; and others, Plaintiffs, and ... Richard Earl of Anglesey, Defendant : before the ... Court of Exchequer in Ireland. Begun on Friday, November 11th 1743, and continued ... to Friday the 25th of the said month. Containing, the Evidence at large delivered by the Witnesses, with all the Speeches and Arguments of the Judges, and of the Counsel, taken in short-hand by Mr. John Lodge; and corrected and revised by themselves. Published by the permission of ... Chief Baron Bowes, ... Baron Mountney, and ... Baron Dawson. Dublin: Printed for John Smith on the Blind-Quay, and Abraham Bradley in Dame-Street, Booksellers, 1744. Folio. pp. 377 [i.e.375], [3], (double column). Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on brown morocco label on spine. From the library of Colonel Cooper, Markree Castle, County Sligo with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown. Also with the later bookplate of Ruth and Herbert Runsdorf. Upper joint starting but very firm. A very good copy. €275

ESTC T174319. O'Higgins 4.120.bn.

This inheritance trial provides one of the strangest stories from Ireland in the mid-eighteenth century. When a boy, James Annesley was deprived of his inheritance and his transportation to the West Indies was arranged by his uncle Richard, but when as a man he returned to Dublin, and proved his identity in the trial here reported, he did nothing to enforce the Courts' decision and allowed his uncle to remain in possession of the property.

This very complicated trial began in Dublin on 11th November 1743 and lasted fifteen days. It basically dealt with James Annesley's claim to the Anglesey title (he was the nephew of Richard, Earl of Anglesey). Was Annesley (1715-1760) the legitimate son of Lord and Lady Altham or was his mother Juggy Landy, Lord Altham's mistress? When Lord Altham died, the Anglesey title passed to his brother Richard, but James Annesley claimed the title.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR


63. CROTTY, The Rev. B. D.D. 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, 1829. pp. 44. Modern marbled wrappers. Top corner of titlepage torn, with loss to the digits 'ER' of 'LETTER' of title. Very good. €225

COPAC locates 6 copies.

MARIA EDGEWORTH'S COPY

John Christian Curwen (1756-1828), came from a Manx family and was a first cousin of Fletcher Christian, the Mutineer of 'The Bounty'. For the best part of forty years he was M.P. for Carlisle and Cumberland, and a friend of Edmund Burke. A pioneering agriculturalist he was awarded the silver medal of the Irish Farming Society. In August 1813, in the company of Thomas Quaile, a Manx lawyer, he came on a tour to Ireland. They had their own carriage and coachman, and crossing from Scotland to Donaghadee they visited Belfast, Derry, Galway, Killarney, Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny and Dublin. Sometimes they stayed in grand houses such as Ardracan, the seat of the Bishop of Meath and sometimes, at the other extreme, in wretched inns such as one at Dungarvan where, "after passing a whole day without refreshment [we arrived] at a town with a fine sounding name, which sent two members to the Irish parliament, and yet actually affording nothing on which the demands of hunger and thirst could be satisfied, but indifferent bread and worse tea."

The book contains many graphic descriptions of 'cabins' and the miseries suffered by the Irish peasantry. In all his writings he shows deep compassion for those wretched people, and yet, he says: "The Irish peasant, however, though poor in what the world calls riches, possesses that in his cabin which the mines of Peru could not furnish ... a warmth of heart, an overflowing of the kindest domestic affections and of the purest joys of life". The book is taken up with detailed accounts of what he saw in the fields, of what farmers told him of crops and yields and rents. He was appalled by the reliance on potatoes: "The greatest political alteration that could take place in this distressed country would be a dislike to potatoes, and a general preference in the rising generation to bread and animal food." Elsewhere he speaks of the calamity that would follow a failure of that crop "which Heaven avert!" How prophetic his words were when one considers the appalling consequences of the Great Famine due to the failure of that crop.

An important and rare work by a compassionate Englishman.


COPAC locates the fourth edition only. WorldCat list the third edition only. The Ballads and Songs were originally published in The Nation newspaper. The contributors include: Thomas Davis, James Clarence Mangan, William Drennan, Michael Doheny, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, M.J. Barry, Edward Walsh, John C. O'Callaghan, Hugh Harkin, J. Keegan, D.F. McCarthy, etc.

Michael Davitt, (1846-1906), 'The Father of the Land League' was born at Straide, County Mayo. His father was a member of a secret agrarian society and at the age of six he saw his family evicted in 1852 during the clearances that followed the Great Famine. They emigrated to Lancashire, where Michael was employed on a cotton mill; at the age of eleven his arm was badly injured by a machine and had to be amputated just below the shoulder. He joined the I.R.B. and in 1870 was arrested for his involvement in arms trafficking on a charge of treason-felony, and was sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. Due to degrading and inhuman conditions in prison and ill health he was released seven years later. He later wrote an account of his experiences in a publication entitled, Leaves from a Prison Diary. On Saturday 16th August 1879 in James Daly's Hotel (previously known as the Imperial Hotel), Castlebar, the Land League was founded. His Fall of Feudalism in Ireland narrates the ways and means by which a revolution on the lines of passive resistance was accomplished. How men and women of Ireland, scattered all over the globe by eviction and evils of unsympathetic rule in Ireland were 'enlisted' in the final struggle for the land and rule of the Celtic fatherland. It shows how the generosity of the Irish people at home and abroad raised one million pounds to fight the evils of landlordism, to subsidise the evicted families and uphold the cause of Irish self-determination.


All prices realised at this auction marked in pencil.

April 1913'. From the library of Sir Edward Clive Coates with his monogram stamp in red on front pastedown. Minor wear to spine ends and lower corner. A very good copy. €950

All prices realised at this auction marked in pencil.


All prices realised marked in pencil.


The castles of Ireland, rich in history and folk-lore, and usually set in surroundings of scenic natural beauty, not only attract the curious visitor but also provide a visual documentation of the story of Ireland over the centuries. Profusely illustrated this book reveals the astonishing variety of the Irish castle: from twelfth century Anglo-Norman keeps with their curtain walls, like Carrickfergus, Cahir, the cliff-top ruin of Dunluce (stronghold of The MacDonnells), to the more fashionable castles like Killymoon, Lough Cultra, and Johnstown, County Wexford. The author sets the castles in historical perspective, and describes their history and architectural evolution from the twelfth century.


Having assembled the 'Three Candles' collection over a number of years and having established there was no complete listing of their publications, we decided in the interests of scholarship to publish this unique catalogue in a limited signed edition. There are over 300 items listed with a detailed bibliography. Well illustrated, it is further enhanced by historical and biographical commentary.

74. DE BURGH, U.H. Hussey. The Landowners of Ireland. An Alphabetical List of the Owners of Estates of 500 Acres or £500 Valuation and upwards, in Ireland, with the Acreage and Valuation in each County. And also containing a brief notice of the Education and official appointments of each person, to which are added his town
De Búrca Rare Books


COPAC locates 3 copies only. WorldCat 3.

Ulysses Hubert Hussey de Burgh was born in 1850, son of Walter Hussey de Burgh and Hester McClintock. He lived in 1862 at Donore House, County Kildare. Hussey de Burgh's aim was in part, to correct the Government's erroneous publications on the extent and value of Ireland's larger estates and by his own confession did this with the aid of the landlords themselves. Whether or not this provided a more accurate statement of the true extent and value of Ireland's larger estates than as published, for example, in John Bateman's *Great Landowners of 1883* is unclear. What can be said is that Hussey was only interested in Irish landowners and not the remainder of Great Britain.

In addition to the name of the landowner, the county in which land is held, the extent of land held and valuations thereon, Hussey also provides some interesting biographical information on a large proportion of the landowners noted, which must have originated with the landowners themselves. This information is predominantly biographical in nature and includes government appointments, gentlemen's clubs, marriage details, addresses, family seat and so on.


€65


€45

77. **DERWENTWATER, James Radclyffe, Earl of.** The Speech of James Earl of Derwentwater, with the Letter of Lord Viscount Kenmure: As also the Speeches Collone Oxborough and Mr Richard Gascoigne, deliver'd by them to the Sheriff of London, at the Place of execution. With an illustration of a horse drawn hearse at bottom of broadsheet. [London: 1716]. Folio. Single sheet printed on one side only. (318 x 411mm). In very good condition. €375

ESTC T49669 [The Speech] with 7 locations only.

Earl of Derwentwater was a title in the Peerage of England created in 1688 for Sir Francis Radclyffe, 3rd Baronet. He was made Baron Tyndale, of Tyndale in the County of Northumberland, and Viscount Radclyffe and Langley at the same time, also in the Peerage of England. He was succeeded by his son, the second Earl. He married Lady Mary Tudor, daughter of Charles II by his mistress Moll Davis. Their eldest son, the third Earl, was a prominent Jacobite. In 1716 he was convicted of high treason, attainted and executed on Tower Hill in London. Despite having been stripped of his titles through the attainder, his only son John, titular 4th Earl of Derwentwater, continued to use them. On John's early death in 1731 they were claimed by his uncle, Charles Radclyffe, titular 5th Earl. He was also a Jacobite but managed to escape to France after the 1715 rebellion, where he was secretary to Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie"). However, he was captured by British forces in 1746, condemned to death and beheaded.

78. **DE VALERA, Eamon.** Election badge of green, white and gold silk with an original photograph [38 x 58mm] of Eamon de Valera stitched onto white silk material. With original safety pin. Housed in a binder's folder with sunken panel. A scarce electioneering memento of de Valera. In very good condition.

€175

79. **[DE VALERA, Eamon]** Dáil Éireann. Official Correspondence relating to the Peace Negotiations, June-September 1921. Part I. Preliminary Correspondence, June 24th to July 9th, 1921. Part II. Correspondence arising from the conversations at London, between President de
Valera and the British Prime Minister July 20th to September 30th. Dublin: October 1921, pp. 23. Folio. Blue frayed wrappers. A good copy. €65

Historic series of letters exchanged between De Valera and Lloyd George, leading up to the Truce and Treaty talks.


Interesting bookplate of John Andrew Davison, more usually Andrew Davison, who went by the style 'Count of Clandermond'. Davison had been imprisoned for blackmail in Northern Ireland in 1986, and the judgement went on to demolish his pretensions to aristocratic descent. Needless to say, Andrew Davison's aristocratic pedigree was just as spurious as that of Terence MacCarthy, and like his friend, he was Belfast-born and descended from plain folk, his father being a joiner and his great-great grandfather Daniel, a labourer.


DOLMEN PRESS

PRESENTATION COPY FROM LIAM MILLER TO MICHAEL BIGGS


KERRY INTEREST


IRISH MINIATURES AT ST. GALL


St. Gall in Switzerland takes its name from the Irish saint, the companion of St. Columbanus, who
remained behind and established a hermitage there in 612, when Columbanus moved on to Milan and Bobbio. St. Gall was a native of Leinster and of the same lineage as St. Brigid of Kildare. The great abbey that grew up at St. Gall continued to have links with Ireland and to be a regular stopping place for the early Irish pilgrim on his journey to Rome. Some of them presented manuscripts to the abbey and in the 9th century there was a special section of the library for books in Irish script.

This fine publication with 19 plates in full colour and 23 in black and white contains a representative selection of what survives today. This includes all the main illuminations of the well known St. Gall Gospels, which may have been among the books donated by the Irish Bishop, Marcus, who abandoned his return journey to Ireland in order to spend his last years in the abbey. His nephew Marcellus joined the community and in the middle of the 9th century, he was head of its famous school.

This volume also contains a splendid introduction by the librarian, J. Duft setting out the history and character of the collection with a detailed study of the illuminations by P. Meyer.

**HITLER, DUNSANY and the 'RED DEAN'**

88. DUNSANY, LORD [Edward Drax Plunkett] Two poems addressed to Adolf Hitler, probably written circa 1940, original manuscripts in his flamboyant hand, probably unpublished. The poems with a manuscript covering note signed 'D.', on his addressed notepaper, from Dunstall Priory in England, addressed to 'Dear Hale'. Both poems are written on fine quality laid paper watermarked 'Eynsford'.

€475

In the first poem, 'Over the Fragments', eight lines, signed 'D.', Dunsany addresses Hitler directly. 'Hitler, you had the curious luck to hold / Germany's civilisation in your hand / If not all Europe's, like a vase of old / Made by rare craftsmen in an ancient land. / That were an honour of enormous worth / ... But what a pity that you let it drop!' The second is a curious poem headed 'One Day at Doorn', three stanzas of four lines, the page headed 'To Wish You a Happy Christmas', with coloured drawings of holly, signed 'Dunsany'. 'Doorn' evidently refers to Doorn Manor in the Netherlands near Utrecht, a large country house where the deposed German Emperor Wilhelm II lived in exile after World War I, from 1920 until his death in 1941. Dunsany's poem is spoken in the persona of Wilhelm, addressing another deposed German leader [i.e. Hitler] who has come to Doorn as a servant. 'Well! Well! You've come! You'll find the work here light: / No ceremonial, we live simply here / .. I shall expect you always to be neat / And keep things tidy. Breakfast is at 9. / We lunch at 1; at half past 12 you
eat. / Then you bring tea at 5. At 8 we dine. / My royal sons may sometimes come to call / I'm sure they will not trouble you at all. / You merely lay an extra place or more / And by the way, why DID you make that war?’

Needless to say, Hitler never came to Doorn Manor. After the Second World War, the house was taken over by the Dutch Government and is now a museum. A strange pair of poems, possibly written circa 1940. The covering note to 'Hale' thanks him for a letter. 'It will hearten me when the Dean counterattacks, unless he suffers me with Christian resignation or Russian patience' (a reference to the 'Red Dean' of Canterbury, Hewlett Johnson, a supporter of the Soviet Union during World War II, whom Dunsany had evidently criticised).

Dunsany (1878-1957) was a prolific writer, whose output included plays, short stories, science fiction and verse. He had homes in England and Ireland. Perhaps his greatest service to literature was his encouragement of the young Meath poet Francis Ledwidge in the years before the First World War.


€50


€675


€225


€85


€95

No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat.


€25

A study of the growth of English colonisation of Ireland in the sixteenth century. It traces the continuity of policy of the successive Tudor monarchs. The object of their Irish policy was to subjugate the hitherto troublesome lordship of Ireland, administratively and, starting in the reign of Henry VIII, religiously.


101. FITZGIBBON, John Earl of Clare. Autograph Letter Signed from John FitzGibbon, Earl of Clare to Edward Earl of Aldborough, dated at Dublin, 18th August, 1790. Four pages quarto, written on one side only in a neat and legible hand. In this letter Fitzgibbon addresses a law suit in the case of the last will and testament of James Stratford Tynte, Baronet [High Sheriff of Wicklow]. Elizabeth Tynte, a minor by Dame Hannah Caldwell Tynte, her mother and Testamentary Guardian, and Morley Saunders exhibited "their Bill of Revivor in his Majesty's High Court of Chancellor of Ireland" against Edward Earl of Aldborough and request his appearance in court on 26th October next. In very good condition. €575

Edward Augustus Stratford, 2nd Earl of Aldborough FRS (1736-1801) Irish peer and Whig politician, styled The Honourable from 1763 to 1777 and Viscount Amiens in the latter year. He was the eldest son of John Stratford, 1st Earl of Aldborough and his wife Martha O'Neale, daughter of Venerable Benjamin O'Neale, Archdeacon of Leighlin. In 1777, Stratford succeeded his father as earl, and in the same year he was awarded a Doctor of Civil Laws by the University of Oxford. He built Stratford Place in London and Aldborough House in Dublin.

In 1759, he entered the Irish House of Commons for Baltinglass, the same constituency his father also represented, and sat for it until 1768. Stratford was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society in May 1777, and became Governor of County Wicklow the following year. He died at Belan House in County Kildare, childless, and was buried at St Thomas's Church, Dublin. He was succeeded in his titles by his younger brother. Belan House, one of the largest of eighteenth century gable-ended houses, was built in 1743 for his father John Stratford, M.P., afterwards First Earl of Aldborough, to the design of Richard Castle, in collaboration with the amateur architect, Francis Bindon.

John FitzGibbon, 1st Earl of Clare (c.1749-1802) lawyer and politician, was born in Donnybrook, County Dublin, one of seven children of John Fitzgibbon, a barrister and MP who had converted from
Catholicism, and his wife Elinor, daughter of John Grove of Ballyhemock, County Cork. Despite the British government's traditional reluctance to appoint an Irishman, FitzGibbon was appointed on 20 June 1789 with the title of Baron FitzGibbon of Lower Connello. It was an appointment that reflected both his abilities and his steadfast support of the administration during the regency crisis. As the first Irishman to be appointed since 1725, he was a popular choice, and afterwards he and his wife, the celebrated beauty, Anne Whaley (daughter of Richard 'Burn-Chapel' Whaley, a notoriously anti-catholic Wicklow gentleman) whom he married in 1786, embarked upon a regal lifestyle of dinners, balls, and progressions. His principal residence was Mount Shannon, County Limerick; he rented the Mount Merrion estate, Dublin (1786-93) and afterwards lived at 6 Ely Place, Dublin, and Blackrock House, County Dublin. A man of prodigious energy, FitzGibbon managed to carry a vast workload, while living a dissolve private life. His fondness for the bottle and casual sexual affairs were well known, and he was often portrayed by detractors as a callous, drunken libertine whose personal vices mirrored his political corruption. His wife, too, was said to have had many lovers, but this appears not to have greatly troubled him.

Under Lifford, abuses and delays had multiplied in the Irish courts, and FitzGibbon set about reforming the system. He did much to speed up procedures in the chancery courts where, under his predecessor, many an estate had been wiped out by protracted proceedings and spiralling legal fees. He had a comprehensive grasp of the complexities of chancery law, and brought his keen mind and unflagging energy to bear on introducing a series of administrative reforms that played an important role in professionalising the administration of justice in Ireland. Even those who were strongly critical of his politics were prepared to pay tribute to his abilities as a lawyer and judge. His judgments often showed considerable passion for the poor and the underdog, and the utmost fairness towards catholics. FitzGibbon prided himself on his judicial integrity and when in a pamphlet written in 1797 Edward Stratford, the 2nd earl of Aldborough, accused him of corruption, FitzGibbon responded sharply and pursued a prosecution at the court of king's bench, where Aldborough was convicted of libel and sentenced to a year in prison. He was Attorney-General for Ireland from 1783 to 1789 and Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1789 to 1802.


William Wentworth, Second Earl Fitzwilliam (1748-1833) was educated at Eton, where he began a lifelong friendship with his fellow students Charles James Fox and Lord Carlisle. In December 1794 Pitt sent Fitzwilliam to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. From the outset he was at the centre of a political controversy with his leaning towards Roman Catholic claims. Grattan understood from Pitt that the Catholic claims would be granted, though Pitt disavowed this interpretation of his words, and told Fitzwilliam so. Grattan's and the Irish Parliament's hopes were greatly raised but they were astonishingly disappointed when the Duke of Portland declared that no steps would be taken in the interests of the Catholics.

In this pamphlet to his old friend Fitzwilliam gives us his own version of these events which ultimately led to his dismissal. The above letter concerns the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam by the Pitt government. Inscribed on titlepage: "A friend to the library / presumes this letter / will be acceptable to / its different members."


Nicholas Mansergh picked out Flynn as one of "the pioneers of other days" in laying the foundations for Tipperary historical studies.

RARE DROGHEDA TICKETED BINDING

(double column). Bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards by J.B. & H. Hamilton of Drogheda with their ticket on front pastedown. Spine divided into five compartments by five thick gilt bands, title and year in gilt on black morocco label in the second, the remainder with a gilt tool device in centre. Armorial badge on front pastedown. Joints starting but very firm. A very good copy.

This binder is not listed in Ramsden's Book Binder's of the United Kingdom (outside London) 1780-1840.

**FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND 1796**

106. [FRENCH IN BANTRY BAY] A contemporary manuscript copy of an important letter, dated 18th January 1797, at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, from the British Army's commander-in-chief of forces in Ireland, Lord Carhampton, to the Lord Lieutenant Lord Camden, analysing the strategic intentions of the French force which failed to land at Bantry Bay in December 1796, and proposing measures to contain any similar attempt in future. Eleven pages folio in a neat copper plate hand, with original stitching, on watermarked Whatman paper, marked rear 'No.4'. Small tear at fold, no loss, generally in excellent condition.

'It appears to me that the Enemy chose Bantry Bay for their rendezvous because by the help of Chains, and by possessing themselves of Beerhaven, and Whiddy Islands, they might secure themselves so completely, that it would have been impossible for our Fleet, to have attacked them there, without great hazard .. altho' they must have known, there was no point upon the coast worse chosen for the purpose of penetrating into the Country than Bantry, on each side of the Bay is a desert, and no practicable roads ..
'Upon their landing, it was their marked intention (as copied upon the maps accompanying their reports) of separating immediately, and of marching in two Columns, the one by Dunmanway and Bandon to Cork, the other by Kenmare and Killarney to Limerick. The number of troops actually embarked, might amount to about 14,000 men, at the most, their ships their only magazines; acting in one body, they might with the assistance of their sea men, have certainly worked their way to Bandon, 26 miles in four days, there made their depots and disposition for an attack on any troops contesting with them, the possession of Cork. Altho their line of march without carriages of any sorts, would probably have extended upwards of five miles, upon the one road, yet the Country is such, that it would have afforded no opportunity for a small force to attack their flank to advantage, and by his securing one Hill (for the road is all acclivity and declivity) and by drawing up some artillery upon it, before they ascended another, you could not, with any prospect of success, attack in front and penetrate a column of that depth, where every hill would afford the enemy the means of extending a line of defence ...

'But that he will, if he lands there, make one simple great effort with all his force on Cork, and Cork only, I am persuaded; if he succeeds the impression would be such, as would render his other operations comparatively easy, short of the possession of the capital, which appears to be the ultimate object.

'It is supposed that by dividing into two columns, he would distract our operations, but I should not hesitate to bend all my force to attack his army moving to Cork, thus made inferior in point of numbers to ours, though his other columns got the start unmolested of three or four days March, towards Limerick - if indeed the enemy's second column, marched to Inchigeela, and turning short to the right, came down upon Bandon, or possibly by Macroom, behind it, they might combine a most formidable joint attack against a body of our troops opposing the column penetrating by Dunmanway direct to Cork.'

Carhampton points out that if the French come again, they may not follow the same plan. In a detailed strategic analysis, he discusses other possible landing points such as Galway ('so very bad a Harbour for large vessels, and difficult to get out of') and Waterford, and urges particular attention to the defence of Dublin.

'The Regulation of Batteries and works on shore, may prevent a Blow being aimed at a point of the coast, which if left apparently unguarded and unattended to, would invite the Stroke, therefore in my opinion it would be well done to have Duncannon Fort in the best state of defence, unencumbered with Recruits, and some additional Batteries towards the entrance of the Suire and Barrow, for the same reason some temporary Batteries and Works ought to be erected at Killiney Bay, to the North of Howth and at the entrance of Poolbeg.

'The enemy is certainly informed from time to time, where your troops are stationed, and if they heard that looking to the South, the most considerable part of your troops were fixed there, it is impossible they should continue long so blind, as not to make an attack upon Dublin, by transports of three or four hundred tons supported by Frigates, Ships of the Line would be afraid to follow them, never would they undertake to march 160 miles to arrive at their ultimate objects if by leaving Dublin unprotected you offered them a Cheap Bargain of it.

'If Cork is arrived at by the way of Bantry, half the troops in the Kingdom might arrive in time to defend it,[but] were Dublin attacked its defence would depend on the troops immediately in its neighbourhood .. It may be said that we have information that Dublin was not comprehended in the late meditated attack, [but] if the report of a body of troops ready collected immediately over the Bay by which it may be attacked, prevents an attempt to carry it by surprise, surely our object, by having a body of troops near the Capital, is obtained; but I should not scruple to move from Dublin the troops collected about it upon the landing of an enemy elsewhere, more especially if any of Admiral Kingsmill's Cruisers would keep a look out between St. David's Head and the Tuskers, which I believe they do not but ought not to be neglected.

'With respect to the North, if the enemy would venture a circuitous navigation through those Northern seas, of which Naval officers say, they will scarcely undertake and come into Lough Swilly, such an attack would be more formidable, than one in the South, however the probability is, they will not attempt it. The Coast from Galway to Lough Swilly, I really believe to be out of the Question with respect to Invasion.'

A most interesting and detailed analysis of one of the great might-have-beens of Irish history. Carhampton's analysis suggests that if the French had landed at Bantry as planned, instead of being blown away by a storm, they might well have reached Cork without serious opposition. After that, who can say what might have happened?
General Henry Lawes Luttrell, 2nd Earl of Carhampton (1743-1821) was the son of Simon Luttrell, 1st Earl, and brother-in-law of Prince Henry, Duke of Cumberland. He was commissioned into the 48th Regiment of Foot in 1757. In 1762, during the Seven Years' War, he became Deputy Adjutant-General of the British Forces in Portugal. In 1768 he became a Tory Member of Parliament in Cornwall; in 1769 he became Member for Middlesex defeating John Wilkes in controversial circumstances. Wilkes outpolled him by a large margin, but the House of Commons declared that Luttrell "should have been returned" and seated him. As a reward for unseating Wilkes he was made Adjutant-General for Ireland in 1770. He then became active in Irish politics and between 1783 and 1787, he sat in the Irish House of Commons for Old Leighlin. Luttrell succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father in 1787. Meanwhile, he became Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance in Ireland. In 1796 he was made Commander-in-Chief, Ireland and in 1798 he led the British suppression of the United Irishmen's Rebellion. John Jeffreys Pratt, 1st Marquess Camden (1759-1840), was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1782-89 and Treasure (1789-94) and inheriting his father's earldom of Camden (1794), went to Dublin in March 1795 as lord lieutenant, appointed by Pitt. Disliked in Ireland as an opponent of Roman Catholic emancipation and as the exponent of an unpopular policy, Camden's term of office was one of turbulence, culminating in the rebellion of 1798; his refusal to reprieve the United Irishman William Orr, convicted of treason on the word of one witness of dubious credit, aroused great public indignation.

The original of this letter is in the Public Records Office in London. There appears to be no copy in any Irish library. See also next item, which apparently, warned the British about the French invasion plans.

IRELAND IS RENDERED MORE EXPOSED TO AN INVASION


'From the first moment of the Installation of the Executive Directory, you have thought, Citizen Colleagues, that the sole method of terminating a disastrous War, was to arm ourselves with boldness, and with energy to overleap the narrow sea that separates us from the Brittanic Isles and to plunge into the bosom of our mortal enemy that Incendiary weapon with which she has armed all Europe to destroy us.. Let us never lose sight, Citizen Colleagues, that the present war is a war to destruction between the King of England and our rising Republic ...'

Arguing against a peace which could only be temporary, Carnot proceeds to outline plans to attack England through Ireland. 'We have shown ... that by the position of Ireland on the Atlantic, the nature of its soil and the character of its inhabitants, she is rendered more exposed to an Invasion than any other part of the British possessions in Europe ... It is against Ireland, then, that the combined force ought to proceed.'

Carnot suggests that France and Spain should combine in a joint attack on the Irish coast, with the Spanish landing at Galway, and the French at Bantry Bay. 'They [the French] would form themselves in two columns, one of which would march to the right on the city of Cork, which is the general station of the English squadron ... and the other column would march to the left on the city of Limerick ... The two armies ... proceeding up the two Banks of the Shannon, would effect their junction at Athlone, to push on to Dublin, which is only at the distance of a few days march.' The document concludes with a decree of the Executive Directory, approving the plan, and deciding that command of the expedition will be entrusted to Citizen General Hoche. It states also that only two copies are to be made of Carnot's proposals, and that the Directory's decision is not to be printed - notwithstanding which it is clear that news of the decision was quickly communicated to the British secret service, for whom the present document was evidently intended. A historical document of the greatest importance, outlining the detailed plans for Hoche's descent on Bantry Bay, which in the event was defeated only by stormy weather, which separated his ships after they reached Bantry in December 1796. [See also previous item]

Lazare Count Carnot was French Minister for War, and the principal creator of the French revolutionary armies.

€1,250

108. FRENCH, Nicholas. The Doleful Fall of Andrew Sall, a Jesuit of the Fourth Vow, from the

Nicholas French (1604-1678), bishop of Ferns, was born in Wexford and trained for the priesthood at the Irish College in Louvain. Following his ordination he returned to Wexford as parish priest. During the rebellion he was "a violent enemy of the king's authority, and a fatal instrument in contriving and fomenting all the divisions which had distracted and rent the kingdom asunder". He took an active share in the deliberations of the first Supreme Council of the Confederates, and was a bitter opponent of the Marquis of Ormonde. After the Restoration, a long correspondence ensued between him and Fr. Walsh on behalf of Ormonde, relative to his return to Ireland, which ended in 1665, with the following words: "Seeing that I cannot satisfy my conscience and the Duke together, nor become profitable to my flock at home, nor live quietly and secure, his anger not being appeased, you may know hereby that I am resolved after dog-days to go to Louvain, and there end my days where I began my studies".

He busied himself in writing a number of political tracts: A Narrative of the Earl of Clarendon's Settlement and Sale of Ireland (1668); The Bleeding Iphigenia (1674); and an attack on Ormond, The Unkinde Desertor or Loyall Men and True Friends (1676). All three were published in Louvain and were reprinted and published by Duffy in 1846 and 1848.

Andrew Sall (1612-1682), Irish Jesuit, was born at Cashel, Co. 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 Pampeluna 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 archepiscopal 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 Leabhuir na Seintiomna 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. Includes a four page list of subscribers mostly Irish. These include several members of the Burk, Corbally, Connor, Dowdall, Ferral, Fitzsimons, Ham, Kelly, Kennedy, Monahan, Mulloy, M'Dermot, Nangle, Roche, Rourke, Savage, and Walsh families, along with several other subscribers.

THE EARL OF BELMORE'S COPY

Harry Furniss (1854-1925) was born in Wexford. Regarded as one of the greatest cartoonist, illustrator and pioneer animator of the Victorian era. He was educated at the Wesleyan College, Dublin, where he produced 'The Schoolboy's Punch'. He moved to England in the 1870s to work for the Illustrated Sporting. In 1880 he began contributing to Punch, and in 1884 joined the staff of the magazine, providing illustrations for The Essence of Parliament. Hot tempered and brash, Furniss wasn't an easy man to work with and some of his punishing caricatures in Punch resulted in threats and even a physical assault. In 1912 he moved to the USA and worked in the film industry with Thomas Edison, helping to pioneer the world's first animated films in 1914. His two-volume autobiography, titled The Confessions of a Caricaturist was published in 1902, and a further volume of personal recollections and anecdotes, Harry Furniss At Home, was published in 1904. Furniss wrote and illustrated twenty-nine books of his own, including the complete works of Charles Dickens and William Makepeace Thackeray. Frontispiece illustrated with interesting black and white tipped in plate. 'The House of Commons' from a design by a Japanese Artist. Titlepage illustrated with delightful drawings surrounding red title, with legend "Extracted from the Diary of Toby, M.P." Twenty-eight additional tipped-in plates of other great Parliamentary Views with legend and key.


The volumes are photozincographed by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Major-General Sir Henry James, Director-General of the Ordnance Survey and processed by Vincent, Brooks, Day & Son. Several of the manuscripts reproduced here were destroyed when Free States Forces shelled the Four Courts, Dublin in 1922 to dislodge the Republicans, this makes this set of books the only extant record of those historic documents.
With numerous coloured plates, coloured maps (some double), coloured plans (some double), charts (some double) facsimiles of historic documents and ancient Irish manuscripts, genealogical tables and armorial bearings. Texts in Latin, Gaelic, Anglo-Norman and English, transcriptions and translations in English.

Included are facsimiles of the earliest extant manuscript, The Domnach-Airgid, of the fifth century; Book of Durrow; Book of Kells; Illuminations from the Book of Kells; Book of Mulling; Book of MachRegol; Book of Armagh; Book of Leinster; Book of Hymns; Leabhar na H-Uidhri; Annals of Tighernach, Connacht, Inisfallen, Ulster, Loch Cé, Four Masters; Letters from Cathal O'Conor; Letter from Citizens of Dublin to Henry III; Topography of Ireland by Geraldus Cambrensis; Charter of William De Braosa; Letter from the Clergy of Tuam c.1250; Ormonde Red Book; Brehon Law; Letters from Richard II; Letter from Charles II; Cromwellian Roll of Account of Money; Charter of Dublin from James II; Letters from Patrick Sarsfield; Memoranda of Jonathan Swift; Map from Dublin to Carrickfergus 1580; Map of Ireland 1557; Maps of the Fort of Blackwater and the Defeat of the English army at Blackwater; Map of the defeat of Sir Henry Harrington near Wicklow; Gaelic Proclamation of Hugh O'Neill; Buildings and Plans of the Londonderry Company, etc.

Unfortunately, some of these documents collected by Gilbert were destroyed when the Public Record Office was burned in 1922, making this item all the more important and invaluable source. Complete sets of this splendid work in this condition are now of great rarity.

THE ANCIENT RECORDS OF DUBLIN


Sir John Gilbert, (1829-98), historian and antiquary, was Ireland's greatest historical archivist. From an early age he was interested in the history and antiquities of his country, and when he published the History of the City of Dublin in 1861, he won the Cunningham Gold Medal, of the Royal Irish Academy. His appreciation of the importance of editing and publishing manuscript documents, and his
attacks on the treatment of Irish historical documents led to the founding of the Irish Public Record Office in 1867. He was, with the general approval of the public, appointed Secretary, and retained this post until 1875, when it was abolished.


Mother Mary Arsenius was born Agnes Morrogh Bernard at Cheltenham in 1842, daughter of an Irish landlord and an English Catholic lady. The effects of the famine influenced her to become an Irish Sister of Charity. Later years brought her to Foxford, County Mayo, where she founded a woollen factory which grew into a flourishing Irish industry, famous from Mayo to America and beyond. She showed how Capital and Labour could work harmoniously under the inspiration of the Catholic faith. She died in Mayo in 1932.

**DUBLIN SCHOOL OF PRINTING**


Designed and bound at the School of Printing and Book Production, Bolton Street, Dublin, under the supervision of Colm O Lochlainn. Exceedingly rare, only a limited number were published, mainly for the students attending the course.

There are poems by Pádraig Mac Piarais, Peadar Ó h-Annracháin, Mairtín Ó Direáin, Áine ní Fhoghlu, Torna, Antoine Ó Reachtábhra, Tadhg Ó Donnchadha, and Dubhglas de h-Ide, etc.

This book was privately printed and was not for sale.


**WITH A CHAPTER BY SEAMUS HEANEY**


The contributors included: Seamus Heaney, Myles na gCopaleen (Flan O'Brien), Edward McParland, John E. O'Reilly, Bernadette Goslin, John Graby, Patrick Shaffrey, Valerie Mulvin, etc.

The contents include: The Foundation and Early Years; The RIAI's International Role; Sir Richard


120. **[GREENWICH HOSPITAL]** An Abstract of the Commission for Greenwich Hospital for Seamen. London: Printed by Charles Bill and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb deceas'd Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1695. Small folio. Caption title. Imprint from colophon. €185

**IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENT**

**PETITION OF HIS MAJESTY’S PRINTER IN IRELAND FOR COMPENSATION**

121. **GRIERSON, George.** Grant Allowance. An important historical document showing the decline of the printing and publishing business in Dublin following the Act of Union. Three pages foolscap. Signed by the Commissioners with the Lord Lieutenant Hardwicke’s reply. In very good condition with fold marks. €1,250
The Commissioners were appointed by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the fortieth year of the Reign of his present Majesty. Entitled 'An Act for granting Allowances to Bodies Corporate and Individuals in respect of those cities, town and boroughs which shall cease to send any Member to Parliament after the Union, and to make Compensation to those persons whose Offices may thereby be Discontinued or Diminished in Value'.

George Grierson, his Majesty's Printer in Ireland petitioned the Commissioners and sought compensation for the loss of income from the first day of January 1801 (the day on which the Union took place) and for the following subsequent years with an annual loss of £1,743-13-2 on which
computation the whole of his loss for the five years and one quarter from the date of the union amounted to £9,154–4–2½. The petition was signed by L Hamilton, Robert French and J. Jameson.

Lord Hardwicke orders the Commission of his Majesty's Treasury "to issue to George Grierson his Majesty's Printer in Ireland the sum of one hundred and fifty pound four shillings and two and a half pence net, And we do further hereby grant ... an Allowance or Salary of Nine Hundred Pounds per annum net, to the said George Grierson for his life ... ascertained to be sustained by him the said George Grierson in consequence of the Union."

ONE OF THE EXTREMELY RARE 25 HAND-COLOURED COPIES

Francis Grose (1731-1791), distinguished English antiquary. After completing his Antiquities of England, Wales and Scotland, he came over to Ireland in the spring of 1791. It was his intention to set out on a tour of the country, but he died before the end of May and was buried in Drumcondra graveyard. Grose had written and printed "but seven pages of Descriptions" and it was his friend Edward Ledwich, at the request of the publisher, after investing a considerable sum in the project, who was called upon "at no small instance of patriotism" to complete the book. He recalled in the preface "I was well aware of the difficulty of the undertaking. Ireland, the seat of turbulence and discord for five centuries, and attached to barbarous municipal laws and usages, which occasioned a perpetual fluctuation of property ... preserved ... but few memorials of her ecclesiastical and military structures: those that survived ... being sparingly scattered in worm-eaten records ...". Such was the sad state of Irish records at that time.

Ledwich wrote almost the entire text, this was made somewhat the easier with the research he had already undertaken in writing his Antiquities of Ireland published in 1790. The engravings were taken from the drawings in the collection of the Right Hon. William Convingham, and the book was dedicated to him by Ledwich. There are introductory chapters on Ancient Irish Architecture Pagan Antiquities and Military Antiquities of Ireland and historical commentaries on each of the castles, abbeys, and round towers etc. depicted. The plates are especially interesting, showing the condition of these buildings two hundred years ago, some of which have since decayed or disappeared. Our copy is in excellent condition, in a fine handsome binding and as far as we are aware, one of twenty-five copies of the large paper hand-coloured edition. No need to stress the rarity of this desirable and beautiful deluxe edition.

123. [GUINNESS FAMILY] Victorian Carte-de-Visite Photograph Album of the Guinness Family containing approximately 45 photos. Some identified including: Mrs. Benjamin L. Guinness, Sir Benjamin L. Guinness, Lady Plunket, Arthur Lee Guinness, Lord Ardilaun, Earl of Iveagh, Benjamin John Plunket, etc. Oblong octavo [210 x 150mm] bound in green ribbed morocco, upper cover framed with a brass Greek-key border enclosing in the centre an ivory armorial shield. Signed by Arthur E. Guinness on front endpaper. All edges gilt. A very good copy. €950

Provenance: St Anne's, Clontarf.


This edition contains a large folding monastic map of Ireland, not included with the second edition.

Was the partition of Ireland part of a deliberate plot by the British Government to keep a foothold in Ireland? Does the fact that the Unionists say "No" to every approach means that the problem is insoluble? All these questions are treated objectively by the author.
The chapters include: 1912 - The Home Rule Bill; 1913 - The Ulster Agitation; The Search for a Compromise (1914); The Buckingham Palace Conference; The Six-County Proposal (1916); The Irish Convention (1917-1918); Partition and the Treaty (1919-1921); The Ulster Boundary Commission; Failure of the Boundary Commission.


Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, KB (1708 - 1759) Welsh diplomat, writer and satirist was the son of John Hanbury, a Welsh ironmaster, assumed the name of Williams under the terms of a bequest from his godfather [Charles Williams of Caerleon], in 1720. He married Lady Frances Coningsby daughter of Thomas Coningsby, 1st Earl Coningsby and Lady Frances Jones. They had two daughters: Frances married William Capel, 4th Earl of Essex and Charlotte to Robert Boyle Walsingham, youngest son of the Earl of Shannon.
He entered the British Parliament in 1734 representing the Monmouthshire constituency as a supporter of Robert Walpole, and held the seat until 1747. Sir Charles then won the seat of Leominster in 1754 which he held until his death. In 1739 he supported the establishment of the Foundling Hospital and served as one of its founding governors. From 1747 till 1750, he was the British ambassador in Dresden. In 1748 he was in Poland and witnessed a Polish Sejm, where he met members of the influential Czartoryski family (August Aleksander Czartoryski). When the future King of Poland, Stanisław Poniatowski, was receiving medical treatment in Berlin, he met with Sir Charles, who was sent there as ambassador (1750-1751). The Englishman became part of Polish and Russian history by introducing Stanisław to the Russian Grand Duchess Catherine Alexeyevna (Saint Petersburg 1755) (the future Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia). From this moment on began the famous romance.
between Catherine and the Polish aristocrat. He died insane in 1759 and his Coldbrook estate passed to his brother George. He was the inspiration for the character Charles Edaston in the 1913 George Bernard Shaw play Great Catherine, which recounts the story of a British envoy to Catherine's court. It was made into a film starring Peter O'Toole in 1968. Williams also left poems which were said to be "witty but licentious".

WITH PETRIE ILLUSTRATIONS


COPAC locates 5 copies only.
The scenes depicted are: Longbridge and Cave-Hill, Belfast; Drogheda; Narrow-Water Castle; Rostrevor; Belfast from Turf-Lodge; Giant's Causeway; Dunluce Castle; Londonderry; Lough Gill near Sligo; Carrick-a-Rede on half-title. Map of Belfast and large folding map of Northern Ireland, are engraved by Kirkwood.


ESTC T221971 locating the Maynooth copy only.
In this edition there are four rules in the title: the first coming after "addressed", the second and third above and below "to his constituents, in May, 1797" respectively, and the fourth above the edition statement.


John Hely-Hutchinson, an eminent lawyer, politician and Provost of Trinity College, was born about 1715, the son of Francis Hely of Gortroe, County Cork. On his marriage to an heiress in 1751 he assumed the name of Hutchinson. According to Dr. Duigenan he began his political career as a "violent and obstreperous patriot", but after "patriotising for a session or two" he was taken into the service of the administration, created a Privy Councillor and rewarded with the post of Prime Sergeant-at-Law. His appointment as provost created some turmoil, as a layman he was considered unsuitable for the post. His most rancorous enemy, Duigenan, wrote a book in opposition to his appointment, but there is no taking away the fact that he was a very efficient provost and it was through his exertions that the college owes its modern language professorships. His Commercial Restraints, is a work of considerable merit and historical value. In a series of letters addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Buckinghamshire, he details the damage done to the Irish economy by English commercial legislation and suggests means for the relief of these punitive measures. Published anonymously in 1779, it was regarded as seditious and ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, hence its great rarity. On the other hand however it was enthusiastically received by the advocates of free trade, and did much to restore his credibility. At the close of that century, Henry Flood, the distinguished orator and statesman, said that if only one copy of it survived, he would gladly give £1,000 for it. A give-away at our price!

RARE ARCHIVE OF PIONEERING LIFEBOAT INVENTOR OF PASSAGE WEST

135. HENNESSY, Andrew. A unique and most interesting archive of papers and autograph letters from Andrew Hennessy to Thomas Crofton Croker, Clerk of the Admiralty, London. There are twenty-three autograph letters signed from Andrew Hennessy, Harbour Master and ship-builder of Passage West, County Cork to Thomas Crofton Croker about the models, designs, plans, for his lifeboat, various dates October 1823 to May 1843. These letters are on foolscap or quarto sheets, with a few octavo, mainly written on three or four sides. Included is a long autograph memorandum in Crofton Croker's hand (five large octavo pages - signed at 10 Bird Street, Wapping, 1st February 1825) on Hennessy's design for a lifeboat. The printed material includes: The Life Boat Journal for March, 1852; British Fisheries from Felix Farley's Bristol Journal; Memorandum respecting Mr. Hennessy's Invention of a Life Boat; Lithograph published by Allen's of Grafton Street of Cotter's portable, elastic, safety boat, and Pontoon or Tent boat. There are also two rare printed pamphlets, one on the life of Hennessy and the other on lifeboats.

(2) Memoir of the Life of Mr. A. Hennessy, of Passage West. Dublin: Dowling and Shea, 1841. Small octavo. Twelve pages. Original paper wrapper. An important collection, recording the achievements of a significant Cork inventor. In very good condition. €2,250

There are no copies of either pamphlet on COPAC, WorldCat or NLI.

Thomas Crofton Croker (1798-1854) a native of Cork, was one of the most celebrated of Irish antiquaries, folklorists and collectors of ancient Irish airs. He had but little education and at sixteen was apprenticed to a firm of Cork Quaker merchants. Croker spent a number of years in London where he was clerk to the Admiralty, where a distant relative, John Wilson Croker, was his superior. He is best known for his antiquarian researches and from an early age he showed a great interest in literature and antiquities. Between 1812 and 1815 he rambled about the south of Ireland collecting the songs, legends, and traditions of the peasantry. He gave some ancient airs to Thomas Moore, who afterwards invited him to England where he further developed in his literary career, as well as gaining employment with the Admiralty.
In his *Memorandum* on Andrew Hennessy Croker tells us "it may be well to premise that Mr Hennessy is not a mere theorist ... He served the regular period of seven years to a shipwright in Cork; at the expiration at which he went to sea, and more than once suffered shipwreck during the seven years he was engaged in Merchant Service." He tells us that Hennessy was employed for two years in the King's Yard at Martinique, and in 1801 he returned to Cork where he established himself as a ship builder at Passage West and was Harbour Master of that place and later Deputy Harbour Master of Cork.

Apart from the construction and repairs of vessels he lifted and got off several which were wrecked on the southern coast of Ireland that were considered lost, the *Bernard* of Bristol, wrecked at Ram Head; the *Jane* of Glasgow stranded in Ross Bay, and the *Mayaut* near Youghal, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. For the former Mr Hennessy received a complimentary donation of 300 guineas from Lloyds. For his bravery he was given an address attesting to his character and professional abilities, "We the undersigned, know Mr. Andrew Hennessy, Shipbuilder, and Harbour Master of Passage West in this Port, these several years being employed by many of us in the line of his"
profession, and have always found him a man of the strictest probity, and of first-rate talents in his business:- the proofs of which he has frequently given in this harbour, and on the Coasts adjoining by the skill he exhibited in saving many Vessels from destruction which had been deemed irretrievably lost.” Dated at Cork April 5th 1823 and signed by Henry Bagnell, Mayor of Cork, John Power, Wm. P. White, J. Morgan, Capt. R.N., Chas. Coghlund, D.D., Abr. Bagnall, M.D., D. Callaghan & Sons, Beamish & Crawford, T.G. French, P. Goold & Sons, N. & I. Cummins, Cuthbert, Hare & Cuthbert, Robert Carr, W. Maxwell, Lecky & Mark, John Roche (Ahada), Leicester McCall & Cotter, Harvey Son & Deaves, Morgan & Reeves.

Croker's memorandum explains Hennessy's idea of a Life Boat and the principles on which he proposes to construct this boat: 1. Elasticity. 2. Superior buoyancy. 3. A self righting power. In 1823 he proceeded to London with models and had the honour of exhibiting them to the Admiralty.

Andrew Hennessy of Passage, figures in the local annals as the builder of the first river steamer that ran on the Lee from Cork to Cobh. In the records the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1825, he was praised for the invention and construction of a life or safety boat from models submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty and Trinity Board in London. Hennessy's correspondence to Croker deals at length with the models, designs, plans, for his lifeboat, his trips to London. The Navy Board and the Trinity Board congratulated him on his ingenuity and he returned to Cork and completed a Life Boat on the principles exhibited in his models. On 7th October 1825, Hennessy along with five seamen sailed from Cork to England in the completed vessel: “... the fact that he crossed the Channel in a tremendous style with a degree of ease and safety, which exceeded even his most sanguine expectations will practically attest to the excellence of his invention.” He first of all anchored at Fishguard and then proceeded to Liverpool where he arrived on 15th October, "from whence he came in his Boat by Canal to London." Hennessy in his 'Memoir' tells us "I brought her onto London by canal, and amused the English with the idea of Paddy from Cork bringing his Irish boat eight and a half feet wide, through their locks scarcely six feet broad. But I astonished their intellect by reducing my boat through her elastic powers, to five feet, and thus brought her safely into London, where she again expanded to her natural dimensions." The Trinity Board encouraged with his ingenuity gave their approval with the promise of future funds for his enterprise. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added the sum of one hundred pounds, as a tribute of approbation.


137. HENTY, G.A. The Young Colonists. A Story of The Zulu and Boer Wars. Illustrated. London: Blackie & Son, 1897. pp. 303, 32. Green cloth, with man holding a rifle astride horse on upper cover, title in green on orange panel and in gilt on spine. A very good copy. €65


The hero is a young officer in the Irish Brigade, which for many years after the seize of Limerick
formed the backbone of the French army. He goes through many stirring adventures, successfully carries out many dangerous missions in Spain, saves a large portion of the French army at Oudenarde, even has the audacity to kidnap the Prime Minister of England.


The Official Handbook of the Irish Free State. Printed in Dublin by Hely's Ltd. Paper by the Swiftbrook Paper Mills and plates by the Irish Photo Engraving Co. This is a very handsome book, with brightly illustrated papered boards in a beautiful Celtic design. Profusely illustrated by many prominent Irish artists; over thirty chapters on all aspects of the history, culture, government, geology, art, literature, etc. of the country.

With chapters on: The Country and its People; The Fauna and Flora; Geology, Structural and Economic; History; Religion; Constitution; Judiciary; Ownership of Land; Fisheries; Agriculture; Archaeology; Libraries; Early Christian Art; Modern Irish Art; Irish Language; Folklore, etc. etc. The contributors include, Eoin MacNeill, R.L. Praeger, George O'Brien, A. Mahr, J.H. Delargy, C.P. Curran, etc. Superbly illustrated from paintings by Paul Henry, John Keating, Sean O'Sullivan, Maurice MacGonigal, Harry Kernoff, etc. It is a still a very useful reference work.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF IRISH CATALOGUES


An extensive catalogue from the renowned booksellers, listing over 3,600 titles of rare and sought after
tomes relating to Irish history, topography, travel, bookbindings and literature. A must for the Irish bibliophile. Probably the greatest catalogue ever issued by an Irish bookseller.


Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland, first printed in the year 1577, is one of the great historical reference-books of the sixteenth century. Leading historians of the day assisted Holinshed in the massive undertaking of editing, assembling, and expanding existing historical and topographical works. The 'learned Gentleman, Maister Richard Stanyhurst' compiled the Description of Ireland. He was the son of James Stanyhurst, the Recorder of Dublin, and a friend and collaborator of the English Jesuit, Edmund Campion. When the first edition was in preparation, the Privy Council objected to certain passages, and this resulted in a number of cancelled leaves. The original texts have been restored in this edition and are printed as appendices. A unique feature of this publication is the remarkable series of woodcuts throughout the text, and the present volume is further enhanced by the inclusion of two woodcuts from the cancelled leaves.

See items 146 & 148.

CASTLECOOLE COPY


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


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

THE YEAR OF THE FRENCH

1798: GENERAL HUMBERT'S MANIFESTO

"WE ROUTED THE REDCOATS THROUGH OLD CASTLEBAR"

151. [HUMBERT'S MANIFESTO] General Humbert's Manifesto 1798. A facsimile (probably lithographic) of the very rare manifesto distributed by General Humbert's French force which landed at Killala, County Mayo, on 23 August 1798, to aid the United Irish rebellion, and defeated the British at Castlebar, but was forced to surrender at Ballinamuck two weeks later. Broadside, 635 x 425mm, verso blank. No date, no printer, no indication of origin. On light wood-pulp paper, similar to newsprint, hence not earlier than circa 1840, probably late nineteenth century, i.e. 1898, to mark the hundredth celebration. A clean copy in excellent condition. Almost certainly a centenary item, part of the commemorations organised by the IRB in 1898. The text has some intriguing fore-echoes of the language of the 1916 Proclamation, suggesting it may have been seen by an author of that document. €1,250

It is headed 'LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY, UNION / double rule / IRISHMEN, / You have not forgot Bantry Bay. You know what efforts France has made to assist you ... After several unsuccessful attempts, behold at last Frenchmen arrived amongst you. They come to support your courage, to share your dangers, to join their arms and to mix their blood with yours in the sacred cause of liberty ... Brave IRISHMEN, our cause is common. Like you we abhor the avaricious and blood-thirsty policy of an oppressive government. Like you we hold as indefeasible the right of all nations to liberty. Like you we are persuaded that the peace of the world shall ever be troubled as long as the British ministry is suffered to make with impunity a traffic of the industry, labour and blood of the people ... Union. Liberty, the Irish Republic. Such is our shout. Let us march. Our hearts are devoted to you; our glory is in your happiness.'

The original manifesto was brought by General Humbert's force in 1798, when the General's aides-de-camp included the United Irishmen Bartholomew Teeling and Matthew Tone, Wolfe Tone's brother (both executed after the French surrender). It is among the rarest of all Irish revolutionary documents. COPAC records only the STC listing; there is no copy in NLI. The National Museum has a poor copy, incomplete, with large lacunae, apparently the only recorded copy in Ireland (see Michael Kenny, The 1798 Rebellion, 1996, p. 42; also reproduced in Ulster Museum, Up In Arms: The 1798 Rebellion in Ireland, 1998, p. 255).
The present facsimile appears to be equally rare. We have found no record of any other copy, and it may be unique. Its rarity may be explained by its large size and the relatively poor paper. It would of course have been vigorously suppressed by the authorities in 1898, just as in 1798.

"And history can tell how we routed
The redcoats through old Castlebar.
And pledge me the stout sons of France, boys,
Bold Humbert and all his brave men,
Whose tramp, like the trumpet of battle,
Brought hope to the drooping again.
Since Ireland has caught to her bosom
On many a mountain and hill
The gallants who fell, so they're here, boys,
To cheer us to victory still."  

_The Men of the West_- William Rooney.

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

153. [ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT] A fine illuminated manuscript of Karle Wilson Baker's poem, 'God's Manuscript'. The artist is not identified, and it appears to have been executed around the 1920's. Finely hand painted on vellum, 8 leaves, with additional blank leaves at the ends. Bound in original blind stamped limp leather. 270 x 190mm. No date (c.1920). In near fine condition. Unique. €850

There is a titlepage, and three fully decorated pages, separated by pages with small coloured drawings of birds or flowers.
Karle Wilson Baker (1878-1960) was an American poet and author, born in Little Rock, Arkansas. Educated at the University of Chicago, she studied under poet William Vaughn Moody, and novelist Robert Herrick, and later went on to write her own poems and novels. The poem was originally published in her anthology 'Blue Smoke' (1919), under the title Winter Secrets.
154. **[INDENTURE]** Indenture made the 13th day of May 1758 between the Honourable Christopher Robinson Esquire one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland and Robert French of Monivae in the County of Galway Esquire of the one part and Percival Hunt the younger of the City of Dublin Alderman and John Hunt of the same City Merchant of the other part ... hath bargained and sold by these present ... the one undivided moiety of a third part or one sixth part of all that the late religious House or Friary of Tristledermot otherwise Castledermot

Signed by Charles Robinson and Robert ffrench, with both wax seals intact. Vellum document. In very good condition. Entered in the Register Office in the City of Dublin, 23/6/1758 and signed by John Saunders, Deputy Register. **€275**

155. **[INDENTURE]** Lease made twenty third July, 1759, between the Honourable Henry Lord Viscount Kingsland and Patrick Horish of the Grange, Ballyboughall, County of Dublin whereas the said Lord Kingsland by the annexed deed of lease grant demise and set to William Dance therein named his heirs and assigns the lands of Rosscall and Mainescourt in the said deed is a covenant for renewal forever and whereas the said William Dance's title and interest

**€175**


157. **[IRA BORDER CAMPAIGN]** A Scrap Album relating to the IRA Border Campaign December, 1956 to August, 1957 of Newspaper Clippings from national and Northern Ireland newspapers. Large folio album bound in full maroon buckram with seventy-six pages of cuttings. All newspapers with dates identified. In very good condition. Unique. **€395**

The Border Campaign was a campaign of guerrilla warfare (codenamed Operation Harvest) carried out by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) against targets in Northern Ireland, with the aim of overthrowing British rule there and creating a united Ireland. Popularly referred to as the Border Campaign, it was also referred to as the "Resistance Campaign" by some republican activists. The campaign was a military failure, but for some of its members, the campaign was justified as it had kept the IRA engaged for another generation. This campaign was the first major military undertaking carried out by the IRA since the 1940s, when the harsh security measures of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland governments had severely weakened the IRA.

The campaign was launched with simultaneous attacks by around 150 IRA members on targets on the Border in the early hours of 12 December 1956. A BBC relay transmitter was bombed in Derry, a courthouse was burned in Magherafelt by a unit led by an eighteen year-old Seamus Costello, as was a B-Specials post near Newry and a half-built Army barracks at Enniskillen was blown up. A raid on Gough barracks in Armagh was beaten off after a brief exchange of fire.

On the evening of 30 December 1956, the Teeling Column under Noel Kavanagh attacked the Derrylin RUC barracks again, killing RUC constable John Scally, the first fatality of the campaign. Others involved in that attack included two prominent IRA men, Charlie Murphy and Ruairí Ó Brádaigh. On 1 January 1957, Seán Garland and Dáithí Ó Conaill planned an attack on the Police station at Brookeborough, but assaulted the wrong building. Two IRA men, Seán South and Fergal O’Hanlon, were killed in the abortive attack. Garland was seriously wounded in the raid. He and the remainder of the group were pursued back over the border by 400 RUC, B Specials and British soldiers.

The funerals of South and O’Hanlon in the Republic produced a strong emotional reaction among the general public there. The two men are still considered martyrs in Irish Republican circles. Up to 50,000 people attended their funerals.
The year 1957 was the most active year of the IRA's campaign, with 341 incidents recorded. In November of that year, the IRA suffered its worst loss of life in the period when four of its members died preparing a bomb in a farm house at Edentubber, County Louth, which exploded prematurely. The civilian owner of the house was also killed.

The Republic's government, led by John Costello of Fine Gael, feared that the IRA's action would drag it into a diplomatic confrontation with Britain and in January 1957, it used the Offences Against the State Act to arrest most of the IRA's leadership, including its Chief of Staff, Seán Cronin. Clann na Poblachta (led by former IRA Chief of Staff Seán MacBride) withdrew its support for the government in protest over this policy, and the government collapsed. In the ensuing Irish general election, 1957, Sinn Féin won four seats and polled 65,640 votes (c. 5% of those cast), while Clann na Poblachta's vote dropped sharply.

The new government, of Fianna Fáil, led by Éamon de Valera proved even more hostile to the IRA than its predecessor. In July 1957, after the killing of an RUC man, de Valera introduced wholesale internment without trial for IRA suspects. Then in November 1961 his Minister for Justice, Charles Haughey established military courts which handed down long prison sentences to convicted IRA men.

The use of internment on both sides of the Irish border made it impossible for the IRA, most of whose leadership was imprisoned, to maintain the momentum of their campaign.


This rare map includes the West Clare railway made famous in song by Percy French as well as the Westport to Achill line which closed in 1937.


The original report was suppressed in 1925 and not published. This is a major source and a mine of information on the history of the Partitioning of Ireland.


The destruction in 1922 of the records deposited in the Four Courts, Dublin had rendered exceedingly difficult the task of tracing the descent of Irish families. Since that appalling event, great efforts were made by those interested in Irish genealogy to fill this gap by collecting copies of abstracts of Wills, Parochial Records, Chancery Proceedings and other documents known to have been made before the originals were destroyed. At a meeting held in the office of York Herald at the College of Arms, London, on September 13th, 1936, it was decided to found the 'Irish Genealogical Research Society', devoted exclusively to Irish family history and genealogy. The Society has remained in existence and still flourishes, having a wide appeal to those of Irish descent throughout the world.

161. IRISH PUBLIC ACCOUNTS 1798-9 (shortly before the Act of Union). Six Printed Broadsheets containing the following accounts:

No. I. An Abstract of the Duties collected under the Commissioners of Customs and Excise; (exclusive of the Appropriated Duties); also an Account of the Stamp Duties and Post Office Revenue, For One Year, with the Expense of Management, Drawbacks, Premiums, etc. From Lady-day 1798 to Lady-day 1799. - Stephen Moore, Accountant General.

No. II. An Abstract of the Several Appropriated Duties, For One Year, From Lady-day 1798 to Lady-day 1799.

No. III. A State of the Establishments and other Charges of Government, For One Year, The Civil List ending the 25th and the Military the 31st of March 1799; Together with The Payments made by the Treasury, the Arrears remaining unsatisfied, and the Remains.

No. IV. A State of the Duties and Aids applicable to the Loans, and the Charges thereon, For One
Year, From Lady-day 1798 to Lady-day 1799; Together with A General State of the Loan Funds, and also Of the Surplus thereof at Lady-day 1799.

No. V. A General State of the National Account, For One Year, From Lady-day 1798 to Lady-day 1799; with A State, distinguishing the Funded from the Unfunded Debt.

VI. A General State of the Several Appropriated Duties, (exclusive of the Loan which appears in No. IV.) For One Year, From Lady-day 1798 to Lady-day 1799.Together with A General State of the Loan Funds, and also Of the Surplus thereof at Lady-day 1799.

By virtue of an Order of the House of Commons I do license and appoint Abraham Bradley King to print the Public Accounts laid before the Housed this Session of Parliament, and that no other Person do presume to print the same" - John Foster, Speaker. Dublin: Printed by Abraham King (Stationer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty) Printed to the Honourable the House of Commons of Ireland, 1800. Single Broadsheets, each [475 x 580mm], folded. In very good condition.

John Foster, 1st Baron Oriel (1740-1828) Irish peer and politician, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland and the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was the son of Anthony Foster of Dunleer, Louth, Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer (and son of John Foster, MP for Dunleer) by his first wife Elizabeth Burgh. Foster lived in Merville, now part of the University College Dublin Campus in Clonskeagh, which came into his ownership in 1778. He also inherited Collon House in County Louth from his father, and made extensive improvements to the house and grounds; Collon was famous for its variety of trees and shrubs. He was elected Member of Parliament to the Irish House of Commons for Dunleer in 1761, a seat he held until 1769. He made his mark in financial and commercial questions, being appointed Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1784. His law giving bounties on the exportation of corn and imposing heavy taxes on its importation is noted by William Lecky as being largely responsible for making Ireland an arable instead of a pasture country. In 1785 he became the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

In 1768, Foster was elected for Navan and in 1783 for Sligo Borough, and also for Louth, which constituency he chose to represent. He held this seat until the Act of Union in 1801, which he opposed. He refused to surrender the Speaker's mace, which was kept by his family. Foster was returned to the united parliament as a member for County Louth, and in 1804 became Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer under Pitt. In 1821 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Oriel, of Ferrard, in the County of Louth, and died on 23 August 1828. In 1764 he married Margareta Amelia Burgh, daughter of Thomas Burgh, MP for Lanesborough, and had two sons and a daughter.

WITH NOTE INITIALLED BY EAMON DE VALERA


In May, 1935 Eamon De Valera instructed John J. Hearn, the Law Officer of the Department of External Affairs, to prepare the heads of a new constitution to replace that of the 1922 Free State Constitution. In preparing the various drafts, he conferred with the leaders of the various religious denominations. Under the Constitution, the new title of the state became Eire (Article 4). It affirmed the unity of the country, stating that "the national territory consists of the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas" (rescinded by the Good Friday Agreement).

The Irish Constitution, which was published on 1 May 1937, met with a hostile reaction from the British press, but did not unduly disturb their government. It was approved by the Dail on 14 June and submitted to the people of Ireland in a referendum held on 1 July, the same day as the general election. The result was a massive majority for both the referendum and Fianna Fail.


€875

€275

€165


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.

**PRIZE BINDING**

166. **[JUVENTALIS ET PERSIUS]** Decii Junii Juvenalis et Auli Persii Flacci Satiræ, Ex Recensione Et Cum Notis Ruperti Et Koenig. Londini: Gulielmus Pickering, 1835. pp. xxxii, 548. Contemporary full polished green calf. Covers framed by a double gilt and single blind fillets. In centre of upper cover is the armorial badge of Trinity College, Dublin and the recipient's name 'Alexander Edward Miller / Morning Lecture Premium / 1848' in gilt on lower. Title in gilt on black morocco label on the second compartment, the remainder elaborately tooled in gilt. Premium label awarded to Alexander Miller dated 1848, on front pastedown. A very good copy. €145


In this, his second collection of poems, Kavanagh takes his themes from the life about him in his native Ireland, or from her tragic past, treating them sometimes in the mood of the mystic, sometimes with a sharp realism. His portrait of an old Irish peasant in the famous poem, *The Great Hunger*, shows his qualities as a writer of marked power and insight.


169. **KEATING, Jeoffry. D.D.** A General History of Ireland, viz, A full and impartial Account of the original of that Kingdom; With the Lives, and Reigns of an Hundred and Seventy-Four Succeeding Monarchs of the Milesian Race. The Original of the Gadelians, Their Travels into Spain, and from thence into Ireland. The Irish often assist the Scots against their Enemies the Romans and Britons ... An Account of the Courage and Hospitality of the Ancient Irish, their Laws to preserve their Records and Antiquities; With an Account of the Laws and Customs of the Irish, and their Royal Assemblies at Tara. A Relation of the long and bloody Wars of the Irish against the Danes ... Collected by the Learned Jeoffry Keating ... Faithfully translated from the original Irish language, by Desmond O'Connor, Esq. With
many improvements taken from the Psalters of Tara and Cashel. Illustrated with above one hundred & sixty Coats of Arms of the ancient Irish, with particular Genealogies of many noble families, curiously engraved upon forty-two Copper Plates. Also, a curious print of Bryan Boiroihe, Monarch of Ireland, in 1027. London: Printed by J. Bettenham for B. Creake, 1723. First edition. pp. [x], vi, xxiv, [xiii], 563, 12, [i], 28 & 12 (plates). Folio. Near contemporary full panelled calf gilt. Spine and corners professionally repaired. Leigh Library bookplate with painted armorial shield. A very good copy. Very rare in commerce. €2,495

Geoffrey Keating was born c.1570 in Burges, County Tipperary, the offspring (as he himself reminds us) of the 'Sean Ghail', or Old Foreigners (Normans). He was educated at a local bardic school and he takes care to inform us, that he was at an early age sent to be educated for the priesthood at Bordeaux. There in the cloisters of the Seminary his young heart was aching with accounts from his native land of robbery, plunder, and confiscation, as chieftain after chieftain was driven from his home and patrimony. Doubtless this inspired his lovely exile poem 'Beannacht leat a sgríbhinn'.

Returning to Ireland around 1610, Keating, now a doctor of divinity, was appointed to a church near to his birthplace. He became known as a great orator and his fame as a preacher soon drew great crowds together. Amongst those who arrived one day, unluckily for Keating, was a damsel of dubious morals, intimately known to the President of Munster, and it so happened the subject of the preacher's sermon that very day. All eyes were directed against her, and she, returning aggrieved and furious, instigated the President to at once put the anti-Popery laws in execution against Keating, who had to take refuge in the Glen of Aherlow. It was while in hiding that he began his famous Foras Feasa ar Éirinn - 'Groundwork of the Knowledge of Ireland', gathering most of his research from manuscript sources which were held by the gentry. He is also known to have gone about Ireland in disguise collecting his materials, and apparently he met Michael Ó'Clerig, Chief of the Four Masters, on his travels. In the Northern Half of our Kingdom, he was refused aid by the custodians of documents who feared that a Munsterman would not do justice to 'Leath-Cuinn'. Was this unhappy prejudice one of the fruits of the Contention of the Bards? The history, begun in 1629, was completed in 1634 by which time he was parish priest in Cappoquin. It was not published however for almost a century and O'Connor's translation was not well received at the time. Our account of Ireland down to the Anglo-Norman Invasion corresponds to the scope of Keating's work. If, the story of the Old and Middle Irish periods never was forgotten by the Gaelic
generations, Keating's vivid narrative may be thanked. He gave the story of ancient Ireland the form in which it survived when the schools were overthrown and the tradition like Keating himself, was outlawed and fugitive. He wrote he tells us, lest "so honourable a land as Eire, and kindreds so noble as those who had inherited it, should pass away (dhul i mbáthadh) without mention or report of them".

Of the prose writers of the seventeenth century Dr. Douglas Hyde states: "of these men, Keating, as a prose writer, was the greatest. He was a man of literature, a poet, professor, theologian, and historian, in one. He brought the art of writing limpid Irish to its highest perfection".

**THOMAS MOORE'S COPY**

**170. KEIGHTLEY, Thomas.** The Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy, intended chiefly for the use of students at the Universities and other Higher Classes in Schools. With twelve plates, etched on steel, by W.H. Brooke. London: Whittaker, 1831. pp. xv, 491, [2]. Contemporary half full calf on marbled boards. Spine divided into five compartments by four gilt raised bands, title in maroon morocco label in second. Signature of 'Thomas Moore / May 1843' on front free endpaper. All edges marbled. A very good copy. €265

172. **[KERRY, Earl of]** Indenture 2nd August 1771 between Thomas Earl of Kerry and Dudley Reeves of the City of Dublin and others concerning grant of rent charged of £300 for lives of Dudley Reeves and his children charged on land in the County of Kerry. Two large folding vellum documents with wax seals, signed by the Earl of Kerry, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Quinn, and Walter Sweetman. €275


Chapters include: Story of Sligo Town & County; Borough of Sligo; Lough Gill; Industry & Business.


Miller 16a.

Thomas Kinsella, poet, translator, editor, and publisher was born in Inchicore, County Dublin in 1928. He was educated through the medium of Irish at the Model School, Inchicore and the O'Connell Christian Brothers' School. His first poems were published in the university magazine 'The National Student' and in 'Poetry Ireland'. He received the Honorary Freedom of the City of Dublin in 2007.


**MAURICE CRAIG'S COPY**

177. **LANDOR, Walter Savage.** Pericles and Aspasia. Portrait frontispiece of Landor. London: Published by Printed at the Chiswick Press for George Bell, 1903. Folio. pp. xi, 235. Quarter grey linen on green linen boards, title in brown on printed paper label on spine and upper cover. Two extra title pieces on rear endpaper. One of 200 numbered copies, printed at the Chiswick Press, as part of the Chiswick Library of Noble Authors on special paper made by Messrs Arnold and Foster. Maurice Craig's copy with his signature, dated January, 1917, on front free endpaper. A very good copy in slipcase. €375

Tissue guard between portrait and titlepage. Red marginalia and woodcut initials throughout; table of contents; index. Fore-edge and bottom edge untrimmed.

**ROBERT DAY'S COPY**

178. **LANG, Andrew.** The Library. With a Chapter on Modern English Illustrated Books by Austin Dobson. London: Macmillan, 1881. pp. xv, [1], 184, 8 (publisher's list). Blue cloth, title and decoration in black on upper cover, title in black along spine. From the library of Robert Day with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown and a label 'Advice for the Million on front free endpaper. In very good condition. €165

On the label of 'Advice' is stated:
"Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry"

After the Treaty of Limerick in 1690, the remnants of King James' army in Ireland went over to France. It is estimated that somewhere in the region of nineteen thousand left in the 'Flight of the Wild Geese'. Penal laws and oppressive religious and commercial restrictions drove out all who could get away to France, where they enlisted in the service of their adopted country. James Terry a native of Limerick, commenced his career in the army as a second-lieutenant in Captain Henry Fleming's Company of Grenadiers in the Earl of Antrim's Regiment of Foot. He was appointed Athlone Herald in 1690, although he had no apparent qualifications for this office. He did however possess heraldic records, among them the famous *Book of Lecan*, which according to the Marquis Mac Swiney of Mashanaglas was abstracted from the library of Trinity College, Dublin. Terry bought it from Sir John Fitzgerald in France for 199 pistoles (£100). With detailed notices of the families D'Arcy, Cusack, Lynch, O'Keefe, MacDonald, Maguire, Magenis, Middleton, Oglethorpe, O'Mahony, Porter, Power, Ryan, Sandilands, Williamson, etc.

180. LAWFORD, Edward. Speech of Edward Lawford, Clerk of the Draper's Company to the Most Honourable the Marquess of Londonderry, on the 11th June, 1829, when his lordship was admitted to the freedom of the company. London: Printed by Order of the Court of Assistants, 1830. pp. 10. Original blue wrappers. A fine copy. Extremely rare. €385

COPAC locates the Guildhall Library copy only. WorldCat 1.


Provenance: From the Leadbeater library by descent.

See items 181 & 183.

€245

COPAC locates 4 copies only. Loeber L61.

Edmund Leamy was born in Waterford and educated there and at Tullabeg College. He became an nationalist M.P. for Waterford and later Kildare. He remained a staunch supporter of Parnell throughout his career.

183. LE BLANC, H. The Art of Tying the Cravat: Demonstrated in Sixteen Lessons, including Thirty-Two Different Styles, Forming a Pocket Manual; and exemplifying the advantage arising from an elegant arrangement of this important part of the Costume; Preceded by A History of the Cravat, from its Origin to the Present Time; and remarks on its influence on Society in general. With explanatory Plates, and a Portrait of the Author. Second edition. With engraved frontispiece and four folded plates. London: Effingham Wilson, 88, Cornhill, and Ingrey & Madeley, 310, Strand, 1828. pp. 72. Second edition. Modern brown buckram, title in gilt on spine. Loosely inserted is presumably a label from the original upper cover. A very good copy.

€185


€95

A valuable reference work tracing the history of Limerick from its foundation and occupation by the Danes, through the reign of Brian Boru, the Norman invasion, Limerick under the English, under the Tudors, under Queens Mary and Elizabeth, persecutions, inquisitions, the Cromwellian period, the Siege of 1690, the Rebellion of ’98 through to Catholic Emancipation.

185. [LIMERICK INTEREST] A bond signed by Edmund Sexton Pery and others, dated November 1753, folio printed document with manuscript insertions, in which Pery and Charles Smyth stand surety for James Smyth on his appointment as a revenue collector, apparently in Limerick, in the sum of five thousand pounds. Fold marks, generally good.

€265

Edmund Sexton Pery, 1st Viscount Pery (1719-1806) Anglo-Irish politician who served as Speaker of the Irish House of Commons between 1771 and 1785. He was born in Limerick, into one of the city's most politically influential families, elder son of the Rev. Stackpole Pery and Jane Twigge. A trained barrister, Pery became a member of the Irish House of Commons for the Wicklow Borough constituency in 1751. On the dissolution of the house following the death of George II, Pery was elected for the constituency of Limerick City and served from 1761 until 1785, becoming Speaker of
the House in 1771. In 1783, he stood also for Dungannon, however chose to sit for Limerick City. He was considered one of the most powerful politicians in Ireland in his time, leading a faction which included his nephew the future Earl of Limerick and his relatives by marriage, the Hartstonges. Following his resignation, he was created Viscount Pery, of Newtown Pery, near the City of Limerick, in the Peerage of Ireland, entitling him to a seat in the Irish House of Lords. As he had no male heirs, his title became extinct on his death.

Pery is also noted for his part in the history of the architecture of Limerick. In 1765, he commissioned the engineer Davis Ducart to design a town plan for land that Pery owned on the southern edge of the existing city, which led to the construction of the Georgian area of the city later known as Newtown Pery. He was also commemorated in the naming of Pery Square.

186. [LIMERICK PORT] Grant by George III of the Office of Searcher, Parker and Gauger of the Port of Limerick to William Taylor following the death of Sir John Russell, Baronet ... Entered in the Office of His Majesties Auditor General 23 October, 1783. Signed by George Waller Deputy Auditor General, Cone. Heatley, Deputy of the Crown and Hanaper. Large vellum document with Royal seal (orange wax) intact. In very good condition. Unique. €385


These poems are remarkable for their thematic range, their technical accomplishment and imaginative energy.


INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR


The fourth collection of Michael Longley's poems.

**SIGNED AND LIMITED TO 250 COPIES**


**SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR AND DAUGHTER**


A collaboration between father and daughter to form what is in effect a Christmas card with sixty-three pages. €125

**SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR**


**A UNIQUE COLLABORATION**


The fine press limited edition of *The Lake Without a Name* consists of 275 signed and numbered copies. It is printed on 170 gsm mould-made Zerkall paper with a deckle edge. The twenty-nine wood engravings were fashioned on endgrain boxwood supplied by blockmaker Chris Daunt of Gateshead. The edition is printed letterpress at Libanus Press, Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and is quarter-bound with Frogmore Mill grass paper boards and Ratchford Colorado Amazon cloth, presented in a lined slipcase with a bow edge. *The Lake Without a Name* is the fruit of an enduring friendship between poet and artist, a unique collaboration between two extraordinary craftsmen.

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 in Belgium. Her first book won the Tailteann silver medal in 1932. Many of her stories were broadcast on Radio Eireann. She wrote over fifty books which were translated into many European languages.


IN FINE BINDING


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


First published in July 1924.


COPAC locates the TCD only. WorldCat 2.


Michael McCarthy (1864-1928) Irish lawyer and an anti-clerical author was born in Midleton, County Cork. He was educated at the Vincentian seminary in Cork City, at Midleton College and took a B.A. at Trinity College Dublin in 1885. In 1887 he was called to the Irish Bar. Notably and almost uniquely for an Irish nationalist, McCarthy was opposed to the increasing social influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, on the approach to Irish independence. As the Catholic Church still controls most Irish schools and universities, his books and independent stance have not received much attention in the last century. They were best-sellers in their day, having an influence on commentators such as James Joyce. He described his books on Ireland as sociology. He also wrote a novel Gallowglass and a book on the emerging power of Japan in 1905.


204. MacCURTIN, H. The Elements of the Irish Language, Grammatically Explained in English. In 14 Chapters. With: Suim Bhunudhasach an Teaguisg Chriosdaidhe, a bpros agus a ndan. Adorned with elegant woodcut devices. Printed at Lovain, By Martin van Overbeke near the Halls, Anno, 1728. pp. [4], 96, [5], 102-158, [2 (Approbatio Censoris)]. In two parts, the second in Irish, with a separate titlepage, but with continuous pagination and register. With a final imprimatur leaf. Later blue half linen over blue papered boards, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine, title in pen on small white label on upper cover. Ex libris William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates and stamp. A very good copy. Rare in commerce. €1,250

ESTC T90681. WorldCat 2.

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

On his return to Dublin he was working with Swift on an Irish Historiographical work, which did not appear. He published in 1717 *A Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*. In the preface to this work he refuted some of the statements made by Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*. This infuriated Cox who had him imprisoned in New Gate for one year. On his release he returned to Clare and wrote poems in honour of the O'Briens, and O'Loughlins of Burren.

He left Ireland in 1727 to seek a publisher for his *Elements of the Irish Language*. With the assistance of Fr. Morphy of the Franciscans, the Grammar was published in Louvain in 1728. Sometime after this he was invited to Paris by Conor Begley, where he assisted in the publication of the first English-Irish dictionary in 1732. He returned to Ireland and spent his final years as a schoolmaster in his native parish of Kilmacrehy and died there in 1755.

Also contained at the end of this work, with its own sub-title page is John O'Dowley's catechism: *Suim Bhunuadhasach an Teaguisg Chriosdaidhe a bpros agus a ndan*, which was first printed at Louvain in 1663. This catechism was wrongly ascribed to O'Hussey, by Dix and the D.N.B. The error arose from the fact that O'Dowley's catechism contains a poem by O'Hussey, which appeared in his *An Teagasg Criosdaide*, published in Louvain in 1608, reprinted Antwerp, 1611.

Faded mauve cloth. Title in gilt on upper cover and spine. Recased, with new endpapers. A very good copy. Very scarce. €195

206. MacDONNELL, Eneas. Further Consideration of the Roman Catholic Oath, in a Letter to Edward Blount, Esq. Lately Secretary to the English Catholic Association. London: Edward Churton, Library, Holles Street, 1835. pp. 112. Titlepage and final leaf dusted. Modern green buckram. A very good copy. Aeneas MacDonnell (1783-1858) was born in Westport, County Mayo. Educated locally and at Tuam and Maynooth. He qualified at law but did not practise, he was a strong supporter of Daniel O'Connell and the Catholic Association in many pamphlets. He edited *The Dublin Chronicle* and was imprisoned for six months on libel charges for attacks on government. €165


The author of this remarkable autobiographical record was a tradesman of Carlow and in his twenty-sixth year when the Rebellion broke out in 1798. He was a member of the society of the 'United Irishmen', but was only a half-hearted participant in its activities, which he secretly regarded as folly. When the Rising was about to break out in Carlow he left the organisation, but his membership was sufficient to effect his arrest and imprisonment, and it was by a hair's breadth that he escaped being hanged. He wrote these memoirs in his twilight years recalling in graphic detail all that he witnessed and encountered as a young man.


This is the standard work on Irish social history for the seventeenth century. The author analyses the changes that occurred in this period of transition and their effect on all levels of Irish society, from that of the individual and the family to the various professions and occupations dominant in the country.


In this present account of De Valera's life the author has traced, vividly and dramatically, the development of a career which has been romantic in almost every phase. His book does not only provide a new interpretation of the character and personality of a great Irishman, but also embraces the political scene of which De Valera has been the central figure.


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


220. [MUNSTER - Jansson] Provincia Momoniae - The Province of Mounster. Amstelodami, Sumptibus Joannis Janssony, c.1646. Depicted are towns, cities, baronies, rivers, mountains, lakes, islands, woods and clans with their location. Title and scale in decorated cartouches. There are four ships and a serpent on the sea. Compass pointer also depicted. Slightly browned. Scale in English and Irish miles. Framed and glazed. 490mm x 380mm. €375


Jean Joseph Marcel (1776-1854) French printer and engineer was born in Paris. He was also a savant who accompanied Napoleon's 1798 campaign in Egypt as a member of the Commission des Sciences et des Arts, a corps of 167 technical experts. During that Campaign the Rosetta Stone was discovered and transported to Cairo for examination by scholars. Marcel, who was also a gifted linguist, is credited as the first person to recognise that the middle text of the Rosetta Stone, originally guessed to be Syriac, was in fact the Egyptian demotic script, rarely used for stone inscriptions and therefore seldom seen by scholars at that time. It was Marcel, along with the artist and inventor Nicolas-Jacques Conté, who figured out a way to use the Stone as a printing block. The prints that were made were circulated to scholars in Europe, who started the work of translating the texts, which culminated just over twenty years later, when Jean-François Champollion deciphered the Egyptian texts in 1822. When he returned to France, on January 1, 1803, Marcel was appointed the Director of the Imperial Press, where he remained until 1815. In 1805, during a visit by Pope Pius VII, he had the Lord's Prayer printed in one hundred and fifty languages in the Pope's presence. 

About 1675 the Irish priests at Rome had a new Irish type cut for the press of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. Fr. O'Molloy's Lucerna Fidelium (1676) was the first book printed there. When Napoleon "visited" Rome he carried off the Irish type and lodged it in the Imprimerie in Paris. Marcel, the Director of the Imprimerie, used the Rome Irish type of 1676 for the present work. This work contains bibliographical references. In French but with examples in Irish language and characters.
222. [MARKET DAY] Charcoal Drawing of Market Day - West of Ireland in a scene reminiscent to the frontispiece of S. Reynolds Hole's A Little Tour in Ireland. The scene is of a village in West Mayo (possibly Louisburg), with thatched cottages and the Reek (Croagh Patrick) in the background. Lots happening depicted are women in shawls and bare feet, men smoking clay pipes with their cattle, pigs and turf for sale. 520 x 370mm. With mount. Dated 23rd March, 1893. In very good condition. €575


Edward Martyn (1859-1924) playwright, was born in County Galway into a family of wealthy Catholic landlords who were exempted from the penal laws in 1709 by a special Act of Queen Anne. After studies at Beaumont College and Christ Church, Oxford, he returned to Tulira Castle the family seat. Martyn was reportedly pivotal in introducing William Butler Yeats and Lady Gregory to each other in 1896. The three founded the Irish Literary Theatre, for whom Martyn wrote his best and most popular plays The Heather Field and A Tale of a Town. The Dream Physician contains a caricature of George Moore, Martyn's cousin, In answer to which Moore wrote an insightful account of Martyn in his monumental Hail and Farewell.

Martyn covered the costs of the company's first three seasons, which proved crucial to establishing the company and the future of the Abbey Theatre. He later parted ways with Yeats and Gregory, something he later regretted, but remained on warm terms with Lady Gregory till the end of his life.

Martyn became interested in the Irish language, traditional and church music. He was a founder of the Palestrina Choir, the Feis Cheoil and was President of Sinn Fein from 1904 to 1908. In his later years he became a virtual recluse in Tulira Castle.


The Connaught Rangers, the 'Devil's Own', the 'Gallant Fighting 88th', was raised at Portumna in 1793 by Colonel the Honourable John Thomas de Burgh, later 13th Earl of Clanricarde. The first gathering of recruits was under the Clanricarde standard at Portumna Castle in County Galway.


Arthur Wellesley (1769-1852), first Duke of Wellington, Field Marshal, was born in Dublin. In 1787 he was commissioned in the army, M.P. for Trim 1790-1795, and appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1807. He criticised absentee landlords and forbade triumphalist parades on the anniversary of the defeat of the United Irishmen. He suggested that the clergy should be enabled to grant leases of their tithes and should be obliged to reside in their benefices.


The Dolmen Press was founded in 1951 as a small hand-press to publish, in Ireland, the works of Irish writers, as well as works of Irish interest by writers from other countries. Since then about two hundred and fifty books have appeared under the Dolmen imprint.

This bibliography, with an introduction by Liam Miller and a commentary on the books, records the work of twenty five years in Irish publishing and is illustrated from the books.

The photograph on inside of upper cover depicts Elizabeth Corbet Yeats printing at Dun Emer in 1903, with two un-named girls, one of whom is probably Mollie Gill's elder sister Jane.


See items 230 & 233.


ESTC N37635 with 5 locations; Cashel only in Ireland. Signed Z., i.e. Hannah More. Hannah More (1745-1833) was an educator, writer and social reformer. She was also known for her writings on abolition and for encouraging women to join the anti-slavery movement. She was born in the village of Fishponds near Bristol. Her father was a schoolmaster. In her early years she taught at the school her family had opened with her sisters. At 22 she became engaged to a local landowner, William Turner. The wedding never took place and in compensation, Turner paid her a sum of £200 each year. This allowed her to give up teaching and concentrate on writing. Hannah was clever and witty. She was a member of a group of intelligent women called the 'Bluestockings'. She wrote poetry and plays but lost enthusiasm for the theatre after her friend David
Garrick died. In 1787, she met John Newton and the 'Clapham Sect' (a group of wealthy evangelical Christians who lived close to Clapham). The group was strongly opposed to the Slave Trade. William Wilberforce was a member of the group and they became firm friends.


Mount Melleray Abbey was founded in 1832 but because of their poverty the Monks had few books, an essential item of Monastic life. A library was established in what is now the ground floor of the guesthouse. In 2002 a survey of books of particular interest was undertaken, which formed the base for a paper on the subject to be delivered at Roscrea History Conference.

235. MOWBRAY, Jay Henry. The Sinking of the Titanic Most Appalling Ocean Horror with Graphic Descriptions of Hundreds Swept to Eternity Beneath the Waves; Panic Stricken Multitude Facing Sure Death, and Thrilling Stories of This Most Overwhelming Catastrophe. To which is added accounts of other great disasters in this fearful catastrophe. Profusely illustrated with a great many photographs of thrilling scenes. Memorial edition. Published by Minter Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, n.d. (c.1912). pp. xv, 290, [9]. Blue cloth, titled in silver, photograph of the Titanic inset on upper cover. Spine evenly faded, minor wear to extremities. A very good copy. €185


Charles Napier was born in Whitehall on 10 August 1782. In 1785 the family moved to Celbridge near Dublin. Charles began his military career as an ensign in the 33rd Regiment in January 1794 and on the 8 May was promoted to lieutenant in the 89th regiment at Netley Camp. His father was the assistant quartermaster-general. When the regiment sailed for Ostend, Charles was moved to the 4th regiment and sent to a grammar school in Celbridge. In 1799 Charles Napier became aide-de-camp to Sir James Duff, who commanded the Limerick District. Over the next few years he was based variously in England and Ireland and at one stage was aide-de-camp to his cousin, General Henry Edward Fox, commander in chief of Ireland.

A very rare eye-witness account of the Egyptian-Ottoman War of 1839-1841. Sir Charles Napier was commander of a small British squadron sent to Syria and Lebanon to remove the forces of Mehmet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, who had earlier defeated an Ottoman army. Napier bombarded Beirut and effected a landing, and became commander of the land forces after Sir Charles Smith, Brigadier-General of the army fell ill. After forcing the Egyptians out of Syria and Lebanon, Napier, acting independently, concluded a peace treaty with Mehmet Ali in Alexandria, recognizing Mehmet Ali as hereditary Pasha in exchange for renouncing claims to Syria.


FINE SIGNED EDITION LIMITED TO 100 COPIES ONLY


With several tipped-in plates by Wendy Walsh, Raymond Piper, W. Fitch, Matilda Smith, Lydia Shackleton, Florence Woolward, Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe, Alice Jacob, James McNab & Susan Sex.
See item 240 Nelson's *Orchids of Glasnevin*

**COLLECTOR'S EDITION SIGNED AND LIMITED TO 170 COPIES ONLY**

**241. NELSON, E. Charles.** The Virtues of Herbs of Master Jon Gardener. Illustrated with original watercolours by Deborah Lambkin, Daphne Levinge, Raymond Piper, Frances Poskitt, Susan Sex, Wendy Walsh. Edited and introduced by E. Charles Nelson. Dublin: Strawberry Tree, 2002. Large quarto. pp. xv, [1], 110. Half red buckram on blue papered boards, title in illustration inset on upper cover, title in gilt along spine. Collector's issue strictly limited to 170 hand-bound, numbered and signed copies of which numbers 1-12 copies were reserved for Patrons; numbers 13-20 were reserved for the Artists, Editor and Publisher; numbers 21-170 were reserved for Subscribers. A fine copy in solander box. €875
See item 241 Nelson’s *The Virtue of Herbs*


ESTC T188173 with 10 locations only. WorldCat 2.
BOLTON STREET SCHOOL OF PRINTING


Printed in three colours, with enlarged capitals, decorated border and colophon. Set and machined by students of the Day Apprentice School, Technical Institute of Printing, Bolton Street, under the supervision of Colm O Lochlainn. Hand set Monotype Garamond on Navigator Mouldmade paper, supplied by Spalding & Hodge.

This book was privately printed and was not for sale.


No copy located in NLI.

245. NORBURY, Lord. John Toler, first Earl of Norbury, Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland. A large and elaborate manuscript indenture, 1803, with portrait of George III, inscribed rear 'Exempln. of Recovery suffered by the Rt. Hon. Chas. John Visc. Mountjoy of land in the County of the City of Dublin', four sheets joined, signed 'Norbury' at foot of final sheet, with repaired large Royal seal (dark green wax). Viscount Mountjoy, family name Gardiner, was later the first Earl of Blessington.

John Toler, 1st Earl of Norbury PC, KC (1745-1831), known as The Lord Norbury between 1800 and 1827, was an Irish lawyer, politician and judge. A greatly controversial figure in his time, he was nicknamed the "Hanging Judge" and was considered to be one of the most corrupt legal figures in Irish history. He was Chief Justice of the Irish Common Pleas between 1800 and 1827. Norbury, a dedicated opponent of Roman Catholicism, is described in the D.N.B. as showing 'gross partiality, buffoonery and scant legal knowledge on the bench'. It was in 1803 - the date of the first of these indentures - that he condemned Robert Emmet to hang, after a hearing which culminated in Emmet's celebrated riposte, that if all the innocent blood Norbury had shed were gathered together, 'Your Lordship might swim in it'.

Printed paper wrappers with Three Candles logo on upper cover. Some mild foxing. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €95

Not in De Búrca.

Colm O Lochlainn gives us a history of the Three Candle Press by way of introduction.


SIGNED LIMITED EDITION OF 250 COPIES ONLY


See items 248 & 249.

LIMITED TO 160 COPIES ONLY


The typeface used in this book is Times New Roman, a twentieth-century design by Stanley Morison, cast from Monotype Matrices.


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.

With paper cutting "IT 10/11/98 An Irishman's Diary by Frank Mac Gabhann" of "John Devoy as a youthful Fenian Prisoner."


The contents includes: The Irish National Idea; The Lost Opportunities of the Irish Gentry; Among the Clouds in Ireland; A Gem of Misgovernment; The Influence of the Irish Language; Are the Evicted Tenants Knaves?; Mr. Morley's Task; Toleration in the Fight for Ireland; An Irish Poor Scholar; The Irish Age of Gold; The Future of the Young Men of Ireland.


The story of the Rising, of the events that led up to it, and of its consequences, as seen from inside Dublin Castle, the centre and symbol of British domination over Ireland for seven centuries. Based on a number of original sources hitherto untapped, including the papers of Sir Mathew Nathan, the effective head of the British Administration in Ireland who was trapped in the Castle at the outbreak of the Rising; the memoirs of Arthur Hamilton Norway, whose office in the G.P.O. became the insurgents' headquarters; and the papers of Herbert Asquith, Prime Minister of Great Britain, among which were found two poems written by Patrick Pearse on the eve of his execution, and a letter to his mother, now published for the first time.


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

Carty 1282.
The drawing up of this statement has been indescribably painful, but I was urged to it by the thought of others. My husband's murder is a clear case of the use of assassination for political reasons by the British Government in Ireland. A government that sinks to this last dreadful and futile means of rule stands self-condemned'.

PRESENTATION INSCRIPTION FROM THE AUTHOR

Published anonymously, attributed to Daniel O'Connell by NSTC.

LETTERS FROM THE LIBERATOR

257. O'CONNELL, Daniel. Autograph letter signed by Daniel O'Connell, dated 22nd June 1822 at Merrion Square, to the Honourable William Conyngham Plunket. Four pages quarto, written on three sides, with address panel, wax seal seal removed.

O'Connell's letter: "Dear Miss, I should be considerably in your debt if you would send a copy of this letter - I have destroyed the original for the reason I am about to give. The ceremony is a public one which it is my duty to perform. You may suggest to the Clerk of the Admiralty that you have enclosed a letter of this nature in your office, and that it is a proper thing to be done."
"My Dear Sir,

I beg leave to enclose to you a copy of a singular document. It is a letter from W. Saurin, the late Att'y General, to Lord Norbury, the original of which in W. Saurin's handwriting has been sent to me from the person who found it on the street and I have deposited it with Mr. O'Gorman, now Secretary to the Catholics of Ireland. You will, I think, see in this letter grounds to bring the transaction before parliament. It is strong evidence of a conspiracy to make the judicial character a vehicle for diffusing calumny and exciting bigotry. It has no date of a year but if it were written before [circuit?] the month of August last was the only August which could have preceded a [summer circuit?] when Lord Norbury sat on the bench. Last circuit was late and I [missed?] the circuit on account of the King's visit and it would be a singular coincidence if while the King was endeavouring to terminate religious feuds, his Attorney General was giving the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas a roving commission to stir up every species of bad blood by diffusing every kind of Calumny.

I have felt it my duty to send you a copy of this letter. If you desire to have the original forthcoming it shall be so at any moment you please. It was sent to me as a public document and is in itself conclusive evidence of crime and therefore public property. But I do not pretend to dictate or even to suggest any proceeding on your part on this subject, neither do I presume to form an opinion whether you ought to or not take any steps - and if I did form that opinion I would not take the liberty of expressing it .', etc..

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Very faithfully,

Your Obed't Servant,

Daniel O'Connell.

I do not offer to fix a positive date to Saurin's letter. Whenever it was written the guilt appears equal.

Minor tears, no loss, a most interesting and important letter, apparently unpublished. €1,450

Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), The Liberator, was born at Carhan near Cahirciveen, County Kerry to the O'Connells of Derrynane, a once-wealthy Roman Catholic family, which had been dispossessed of its lands. Among his uncles was Daniel Charles, Count O'Connell, an officer in the Irish Brigades in France. Under the patronage of his wealthy bachelor uncle Maurice "Hunting Cap" O'Connell, he studied at Douai in France. He became a barrister first at Lincoln's Inn, later transferring to Dublin's King's Inns. O'Connell devoted his life to the cause of Catholic Emancipation.

Saurin, William (1757/8 -1839), barrister and attorney general for Ireland, was second son of the Rev. James Saurin (d. 1772), vicar of Belfast 1747 -72, and his wife Jane (d. 1760).The family retained a strong sense of its Huguenot heritage: his grandfather, Louis Saurin (d. 1749), archdeacon of Derry 1736-49, fled France in 1685.

Saurin was called to the Irish bar in June 1780. In December 1793 he was one of three top-flight barristers acting for the defence in a major Dublin bankruptcy case, and in 1795 he was made KC. In 1798 he was crown prosecutor in several trials at a special commission ensuing from the rebellion, including those of John and Henry Sheares, William Michael Byrne, and Oliver Bond. That summer he turned down the government offer of the post of solicitor general, since he did not support the proposed act of union. At a meeting of the Irish bar on 9 September 1798 he argued that the measure was 'dangerous and improper at the present juncture' and would result in a demotion of Irish interests in a united parliament.

Offered the post of attorney general in the viceregal administration of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, in April 1807, he accepted (perhaps finding the high protestant tone of the new administration to his taste) and took up office on 21 May 1807. A series of clashes between the attorney general and the Catholic Board from 1811 to 1813 established his ill-repute in catholic opinion. He rejected the catholic aspiration to share in government and sought to use the law to paralyse catholic political organisation.

A change of administration in December 1821 suddenly ended his reign as attorney general, when he was succeeded by Plunket. The pro-catholic viceroy, Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquess Wellesley, made it a condition of his taking office that Saurin be moved to the bench. In disgust he refused the
offer of chief justice of king's bench and returned to the courts as a common barrister, making him perhaps the only (and the longest-serving) attorney general in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries not to have risen to the bench. He retired in 1831, and died 11 January 1839 at his residence, 33 St Stephen's Green, Dublin.

An important and interesting letter, giving clear evidence of O'Connell's personal hostility to Saurin. We do not have the text of Saurin's supposed letter, and can only imagine what nefarious suggestions he may have made to Norbury, a notorious Catholic-baiter and opponent of O'Connell.


Of the talent revealed in Frank O'Connor's short stories, W.B. Yeats once said that "O'Connor is doing for Ireland what Chekhov did for Russia." In Domestic Relations, O'Connor brings us fifteen new stories, none previously published in book form, which fully live up to the praise his work has earned before.


In 1822 O'Connor published The Chronicles of Eri, the book is mainly, if not entirely, the fruit of
O'Connor's imagination. Roger's portrait is prefixed, described as 'O'Connor Cier-rige, head of his race, and O'Connor, chief of the prostrated people of this Nation. Soumis, pas vaincus.' O'Connor is described as a man of fascinating manners and conversation, but Dr. Madden considers that his wits were always more or less disordered. Through life he professed to be a sceptic in religion, and declared that Voltaire was his God. He died at Kilcrea, County Cork, on 27 Jan. 1834.

With engraved titlepage, portrait frontispiece, five folding maps and two folding plates (one coloured).


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


The Ernie O'Malley Story deals with the life of a valiant fighter in Ireland's War of Independence and Civil War. From his youth in Castlebar, County Mayo, to his school days in the O'Connell School Dublin and through two wars, Padraic O'Farrell traces O'Malley with a frank, unbiased eye.

"TO TEACH AND PLEASE US ALL THE AIM WE KNOW"


James Roderick O'Flanagan (1814-1900), novelist, barrister and man of letters, was born in Fermoy, County Cork. He was the son of John Fitch O'Flanagan, barracks-master at Fermoy, and Eliza Glissan. Educated at Fermoy College and TCD. He was admitted to the King's Inns in 1834, Gray's Inn (London) in 1836 and to the Inner Temple. He was later called to the Irish Bar. O'Flanagan travelled on the Continent in 1836 and his diary of that trip was published as 'Impressions at Home and Abroad'. Beginning in 1838, he practised on the Munster circuit but relied on journalism for his livelihood.
De Búrca Rare Books

contributing to the London Law Times and the Cork Southern Reporter. He also contributed to the Dublin University Magazine, The Harp (Cork, 1859), and the Dublin Journal (1858). In addition, he became editor of the Irish National Magazine (Dublin, 1846), the Irish Teachers’ Magazine (Dublin, from 1860), and was chief writer for the Dublin Saturday Magazine (1865-67). By 1846 he had risen to the position of crown prosecutor in Cork. In 1847 he secured a post in the insolvency court in Dublin but, his sight failing, he retired on a pension. He moved to London around 1870, but returned to Ireland in 1872 and built a mansion on the family property on the Blackwater River near Fermoy.

He was horrified by the agrarian violence of the early 1880s, and visited his old acquaintance T. H. Burke shortly before he was murdered in the Phoenix Park, to demand law enforcement. In 1885-6 he edited the Fermoy Monthly Independent Journal. O’Flanagan was now a Parnellite Home-Ruler, though he insisted that an Irish parliament should be firmly loyal to the empire and to Queen Victoria, whom he revered as monarch and authoress. Nostalgia for Grattan’s Parliament is detectable in his Annals, Anecdotes, Traits and Traditions of the Irish Parliaments, 1172-1800.

The Journal has a feast of articles on: literary extracts and criticism, poetry, local and national history, topography, auctions. Minutes of the meetings of the Fermoy Dispensary Committee, the Fermoy Town Commissioners and the Fermoy Union. Notes from far afield, Afghanistan, India, Persia, Australia. O’Flanagan serialised two of his novels, one unfinished, neither in book form and antiquarian articles, including a series on Cork men of letters. Other contributors included: Matthew Archdeacon, James Byrne, M.F. Geran, P.A. Macl., Rev. T. Lee, Standish O'Grady, etc.

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


"This country of ours" said Thomas Davis, "is no sandbank, thrown up by some caprice of earth. It is an ancient land, honoured in the archives of civilisation, traceable into antiquity by its piety, its valour and its suffering".


Brief biographies of Thomas J. Clarke, Seán Mac Diarmada, Thomas McDonagh, P.H. Pearse, Éamonn Ceannt, James Connolly, Joseph Plunkett.


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" - Seán O'Casey.


This is a continuation of On Another Man's Wound and the first detailed account of the civil war by a leading Republican.


Ernie O'Malley was one of the leading figures in the 'people's war' - as he called it - against the British campaign in Ireland 1920-1921. This work, written while still fresh in mind and memory, is O'Malley's account of the poorly-armed Irish Volunteers in their guerrilla offensives, in Tipperary, Roscommon, Clare and Mayo.

See items 272 & 277.

277. O’REILLY, John Boyle. Original Portrait Photograph of John Boyle O'Reilly in jacket and waistcoat wearing a bow tie. 108 x 163mm. In very good condition. Rare. €125

John Boyle O'Reilly (1844-1890), Fenian, poet, patriot, sportsman and orator, was born at Dowth Castle in County Meath, where his father was master of the national school. Apprenticed as a printer to the *Drogheda Argus*, later he became a reporter on the *Guardian* in Preston. He joined the Fenians and came to Dublin in 1863 to enlist in the 10th Hussars so that he could recruit Irishmen for the Fenian movement. Betrayed by a fellow-countryman in his regiment, he was tried and sentenced to death, but this was later commuted to transportation to Van Diemen’s land. From there he made a daring escape and arrived in Boston in 1870 where he joined the *Boston Pilot* newspaper. He became editor and later joint proprietor of that newspaper. He was the most influential Irishman in Boston at that time.


Loosely inserted in a printed poem ‘Quoi Dono ... Libellum ? For M.J. MacManus’. Small quarto folded sheet printed on two sides, signed by Seumas O’Sullivan.


NSTC O732. Loeber M551. COPAC locates 2 sets only. WorldCat 6.

Lady Morgan (née Sydney Owenson, also known as Miss Owenson), novelist, poet and socialite was born in Dublin in 1775 or 1776. She was the daughter of Robert Owenson (born McOwen), an itinerant actor and manager of the Theatre and former steward to Sir John Browne of the Neale, County Mayo.
Her charming personality, self-confidence and gaiety won her a place in the literary and social life of Dublin. A visit to the Marquis of Abercorn, at Barons Court, County Tyrone in 1812, resulted in her marrying his physician, Sir Thomas Charles Morgan. Proudly nationalistic, to overcome the indifference to everything Irish by the English, and determined to combat the gross misrepresentation of her country, she decided to write and accomplished this in her first major novel. In 1806 *The Wild Irish Girl* was published in London (no Dublin publisher could even consider this book, due to the political climate at that time), it was an overnight success, the one that made her famous, and established her reputation as a novelist. This volume was originally called *The Minstrel* and it begins with an idealized portrait of Thomas Moore, who had performed for the Fetherstonhaugh family at Bracklyn Castle, County Westmeath when Lady Morgan was governess there. An historical novel set in fourteenth-century France, whose heroine crossed the country as a troubadour. The story attacks religious and political oppression [Blain; ODNB].

"TURNED OUT [EVICTED] WITHOUT FAIL"
FAMINE AND EVICTION IN SLIGO IN BLACK '47

280. PALMERSTON, Lord. Important and poignant letter of clearances in County Sligo during the Great Irish Famine from Lord Palmerston to his land agent, J. Kincaid, dated 29th March, 1847. Six pages octavo written on five sides. In very good condition. In this letter he orders his agent "for the purpose of sending off this Spring the whole nine hundred and I wish you to do so. If the next year should be as bad in Ireland as the present one is it will be a Mercy to these people and an economy to me to send them this Spring to Canada; If next year should prove less disastrous in Ireland those who might remain out of the nine hundred would probably change their mind and not be willing next Spring to go, and they would linger on to their disadvantage and to mine". He goes on to say that they will do well in Canada and concludes by threatening those who remain "my Sligo tenants, that any of them who do not this Spring cultivate their lands will be turned out without fail."

During the Confiscation of Connaught in the seventeenth Century, land was divided up amongst Cromwell's adventurers and soldiers. The two main beneficiaries in County Sligo were the Gore-Booth...
family of Lissadell who were given 32,000 acres and Sir John Temple, who became the 1st Viscount Palmerston, who was granted 12,000 acres. Rents of Sir John Temple’s properties were collected by中间men and forwarded to the family in Hampshire, England.

His descendent was Henry John Temple, the 3rd Viscount Palmerston, better known as Lord Palmerston who had served two terms as Prime Minister of England. Lord Palmerston's record during the Great Famine has been described as shameful. Black ’47 refers to 1847, the worst year of the Irish famine, a potato blight that between 1845 and 1850 killed more than 1 million people and forced another 1.5 million to emigrate, most of them to North America. In 1847, nine passenger ships carrying over 2000 people left Sligo port. The ships were filled with emigrants - Palmerton's evicted tenants, who arrived in Canada half naked, half starved and totally destitute. The city of St. John in Quebec province Canada, who had taken many of the emigrants, sent Lord Palmerston an angry scathing letter complaining of his treatment of his tenants which showed 'total lack of regard to humanity or even common decency’. The graves of many of these unfortunate victims can be seen today on the old quarantine station, now a museum, at Grosse Ille near Quebec.

UNLAWFUL CARNAL KNOWLEDGE

281. [PARDON FOR THOMAS WALSH] Pardon of Thomas Walsh held at the Assizes at Mullingar in the County of Westmeath on the 1st day of April, 1743: "Thomas Walsh was convicted of assaulting Lydia Rubins a Virgin of the age of sixteen years and then and their feloniously harvesting and having Carnal knowledge of her against her will and consent as by the Records of the said Court may now fully appear and thereas the said Thomas Walsh hath most humbly besought and that we would grant him our Royal pardon within principles considering how to determine to extend our mercy to him the said Thomas Walsh know yet therefore that one of our Special grace retain knowledge and mere motion by and with the advice and consent of the most Reverend Father in God our right trusty and Right beloved Councillor John Archbishop of Armagh Primate of All Ireland and our right trusty and beloved Councillor Robert Jocelyn Esq. our Chancellor of our said kingdom of Ireland Lowry Boyle Esq. Speak of our Irish House of Commons in the said Kingdom of Ireland." Large vellum document with Royal seal (orange wax) intact. €375
282. [PARNELL, Charles Stewart] Original Portrait Photograph of Charles Stewart Parnell in morning jacket. Captioned 'Charles S. Parnell'. 110 x 167mm. Mounted on card. In very good condition. Rare. €275

Parnell led the Irish Parliamentary Party as Member of Parliament through the period of Parliamentary nationalism in Ireland between 1875 and his death in 1891. Future Liberal Prime Minister, H. H. Asquith, described him as one of the three or four greatest men of the nineteenth century, while Lord Haldane described him as the strongest man the British House of Commons had seen in one hundred and fifty years. The Irish Parliamentary Party split during 1890, following revelations of Parnell's private life intruding on his political career. He is nevertheless revered by subsequent Irish parliamentary republicans and nationalists.


In his foreword Dr. Lyons, Provost of Trinity College Dublin, writes: "It is a larger correspondence than we could have dared to hope for and it is peculiarly valuable because it deals not only with each phase of his career, but with each facet of a life which was dedicated with an almost monastic austerity to the cause of Irish freedom".


George Petrie (1789-1866), antiquary, was born in Dublin, the son of a portrait painter. Educated at Samuel Whyte's School in Grafton Street, and at the Art School of the Dublin Society, where he excelled and obtained a silver medal for figure drawing in 1805. When about nineteen he began to make excursions through the country in search of the picturesque, and to examine and take careful notes and sketches of antiquities. His remarks upon these were characterised by great acuteness of observation. For the present work he was awarded the Royal Irish Academy's Gold Medal. In the preface he states: "The work contains not only the essay on the round towers, very much enlarged, but also distinct essays on our ancient stone churches and other ecclesiastical buildings of contemporaneous age with the round towers". Petrie's conclusions regarding the Christian origin of these towers are now accepted by all leading Irish scholars and antiquarians. His sole interest lay in the preservation of Ireland's past culture, and he was devoid of any personal ambitions. His illustrations constitute a pictorial record of our ancient monuments, drawn with a meticulous accuracy that has never been surpassed.

BUILDING THE WALL

285. [PHOENIX PARK] One page foolscap document dated at the Councell Chamber in Dublin the 11th day of April, 1682. Being an order by the Lord Lieutenant and Councell for the building of a wall from the half entrance of the Phoenix Park next Dublin to be continued along on the right hand side of the highway to Chapelizod Gate. Signed by Drogheda, Ca: Dillon, Char. Meredith, Anth: Midenfy and others. €475
"It is ordered that the Lord Viscount Blessington, Collonel Cary Dillon, Captain Edward Brabazon, Sir Charles Fielding, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Sir William Stewart or any three or more of them calling before them William Robinson Esqr. surveyor of his Majesty's works as also Edward Plomer and such other person or persons as they thinke fitt, do consider of the proposals made or to be made concerning the building of a wall from the half entrance of the Phoenix Park next Dublin to be continued along on the right hand side of the highway to Chapelizod Gate and doe view the land within the Park desired by the proposers to be granted in fee in part of the charge for building the said wall and to consider the value of the said land and at how many years purchase it will be fit to dispose of the same to the proposers upon the accompt aforesaid, and having treated with the said Plomer or such other person or persons as they think fit concerning this matter and particularly laid out the mears and bounds of the said land and mentioned the several quantities and qualities thereof to make report to us in writing of their whole proceedings in this matter with all convenient speed, given at the Councell Chamber in Dublin the 11 day of April 1682."

286. [PLUNKETT, Mrs. Joseph.] 'To Hold As 'Twere.' [Caricatures]. Dundalk: Tempest, n.d. (c. 1919). pp. 40. Small quarto. Pictorial stitched wrappers. A very good copy. Rare. €375

By Grace Gifford, who married Joseph Plunkett in Kilmainham Jail the night before his execution in May 1916. Dedicated 'To a Beloved Memory'. By far the scarcest of her three books of caricatures, although the others are limited to a few hundred copies. The 17 subjects include Countess Markievicz 'taking her place in the Celestial Choir', De Valera as a tightrope-walker at the League of Nations, Lady Gregory 'sighing for new worlds to Kiltartanise', etc. Grace had studied art at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, and at the Slade in London before her marriage. She was a distinguished illustrator and caricaturist both before and after the Easter Rising. While imprisoned in Kilmainham during the Civil War she painted on her cell wall an image of the Virgin Mary, which may still be seen as the 'Madonna of Kilmainham.' A rare item by a talented artist and historical figure.


288. PORTER, J. Scott. A Discourse concerning Creeds, Their Origin, Authors, and Effects; preached in The Meeting-House of the First Presbyterian Congregation, Belfast, on Sunday, May the 8th, 1836. With Reference to The Decision of the Court of Exchequer, in the Case Respecting the Presbyterian Meeting-House of Clough and published at the request of those who then heard it, and of other congregations to whom it was subsequently preached. Belfast: Printed by J. Smyth, High-Street, 1836. pp. 32. Modern marbled wrappers. A very good copy. €75
290. [PORTS & TOWNS] Plans of the Principal Ports, Towns and Harbours of Ireland. Hand coloured engraving map for Mr. Tindall's Continuation of Mr Rapin's History, 1759. Mounted. 510 x 415mm. In good condition. €145

Included are: Drogheda, with the Battle of the Boyne; Londonderry; Kinsale Harbour; Charlemont Fort; The City of Dublin; Coleraine; The Harbour of Corke; Gallwey; The City of Kilkenny; Carickfergus; The City of Corke; Athlone; Waterford; Belfast; The Royal Fort of Duncannon; Limerick.


292. PRENDERGAST, John P. Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660 to 1690. London: Longmans, 1887. pp. xix, 206. Red cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine. Titlepage lightly browned as usual. Fading and mild staining to cover, otherwise a good copy. Rare. €275

COPAC locates only 8 copies.

The Restoration Settlement of Ireland might well be described as a Tragedy in three acts. The King's Declaration of 30th November 1660, might be described as the first act. Here all is fair and hopeful. Then comes the Act of Settlement of 27th September, 1662, treating the Irish as conquered enemies, with their lands at the disposal of the conquerors. But the rights of Innocence were still acknowledged, and the binding force of the Peace and other engagements. Last, at the end of more than three years, comes the Act of Explanation, shutting the door of hope on all Innocence unheard - on the Article-men or those claiming the conditions of the Peace of 1648 - on the Ensign-men and the Nominees.

With chapters on: The Duke of Ormonde on the Unsettled State of Ireland; The Cromwellians Fear King Charles the Second's favour of the Irish; Estates of Irish Royalists, Protestant as well as Catholic; Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote, Tyrellan, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Theophilus Jones, Henry Jones, Henry Cromwell; The Convention of February, 1660; Sir Maurice Eustace; Origin of the Torries; The Five Septs of Leix transplanted to Munster; The Wexford Plantation; Ormonde describes the population of Ulster as the worst Papist and the worst Protestants in Ireland; Mayo and Leitrim Torries; The Connaught Transplanters - the Talbots, Cheeverses, Fitzgeralds and Bellews; Redmond O'Hanlon, the Tory of the Fews; The three Brennans, Tories of the County of Kilkenny; Sir Christopher Wandesford, etc.

ESTC T1665.

Thomas Prior (1682-1751) was born in Garrison House, Rathdowney, Queen's County (Laois), second son among five children of Col. Thomas Prior and his first wife, whose name is unknown. Educated at Kilkenny School, where he formed a lifelong friendship with George Berkeley, later philosopher and Bishop of Cloyne. After graduation from Trinity in 1703, Prior began to promote all kinds of industrial work in Ireland. Following Swift's rousing Drapier's Letters (1724), Prior courageously published this treatise in 1729, rebuking the large numbers who while drawing enormous revenues from their estates, systematically resided outside Ireland. Unlike Swift, who was more concerned with the interests of the Protestant Irish, Prior had an acute social conscience. He exposed the large number of landowners, including Berkeley, living abroad and spending money extracted from Irish tenants at home. According to Prior, much of this money could have been used to improve the poor economic condition of the country and the appalling conditions of many of its people. In appealing for the support of home industry rather than importation of goods, he roused the anger of several protestants in high places, including Primate Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh and a powerful force in Ireland, who insisted on placing Englishmen in Irish bishoprics, as well as in all government posts. A founder member of the Dublin Society in 1731, Prior was its first Secretary and held the position till his death. His practical patriotism resulted in a life spent working for the social and economic integration of his country.


SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


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morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt on blue morocco label on ornate gilt decorated spine. Edition limited to 50 copies only, signed and numbered by the author. Top edge gilt. A fine copy in matching slipcase. €275


COPAC locates 4 copies only. No copy in Ireland.

A rare Dublin printed primer on the use of globes, designed for the instruction of children, complete with exercises demonstrating the composition of the Earth, the function of longitude and latitude in navigation, and the motions of celestial bodies.


A barbaric penal system could not break this unconquerable patriot. The worst of which the English convict system was capable was used for the punishment of O'Donovan Rossa in Pentonville, Portland, Millbank and Chatham jails where he was serving a sentence of penal servitude for the period of his natural life. In Chatham he was hand cuffed with his hands behind his back for a period of 35 days, a fact which was accepted as crude by a commission of inquiry presided over by Lord Devon. That report showed amongst other revelations of the cruelty to which Irish political prisoners were subjected, that Rossa, in chains, had being compelled to lap his food off the floor like a dog, was kept naked day and night, on a punishment diet of bread and water, while in solitary confinement in a darkened cell.

301. ROWAN, Archibald Hamilton. One page quarto autograph letter signed on paper with border decorated in green shamrocks. Being acknowledgement of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq. for the joint bond of James Wilson of Cabra and of Arthur Knox of Woodstock, Co. Wicklow "payable to me & the late Daniel Geale of the City of Dublin for five hundred pounds sterling, and dated the fourth day of January, 1791, being a bond passed to me and the late Daniel Geale as trustee to the marriage of William Galway of Dungarvan, Merchant ... " Signed by Archibald Hamilton Rowan and dated at Dublin, 16th July, 1821. In very good condition. €375

Archibald Hamilton Rowan (1751-1834), United Irishman, was born in London. A founding member of the Northern Whig Club, he joined the United Irishmen in 1792, and in the same year was arrested on charges of sedition, but the trial did not take place until 1794, and he was defended by Curran. Found guilty, fined and sentenced to two years imprisonment, but he escaped to France, with the aided of two Sheridan brothers from Lusk. He spent five years in America, from 1795, where he met Wolfe Tone. In 1802 he petitioned the British government for permission to return home, which was granted the following year. Rowan was a strong advocate of Catholic Emancipation and other liberal measures.

With an introduction by J.F. Grey, Librarian, on a guide to the arrangement of the books.


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


COLLECTED WORKS

"THE GREATEST LIVING NOVELIST" - TOLSTOY

306. SHEEHAN, P.A. Canon. The Works of Canon Sheehan of Doneraile in twelve volumes: The Graves at Kilmorna; Luke Delmege; My New Curate; Literary Life; Queen's Fillet; The Blindness of Dr. Grey; A Spoiled Priest; Tristram Lloyd; Glenanaar; Miriam Lucas; Lisheen; and The Triumph of Failure. Dublin: Phoenix, n.d. (c.1930). Brown cloth, titled in brown on spines. A very good set. €275

Patrick Augustine Sheehan, priest, poet and novelist was born in Mallow on March 17th 1852. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1875 and his first appointment was as acting chaplain to Dartmoor Prison in Exeter, where the Irish patriot and my fellow Mayoman, Michael Davitt was then interned. In 1895 he was appointed parish priest of Doneraile and there wrote the novels which made his own name and that of his parish famous throughout Europe and the English-speaking world. He was one of the first, if not the greatest, of priest novelists. In an age which produced Hardy, Kipling, Wells and Barrie, his books were bestsellers and were translated into several languages.

Canon Sheehan of Doneraile was styled the 'greatest living novelist' by Tolstoy.


THE DIXON COPY


No copy of this edition located on COPAC or WorldCat.

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

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


Miller 41c.
Four of the plates are in colour.


Story of the Rising, with a good range of photographs, documents, and diary of principal events. Not in Carty.

311. [SLIGO LANDS 1621] Vellum document in Latin of a Land Transaction in County Sligo in the reign of James I. Memorandum that on the 4th day of September in the year of the Lord 1621 and in the years of the reign of our lord King James of England, France, and Ireland, the 19th, and of Scotland the 55th, full and peaceful possession and seisin of all and sundry landholdings and hereditaments in Cloonameehan and Runnaruag underwritten were given and delivered by Dermot Kynine, one of the attorneys mentioned within, to the aforesaid Henry Dodwell, named within, to the use of the same Henry, and of Catherine his wife, and of William their son, and of the heirs of the same William according to the force, form, and effect of this present [document] made in the presence of: Cormacke O Haghtadan, testis [=witness]; Owen Grana X Mc Mulrowny F in his marke; Dermott Mc X Donagh his marke; Cahalle O X Coane his marke.

In this document, the antiquarian, James Ware (1594-1666) and his kinsman by marriage, Emanuel Downing (husband of Anne Ware), are selling land to Henry Dodwell, grandfather of the famous Anglican theologian Henry Dodwell (1641-1711). A George Dodwell is listed in the Sligo Hearth Money Roll, c.1663, as living in the parish of Dromard, just west of Ballysadare. James Ware and Emanuel Downing had bought the property in 1616-17 from Arthur Savage and sold it in May 1621 to Dodwell. The price was a costly £50. Their agent, Dermot Kynin of Ballindollaghan in County Roscommon, delivered seisin to Dodwell in the presence of witnesses in September 1621, and the record of livery is endorsed on the back. The endorsement regarding livery of seisin is particularly interesting. Emanuel Downing was the brother-in-law, first of James Ware, and then of John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts! He was husband of Anne Ware, who died soon after this, and then he married Jane Winthrop, sister of John Winthrop (1588-1649), first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Winthrop served four terms, with some gaps, between 1630 and 1648. A rare document with remarkable connections. See also illustration on inside lower cover.
In 1744 Smith, a Dungarvan apothecary, with the collaboration of Walter Harris published a history of County Down. That work, the first extended Irish county history ever published, proposed in its preface a series of similar histories, and so led to the establishment of the Physico-Historical Society for the gathering of materials for such a topographical series. Smith undertook his native Waterford as well as Cork and Kerry, and several other works either appeared under their auspices or as a result of their efforts (e.g. Barton's book on Lough Neagh).

Smith explains in his preface how it was hoped that a greater knowledge of the natural resources of the country would promote a greater exploitation of them and so encourage the growth in population. "The strength of a state is not to be computed by the extent of a country, but by the number and labour of the inhabitants". Ireland he felt could easily support eight times its contemporary population.

With detailed descriptions of the county, topography, history and antiquities.


Edith Anna Oenone Somerville, author, artist, organist, feminist, inspiring leader and farmer was born in Corfu in 1858 and grew up at Drishane the seat of the Somerville family in Castletownshend, County Cork. Through her mother she was descended from Chief Justice Charles Kendal Bushe, this eminent lawyer was the great-grandfather of Edith and of her cousin and co-author Violet Florence Martin of Ross, County Galway, better known under the pen-name of Martin Ross. On the 17 January 1886 Edith first met Violet and from that moment their literary partnership began and continued until Violet's death in 1915. Edith although deeply saddened by the death of her beloved partner continued
to write until the end of her own life insisting subsequent titles were jointly written. For her massive contribution to literature, in 1932 Trinity College conferred on her an honorary Litt.D. The Mistress of Drishane died in 1949. This book although dated 1893, was in fact published in November 1892, having been in the previous year serialised in *The Ladies Pictorial*.

See items 314 & 317.

**IN FINE VELLUM BINDING**


316. **[STEWART & KINCAID]** Seven autograph letters dated between June, 1843 and January 1847 from land agents in Philipstown, King's County, acting on behalf of the Ponsonby Estate to Stewart and Kincaid, Land Agents, Leinster Street, Dublin.

1. Four pages quarto written on one side only with integral address panel wax seal and postage stamp, from Joseph Grogan, Land Agent to Stewart and Kincaid, dated at Philipstown, 5th June 1843, discussing the outstanding amount of Thomas and John Ennis's Bill.
2. Four pages quarto written on two sides only with integral address panel wax seal and postage stamp, from Hugh Collins to Stewart and Kincaid, dated at Philipstown, July 6th 1843. In this letter he discusses the dispute regarding banks of turf between Edward Murray and himself. "I never sold one box of turf but to the contrary I have to buy turf almost every year not having enough to supply my entire wants."
3. Four pages quarto written on one side only with integral address panel wax seal and postage stamp, from Joseph Grogan to Stewart and Kincaid, dated at Philipstown, 27th October, 1846. Grogan states "there is some public work about to commence about this town and there is a great number of men this day in the gravel pit of having to tap on surface for the purpose of getting stones to break the overseer which is a strange man told me that was their intention and that it
was one of Mr. William Murray's directed him into that pit and he commenced in the part of the pit that was kept for use of tenants." Grogan told the man that he had no right whatsoever in starting in that part without first contacting him and he waits further instruction from Stewart and Kincaid.

4. Four pages quarto written on one side only with integral address panel wax seal and postage stamp, from John Brereton to Stewart and Kincaid, dated at Philipstown 28th October 1846. In this letter he is requesting a premises for his proposed venture into woollen exports.

5. Four pages quarto written on one side only with integral address panel and stamps, from James Grogan to George Gresson Esqr., 30 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, dated at Philipstown, March 18th 1847. Grogan is upset that Gresson has paid H. Leland's party what hours was due to them and is wondering why he has not been paid. "I would not be pressing on you only that I am pushed at the present time for my tax as it comes to twenty pounds a year ... at the present I have not one halfpenny to settle with the collectors."

6. Four pages quarto written on one side only with integral address panel postage stamp, from Mary Fox to George Gresson Esqr., 30 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, dated at Philipstown, December 22nd 1847. In this letter she discussed the half year rent given to her by Thomas Russell, Publican, of Philipstown and request the agents to instruct Russell regarding the balance.

7. Four pages quarto written on one side only with integral address panel wax seal and postage stamp, from Joseph Grogan to Stewart and Kincaid, dated 3rd January 1847. In this letter he discusses correspondence he received from a Mr. Reeves regarding an order for the eviction of a Mr. Maguire at Tullamore and is seeking confirmation from the agents whether he is to proceed or not.

Messrs Stewart and Kincaid were the most important land agency in Ireland in Ireland during the 1840's. The firm supervised major agricultural improvements. They also implemented programmes of assisted emigration during the great Irish famine. The letters relate mainly to the estates matters and give a picture of life in the Irish countryside during the period. They provide evidence of some humane and caring landlords, the activities of middlemen, suffering tenants and emigration in a large number of locations.


318. STOKES, Margaret. Six Months in the Apennines or a pilgrimage in search of vestiges of the Irish Saints in Italy. With numerous illustrations. London: George Bell, 1892. Quarto. pp. xiv, 313. Quarter cream cloth over grey cloth, title and device in gilt on upper cover, titled in gilt on spine. Fading to spine with some light staining. A very good copy. €135

"ONE OF OUR MORE PLEASING EXPERIMENTS"


Miller 153.

Liam Miller said of this work: "This work was planned as early as 1958 ... Typographically, it is one of our most pleasing experiments ... all being set in one size of Roman type."


In-depth study providing a detailed account of the British employment of military and paramilitary forces in Ireland as a response to the guerrilla style warfare waged against them by the I. R.A.


Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork (1566 - 1643), also known as the Great Earl of Cork, was an important figure in the continuing English colonisation of Ireland in the sixteenth century. While Raleigh had acquired his estates during the English 'plantations' following the Desmond rebellion, Boyle was an entrepreneur and an opportunist. He invested in many ventures - mining, fishing, iron smelting and linen weaving as well as studying law and pursuing his political career. He was appointed Clerk of the Council of Munster in 1600, became a privy councillor for the whole of Ireland in 1612, and, having found favour with Queen Elizabeth, was knighted and made Earl of Cork and Viscount Dungarvan in 1620. Eventually he was created Lord Treasurer of Ireland. He owned Bandon and designed and built Clonakilty, while also relieving Raleigh of all his estates, 42,000 acres, for the rather small sum of £1500. Boyle died in 1643, having been chased off his lands during the Irish Rebellion of 1641. His sons, however, recovered the family estates after the suppression of the rebellion. He is interred in a tomb he built for himself and his family in St Mary's Church, Youghal. He is said to have been the richest man in the known world at the time of his death.


Richard Townesend (1618-1692), soldier and politician was born in England. Nothing much is known about him before 1643 when he was appointed to command a company, as a Captain, in Colonel Ceely's Regiment, which had been raised to garrison Lyme Regis. After distinguishing himself in the Civil War he was promoted to Colonel commanding a regiment of 1,000 men for service in Ireland, with Robert Phayre as his Lieutenant Colonel. In June 1647 Parliament ordered that "Colonel Townesend and his regiment ... be transported to Ireland”.

He took part in Murrough O'Brien's (1st Earl of Inchiquin) victory over Taaffe at Mallow. He deserted the Parliamentary cause with Inchiquin for a brief period, but returned and engaged in plots to get hold of Youghal for Cromwell. Richard retired from service sometime before 1654 and made extensive purchases of land; in all about 8,000 acres. Following the restoration of Charles II he was pardoned and
hence escaped the forfeitures placed on many Cromwellian soldiers. He lived for a time at Kilbrittain Castle, near Courtmacsherry before finally settling at Castletown in about 1665. Castletown later came to be called Castle Townsend and from about 1870 Castletownshend.

Richard was elected MP for Baltimore in the Irish Parliament, which met at Chichester House, Dublin in 1661, High Sheriff of Cork in 1667 and Sovereign of Clonakilty in 1685. From the time that he moved to Castletownshend until his death Richard sought to consolidate his estates in West Carberry and to lead the settled life of a landowner. However, these were unsettled times, particularly after the accession of James II in 1685, and Richard was frequently engaged in various armed skirmishes with Irish rebels. In 1690, under the command of Colonel O'Driscol, the rebels unsuccessfully besieged Castletownshend but soon after it was attacked again by about 500 of them led by MacFineen O'Driscoll and Richard was forced to surrender. He was subsequently paid £40,000 in compensation for the destruction of his home.

He died in 1692 and was buried in the old churchyard at Castlehaven; his tomb lies in the chancel of the old church and is marked by a slab bearing the words 'This is the burial place of the Townesends'. It has always been the belief that Richard's first wife, Hildegardis Hyde, was a close kinswoman of Lord Clarendon; this would explain how Richard's life and lands were spared during those troubled times when many of his friends and acquaintances fared very badly.

325. [TREASURY-OFFICE] An Account, Shewing the Money given for the Service of the Year ending Lady-day 1799 has been disposed of, distinguished under the several heads. - George Shee. Dublin ? Abraham Bradley King, 1800. 580 x 476mm. Folded Broadsheet, printed on one side only. In very good condition. €225

Shee, Sir George (1754-1825), 1st baronet, East India Company official, politician, and landlord, was born in January 1754 in Castlebar, County Mayo, elder son of Anthony Shee (1701-83), merchant, of Castlebar, and his wife Margery (m.1748), daughter of Edmund Bourke of Curry, County Sligo. He had one brother and seven sisters. His uncle Martin Shee was father of Sir Martin Archer Shee, PRA. Descended from merchants, burgesses, scholars, and MPs, the Shees moved to Castlebar in the latter part of the seventeenth century, having forfeited their Kilkenny estates.

In 1791 Shee bought an 11,000-acre estate in Dunmore, County Galway. He was granted arms on 20 January 1794 and created a baronet of Ireland two days later. On 1 November 1794 he read a memoir on the construction of ships to the RIA, suggesting improvements to cargo and passenger ships, including the Dublin-Holyhead mailboat. He was admitted as the 232nd member of the Royal Irish Academy on 29 November 1794.

From 1797 to 1799 he was surveyor of the ordnance in Ireland, and from 1798 to 1800 served as MP for Knocktopher, County Kilkenny, strongly favouring the Union. He resided at this time at St Stephen's Green, Dublin. He became secretary of the treasury in Ireland in 1799. He was under-secretary at the home department 1800-03, and for war and colonies briefly in 1806. From late 1806 to 1810 he was receiver and paymaster-general of all his majesty's revenues in Ireland, based at the Custom House. In 1811 he matriculated and received an MA from Cambridge. He does not appear to have held any public office from 1810 until his death at Brighton, Sussex, on 3 February 1825. He was succeeded by his son George.

326. [TREASURY-OFFICE] Abstract of the Receipts and Issues of the Treasury, For One Year, From Lady-day 1798 to Lady-day 1799, Together with the Remains. - George Shee. Dublin ? Abraham Bradley King, 1800. 580 x 476mm. Folded Broadsheet. In very good condition. €225

327. TYNER, George. The Traveller's Guide Through Ireland; being an Accurate and Complete Companion to Captain Alexander Taylor's Map of Ireland, giving the distance by the great roads from Dublin to every town in the Kingdom, the cross-roads, and description of the gentlemen's seats near the roads. Ornamented with a map of the roads. To which are added, the roads from London to Chester, Holyhead, &c. With folding map. Dublin: Byrne, 1794. pp. [10], 99 (double column), [1]. Recent quarter calf on original marbled boards. A fine copy. Very rare. €185


329. [ULSTER ELECTION] Election Poster For the United Ulster Party. Depicted is the Scale of Justice 'in The Balance - United Ireland - United Kingdom'. With the legend 'Tip the Scales / Vote / United Ulster Unionist'. With tricolour and Union Jack depicted in the scales. Printed in red, blue and black by Puritan Printing, Belfast. 328 x 430mm. No date. €20


The author John Vinycomb (1833-1928) was head of the Art Department of Marcus Ward and Company until the break-up of the firm in 1899, where he had worked for forty-four years. He was a recognised authority on heraldry and illuminating and is best known for his work on book-plates. In this letter Vinycomb discusses with illustrations various coats of arms relating to Cork families and it also includes in the text an illustration of Robert Day's Bookplate. In this letter Vinycomb thanks Day for Caulfield's book which he sent to him in Belfast. He also discusses arms of the Bishoprics of Cork, Cloyne and Ross.


Sir Edward Walpole (1706-1784) was a British politician, and a younger son of Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Minister from 1721 to 1742. Edward first entered Parliament as Member for Lostwithiel in a by-election in 1730, following the death of Sir Edward Knatchbull earlier that month. He went on the Grand Tour in 1730-31 with his close friend Gustavus Hamilton, 2nd Viscount Boyne. Together they toured all the major cities and scoured Rome for pieces of classical sculpture, until Walpole fell ill and almost died. In 1734 he was elected MP for Great Yarmouth. He was appointed junior Secretary to the Treasury the same year. In the next general election, he succeeded his uncle Horatio Walpole as M. P. for Great Yarmouth, retaining the seat for nearly 34 years until the 1768 election.
In 1737 William Cavendish, 3rd Duke of Devonshire was named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was very closely associated with the Walpole family, and the prime minister felt it appropriate that his second son should support him as Chief Secretary. Edward spent much time entertaining, keeping a parliamentary diary, and listening to members of the Irish protestant establishment. While in Ireland, he also served as a privy councillor. After just two years in the job he resigned as chief secretary in August 1741 and returned to England, but his connection with Ireland was to continue for a number of years as a result of an intriguing homosexual blackmail conspiracy. When he first arrived in Dublin he asked Lord Boyne to find a suitable servant. Walpole had apparently found an English servant by the time Boyne had procured an Irish boy (called 'Cather'), and did not formally require his services. Nevertheless, Walpole supplied Cather 'from time to time with some money to buy him necessaries, until he could get employ[ment]' (Gent. Mag., 1751, 334). Cather then plotted with an Irish gang to extort money from Walpole by claiming that he was a homosexual. The plot backfired and the gang members received prison sentences. It is unclear why it was not until 1751, ten years after Walpole left Ireland, that the case came to the courts, and why the gang members were all tried in London. The incident provides a rare insight into an organised criminal underworld that crisscrossed the Irish sea during the mid eighteenth century.

Edward's role in shaping Irish affairs was almost negligible but his brief career at Dublin Castle casts some light on Sir Robert Walpole's use and abuse of the English and Irish patronage system and the backlash that this was to cause in later years. By the 1750s it was less easy to plant as many Englishmen into the Irish establishment. When Edward Walpole asked the Duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant in the late 1750s, to provide jobs in Ireland for his friends, Bedford replied that he was averse to the 'pernicious custom of buying and selling' (Eighteenth century Irish official papers, ii, 13).


334. [WALSH, Wendy] Wendy Walsh. A Lifetime of Painting. A memoir from notes made by Wendy Walsh and in conversation with Nick Wilkinson also a suite of forty-four botanical plates with commentary by E. Charles Nelson. With several coloured illustrations by Wendy Walsh. Dublin: Strawberry Tree, 2007. Large quarto. pp. [xii], 232. Quarter purple morocco over green cloth boards. Spine divided into six compartments by five raised bands; title and author in gilt on black morocco labels in the second and fifth. Edition strictly limited to 185 hand-bound, numbered and signed copies of which: Numbers 1-6 are reserved for the Publisher. Numbers 7-24 are reserved for Patrons. Numbers 25-75 are reserved for Subscribers. This is number 73 signed by Wendy Walsh, Nick Wilkinson, E. Charles Nelson and Tony Moreau. A fine copy in green cloth slipcase. €875


337. [WILDE, OSCAR] A Fine Photograph of Oscar Wilde, circa 1890-1894. By William and Daniel Downey at their Ebury Street, London studio. A fine portrait of the author who is seated, in formal wear, with silk tie, gloves, carnation, around the time of his play 'A Woman of No Importance' (1893), when he was about forty years old. A nice copy, the print measuring approximately 140 x 90mm laid down on stiff card, within a pale grey border, original binding material down gutter edge of card (presumably taken from Cassell's five-volume collection of the Downey studio's 'Cabinet Portrait Gallery', 1890-1894), tiny blemish to lower corner of margin just affecting the border, but not the print. €475

William and Daniel Downey had a photographic studio in 1865 in Newcastle upon Tyne. William moved to London and opened a studio in Ebury Street in 1872, very rapidly prospering, particularly after the business began to be patronised by Queen Victoria. William and Daniel Downey became one of the most prestigious photographic studios in the capital, and received the Royal Warrant in 1879. Their photographs in Cassell's Cabinet Portrait Gallery were all issued as carbon prints with superb tones, rich and vibrant. They contain no silver, and are not prone to fading.


339. [WOOLLEN DRAPERY] Great Bargains of Woollen Drapery, &c. John Lawlor, Main-Street, Clonmel "is now selling his entire Stock, consisting of the best Black, Blue, and Coloured Cloths; Refined and low-priced Cloths, all Colours … Coatings, Kerseys, and Ratteens; Cassimeres, Breeches Cords, & Fancy Waistcoating, English and Irish Cotton Cords - At And Under First Cost for ready Money; and the whole will be sold without Reserve … February 12, 1823. Single sheet printed on one side only at The Advertiser-Office. 195 x 165mm. €65


In his introduction Rev. Woulfe states: "It is now nearly twenty-five years since I began to collect Irish names in one of the large towns of Lancashire. At that time there was still, in most of the industrial districts of England, a good sprinkling of Irish speakers, exiles of the famine years half a century before. Of those I met nearly all were from the West of Ireland". The author, a native of Limerick, spent many years in England, where he began his research on Irish Names and Surnames. On returning to clerical duties in his native county he gathered as much oral and written information as was possible before publishing this authoritative work on Irish families.

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

CLONMEL INTEREST

In his introduction Rev. Woulfe states: "It is now nearly twenty-five years since I began to collect Irish names in one of the large towns of Lancashire. At that time there was still, in most of the industrial districts of England, a good sprinkling of Irish speakers, exiles of the famine years half a century before. Of those I met nearly all were from the West of Ireland". The author, a native of Limerick, spent many years in England, where he began his research on Irish Names and Surnames. On returning to clerical duties in his native county he gathered as much oral and written information as was possible before publishing this authoritative work on Irish families.

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Arthur Young toured Ireland in 1776, 1777 and 1778, observing all classes, from titled lords to casual labourers, and all areas, from the semi-industrial North to the dairy country of Wexford and Waterford. As an agriculturalist of European repute, he had no difficulty in securing introductions to the most prominent members of the Irish aristocracy and gentry, giving him a framework for his astonishingly comprehensive tour of the island.

Unlike most travellers of his time, Young's attitude was that of scientific observer rather than sentimental tourist, and his accounts of Irish life are thus more detailed and more vivid than the descriptions of his contemporaries. He was particularly interested in the conditions of the peasantry, believing with Dr. Johnson that "a decent provision for the poor is the true test of civilisation", and condemned the management of the 'lower classes', who "are much worse treated than the poor in England, are talked to in more opprobrious terms, and otherwise very much oppressed".

Young's account of urban and rural life, of farming practice, industry, and the political atmosphere of the country remains one of the chief authorities for Irish economic conditions in the late eighteenth century.

This work is a valuable examination of agricultural and social conditions in Ireland.


There are upwards of 900 biographies of distinguished Ultonians from all walks of life: Nobility & Gentry, Magistrates, Clergy, the Bench & the Bar, Legal, Medical, Scholastic, Literary & Musical, Land Agents & Auctioneers, Engineers, Architects and Accountants. With a medallion portrait of each.
De Búrca Rare Books

**PRINCIPAL SOURCES CONSULTED**

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

**BLACK**  

**BONAR LAW**  

**BRADSHAW**  

**COPAC**  
Online Public Access Catalogue.

**CRAIG**  

**CRAIG**  
Irish Bookbinding. 1954.

**CRONE**  
The Irish Book Lover. 1910 - 1952.

**DE BURCA**  

**DIX**  

**D.I.B.**  

**D.N.B.**  

**ELLMAN**  

**ELMES & HEWSON**  

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

**FEDEMAN & 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 Encyclopedia.

**McDONELL & HEALY**  
Gold Toolled 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**  

**MUNTER**  
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.

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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 pervetustis, ac Sanctis authoribus Scripta, ac studio R.P.F. Joannis Colgani, in

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
The 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
Edmund Burke Publisher

(MacCarthys) led by Conall Corc in the fifth century who set up a fortress on St. Patrick’s Rock. They ruled over the fertile plains of Munster unchallenged and their title King of Cashel remained synonymous with that of King of Munster. In law and tradition the kings of Cashel knew no superior and did not acknowledge the overlordship of Tara for five hundred years.

Fr. John Gleeson (1855-1927), historian, was born near Nenagh, County Tipperary into a wealthy farming family. Educated locally and at Maynooth. Appointed curate of Lorrha and Templederry, later parish priest of Lorrha and Knock in 1893 and Lorrha in 1908. A prolific writer and meticulous researcher, he also wrote History of the Ely O’Carroll Territory or Ancient Ormond.


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

A CLASSIC OF THE GALLOGLAS FAMILIES

B16. HAYES-McCOY, Gerard A. Scots Mercenary Forces in Ireland (1565-1603). An account of their service during that period, of the reaction of their activities on Scottish affairs, and of the effect of their presence in Ireland, together with an examination of the 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 colour 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”.

110
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 Boróimhe (d.1014); Ulick Burke, Marquis of Clanricarde (d.1657); James Butler, Duke of Ormonde (d.1688); Somhairle Buidhe (Sorley Boy) MacDonnell (d.1589); Randal MacDonnell, Marquis of Antrim (d.1683); Garrett Óg Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare (d.1536); Diarmuid Mac Murchadha (d.1171); Myler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel (d.1622); Murrough O’Brien, Baron of Inchiquin (d.1674); Feagh MacHugh O’Byrne (d.1597); Rory O’Conor (d.1198); Red Hugh O’Donnell (d.1602); Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone (d.1616); Owen Roe O’Neill (d.1649), and many, many more.
Both in terms of size and significance the Great Book of Genealogies is on a par with that other great seventeenth century compilation, the *Annals of the Four Masters*; and O’Donovan did edit a thirty-page extract from the book, making it the centrepiece of his second greatest work, *The Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach* (1844). But while quite a few other (almost invariably brief) extracts from the work have appeared in print over the past century and a half, some 90% of the *Book of Genealogies* has never hitherto been translated or published.


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 modem 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”. 116
This is the third and best edition as it contains the missing years [1334-1416] of the now lost *Annals of Lecan* from Roderic O’Flaherty’s transcript. To enhance the value of this masterpiece a colour reproduction of Baptista Boazio’s map of Ireland 1609 is included in a matching folder.

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

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

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

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


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

**€135**
DE-LUXE LIMITED EDITION


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


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

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

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


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

Frank Delaney, *The Sunday Times*.

**FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS**

**B38. McDONNELL, Joseph.** Cork Gold-Tooled Bookbindings 1700 to 1900. A Forgotten Heritage. Folio. A limited edition of 250 copies. Illustrated with colour and mono plates. Ninety six pages, quarto. There will be a printed list of, we would very much appreciate your patronage. Price approximately €150

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. 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 Lismoyne, 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.