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CATALOGUE 130
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COVER ILLUSTRATIONS:
Our magnificent cover illustrations are taken from item 300, Robert Murray's The History of the VIII King's Royal Irish Hussars 1693 - 1927.

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4. ARCHDALL, Mervyn. Monasticon Hibernicum; or An History of the Abbies, Priories, and other Religious Houses in Ireland. Interspersed with memoirs of their several founders, and benefactors, and of their Abbots and other superiors to the time of the Final Suppression ... With engravings of the several religious orders and military habits. Wanting a map illustrating the history. Dublin: Printed for Luke White, 1786. Quarto. pp. xxiii, 18 (plates), 820, 7 (index) viii, + errata. Later half green morocco over cloth boards, title and author in gilt direct in the second and fourth compartments. Spine professionally rebacked. Ex libris William O'Brien, Milltown Park Trust, with their bookplates and stamp. A very good copy. Rare. €1,250

Bradshaw 2150 Gilbert 30.
The Reverend Mervyn Archdall, (1723-1791), historian, antiquarian and genealogist was a native of Dublin. After graduating from Trinity, he took a keen interest in antiquities and literary research. Having made the acquaintance of Walter Harris, Charles Smith, and Thomas Prior he resolved on collecting material for an ecclesiastical history of Ireland. His Monasticon Hibernicum 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.
The list of subscribers includes: John Archer, Bookseller, Dublin (six copies); Valentine Browne; William Beauford; Thomas Burgh; Dominick Burke; Patrick Byrne, Bookseller; Earl of Charlemont;
Francis-Pierpoint Lord Conyngham; Austin Cooper; Denis Daly; Luke Gardiner; James Gandon; Samuel Hayes; Lord Longford; David La Touche; Edward Ledwich; Earl and Countess of Moira; Count Mac Carthy; Patrick M'Lahghlin; Sir Lucius O'Brien; Charles O'Conor of Ballinagare; Chevalier O'Gorman; Sylvester O'Halloran; Henry Pomeroy; Rev. Mathew Sleator; Charles Vallancey; Robert Watson Wade; Samuel Walker; Samuel Whyte, Principal of the English Grammar School; Baron Yelverton, etc.

5. **ARCHER, Lieutenant Joseph.** Statistical Survey of the County Dublin, with Observations on the Means of Improvement; Drawn up for the Consideration, and by order, of The Dublin Society. With folding map of the County of Dublin. Dublin: Printed by Graisberry, 1801. pp. ix, [2], 12-13, [8], 276, [7 (index)]. Modern half black morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt on spine. Top edge trimmed. From the library of A. Conroy with his neat stamp on titlepage. A very good copy. Rare. €365

The Royal Dublin Society was founded in 1731 for "improving Husbandry, Manufactures, and other useful Arts and Sciences". One of its greatest achievements was the publication of the statistical surveys for each of the counties of Ireland. The work thoroughly surveys the topography of the county, its geology, mines, quarries; its rivers, navigations, fish and fisheries; bogs and their reclamation; its agriculture ... markets, farming methods ... tenure and rents, population, towns and their developments ... use of spirits; the schools, manufacturing industry, roads and bridges, etc. See also items 132, 133, and 375.

**LIMITED EDITION OF THE EXCEEDINGLY RARE FIRST EDITION**


The Irish and the Highland Harps by R B Armstrong remains one of the essential works for the study of these instruments and has stood the test of time better than most other contemporary harp related publications.

No copy located on COPAC.

The Artane Industrial school was set up in 1871 in Artane House by the Congregation of Christian Brothers. Industrial Schools were established to take in orphaned or abandoned boys or those who were involved in petty crime, and even such a minor offence as skipping school could be enough for a boy to be sent there. It has been said that about 5% of the children in Artane, indeed in all Industrial Schools, were actually orphans. The school housed around 900 boys at any one time and they stayed there until they were 16 years of age. More than 15,000 youngsters passed through the gates of the school from 1871 to its closure in 1966. The greatest legacy of the school was The Artane Boys Band which was founded in 1872 by Brother Alphonsus Hoope. They gave their first public performance on the grounds of the school for the Prince of Wales (Edward VII) two years later. In 1886 the band accepted an invitation to play at the Whit Monday games of the fledgling Gaelic Athletic Association on June 14th at the North Circular Road grounds, and began an association which endures to the present day.

Illustrations and text within a green Celtic interlaced border with the arms of the Four Provinces at corners.


Featured the play 'You Never Can Tell' by Bernard Shaw. Adjudicated by Michael O hAodha and Hubert Wilmot.

10. [BALLYKINLAR CAMP MONEY] A circular printed card token for 1d, from Ballykinlar internment camp, printed 'Gaedhil fé Ghlas / Campa a Dó / I mBaile-Choinnéora' ('Gaels in Prison, Camp 2, Ballykinlar'). Attractively printed in colours, diameter approx 50mm. Reverse with advertisement for O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland, Printers, Dublin. No date, circa 1920. In very good condition, apparently unused. Very rare. €475
It appears that these tokens were supplied to the Volunteer administration within the camp for use by prisoners, thus by-passing whatever money system was used by the camp authorities. Colm Ó Lochlainn’s father was the ‘O’Loughlin’ in this printing firm, and it is likely that Colm (who printed other items for the Volunteers) was involved in the design and supply of these tokens. They are very rare, especially in unused condition.


The presentation inscription from Mac Liammoir was to Eithne Dolan who played the part of Christine in ‘The Blind Wolf’.

12. [BARRETT, Peter] Report of Trial of Peter Barrett for Shooting at Captain Thomas Eyre Lambert, with intent to murder him, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen’s Bench and a jury of the County of Dublin, on Thursday, the 17th, Friday, the 18th and Saturday, the 19th days of February, 1870. William Lane Joynt, Crown and Treasury Solicitor, 46 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin. Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 1870. pp. [ii], 209. Recent quarter morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt on spine. Ex. Libris Birmingham Law Society with stamps. Previous owner’s signature on titlepage. All edges marbled. A very good copy. €475

WITH IMPORTANT MARGINALIA ON THE 1798 REBELLION IN WEXFORD BY A EYE-WITNESS

Example. / These Volumes with the warmest feelings / of / Gratitude and Regard / are Presented
by / His Obliged Friend / J.S. Manby." Some foxing and mild water staining to some pages and
plates. A very good set.

This work contains important historical marginalia in both volumes being an eye witness account of the
Rebellion in Wexford in 1798, by a British Officer?, who played a role in the suppression of the Rising.
In relation to Enniscorthy he writes, in a very neat and legible hand: "Well do I remember this horrid
Butchery ... In the Town, under my immediate charge, I saw Three Persons hanged by the Mad, and I
may add Savage People without any Trial, or semblance of Trial, and merely, I believe because they
were Catholics. Their executioners Orangemen I had the happiness to save 45 others from a similar
fate." On the Sheares brothers he remarks ... "These gentlemen were brothers, I knew the Son of one of
them, I believe, Henry, he should have been spared his dreadful fate."

With regard to 'middle-men' he states: "Here has long been one of the greatest Evils attending Irish
mis-rule." In another note he asks: "Why had not Lord Castlereagh cut his throat before this sad
disgraceful period." He also comments on the Rising in Mayo and the battle at Castlebar: "Colonel
Vereker turned them - Colonel Innes beat them - while Lord Cornwallis was roaming about with his
20,000 Troops. Jocelyn was well thrashed"! ... This is almost True - we were shamefully beaten."

It is obvious from these footnotes that the Officer who wrote them was a compassionate and fair-
minded gentleman - remarking on how some of the rebels were executed on the field of battle: "I have
always called this proceeding base Murder!. A Man may be cut down or even Hanged (under particular
circumstances) on the field of Battle, but should not be executed in cold blood, without a trial. And a
vast many were so sadly deprived of life. I saw three there horribly executed."

RIVER SUCK DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION

14. BARRY, Frederick & FITZGERALD, Michael. Drainage, Navigation, and Mill-power
under the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 89- and the Acts amending the same. District of the Suck,
Counties of Galway and Roscommon. Report to the Commissioners appointed under the
provisions of the above act, on the drainage of the flooded lands and the improvement of the
navigation and mill-power in the above district, by Frederick Barry, C.E., together with a report
on the valuation of the flooded and injured land in the district, by Michael Fitzgerald, C.E. With
two folding coloured drainage plans and three folding section diagrams. Dublin: Printed by
Alexander Thom, 87, Abbey-Street, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1849. pp. 109 + maps.
Recent blue wrappers. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare.

No copy located on COPAC.
SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR


RARE ARCHITECTURAL ITEM


Not in Bradshaw. Gilbert 60. NSTC locates only 4 copies.


Goldsmiths and silversmiths were at work in Ireland nearly four thousand years ago but it was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that domestic articles were made. The Company of Goldsmiths
of Dublin was incorporated under Royal Charter in 1637. The exceptionally high standard of the craftsmen coupled with a delightful inventiveness in ornament is evident in their works, which though comparatively small, are aesthetically superb. The definitive work, profusely illustrated with all the hall-marks of the Georgian period. An indispensable volume to all collectors.


The 'Black and Tans' were sent to Ireland in March 1920 by Lloyd-George's Coalition Cabinet to "Make Ireland a Hell for Rebels to live in."

ILLUSTRATED BY J.B. YEATS


COPAC locates 7 copies only. WorldCat 3.

One of the best contemporary accounts of social life in the West of Ireland by a member of The Tribes of Galway. Henry Blake and his English wife, Martha Louise bought Renvyle House where they farmed and ran a business. This work describes in a series of forty-nine letters: Emigration to the Highlands; Report of the Slate Quarry at Letterguesh; Explanation of Con Acre; Balance of Good and Evil in National Character; Industry of the Female Peasantry; Influence of the Priests; Climate of Cunnemarra; Herring Fishery; General Opposition to the Laws; Unequal Distribution of Justice; Clanship; Modesty of the Female Peasants; Boffin; etc.

A feast of descriptive articles on social life in this most beautiful part of Ireland at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Attributed by Halkett and Laing to "Mrs. Henry Wood".

WITH MAPS BY ROBERT MORDEN

inscription on front endpaper "... Dr / Butlers Head in Red Lyon square ... ." Contemporary full calf, spine expertly rebacked preserving most of the original, title in gilt on original red morocco letterpiece, corners renewed. Small portions of right-hand margin of two maps repaired or renewed. Minor old worming to upper inner gutter. Ex libris St. Patrick's College, Thurles, with their neat stamp. A very good copy. €7,500

Wing B3215. Kress Lib : 1647. Goldsmiths'-Kress library of economic literature 2655.7. Sabin 5972. Baer 124; Beinecke 86; Church 699. ESTC R7492
Fine large folding map of Jamaica (small closed tear near the mount), folding maps of The North West Part of America; Barbados; Bermuda; Carolina; Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, New Yarsey; New England and New York, and all by Robert Morden, and a plate of sundials. Provenance: Frank T. Siebert, Library of the North American Indian and the American Frontier. First edition. With his more successful rival, John Ogilby, Blome is credited with "inaugurating a new period of activity in English cartography, if not geography" (DNB). In his Present State Blome promotes emigration to the East Coast colonies of America, providing a detailed review of the climate and economies of each colony from Newfoundland to South Carolina, the Caribbean Islands, New England and New York. Dedication signed: Richard Blome. "Licens'd, July 20, 1686. Roger l'Estrange."

Professor Thomas Patrick Bodkin (1887 -1961) Irish lawyer, art historian, art collector and curator. He was born in Dublin. He was Director of the National Gallery of Ireland from 1927 to 1935 and founding Director of the Barber Institute of Fine Arts in Birmingham from 1935 until 1952.

COPAC locates 10 copies only. WorldCat 8.
The Book of Ballymote a large vellum manuscript contains genealogical, topographical, biblical and hagiographical material. It was begun under the patronage of Tadhg MacDonagh and was written mostly at Castle of Ballymote, former seat of the MacDonagh of Corann, by several scribes. The most important of these were, Solam O'Droma, Robertus MacSithigh and Manus O'Duignan, all pupils of Donal MacAedhagain. The Ms. remained in the hands of the MacDonaghs, chiefs of Oiliill in Ardagh, until 1522, when it was sold by them for seven score milch cows to Aedh Og O'Donnell.
The book contains a number of pieces in prose and verse, the ancient Book of Invasions, the Book of Rights and it has a key to the Ogham alphabet. It also contains the genealogies of almost all the principal Irish families; several historical and romantic tales of the early Irish kings; a history of the most remarkable women of Ireland down to the English Invasion; an Irish translation of Nennius's History of the Britons, a copy of the Dinsenchus, a translation of the Argonautic Expedition and the War of Troy. This was the first Irish manuscript to be acquired by the Royal Irish Academy; presented in the year of foundation, 1785, by the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, who, it is alleged, had purchased it from a millwright's widow in Drogheda for £20.


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

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

SUPERB SET - LIMITED TO 680 COPIES


The inhabitants of the border country of England and Scotland were converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries, who taught them to read and write, what a book was, and how it might be embellished.
St. Aidan, an Irishman, was sent from Iona in 635 A.D. and founded the monastery of Lindisfarne, just off the Northumbrian coast and connected to the mainland by sands at low water. Sixty years after its founding the wonderful Gospel-book was created. The Book of Lindisfarne is a manuscript written on white calf-skin and illuminated by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne from 698 to 721 A.D. in accordance with the Celtic traditions bequeathed by the Irish founders of the community, who withdrew from Lindisfarne, after the Synod of Whitby, to Mayo of the Saxons. The codex contains the text of the four Gospels, each preceded by prefaces and a list of feasts on which a lesson from that Gospel should be read. It is in the Vulgate text, with an Old English paraphrase, written in Irish character. The book as a whole is elaborately illuminated, following the decorative formula of the Book of Durrow, but in a more developed and profuse style. Miraculously the Gospel book has come down to us. Owing to continuous Danish raids, the Lindisfarne community, tired of wandering about, decided to go to Ireland and settle there. They embarked with their precious relics at the mouth of the River Derwent, but were turned back by a great storm, in the course of which the Gospels were washed overboard. Whether by divine intervention or not they were found next day undamaged on the estuarine sands, three miles from the shore. The present facsimile contains twenty-eight plates in full colour and four hundred and ninety in monochrome.


The Book of Lismore is an Irish vellum manuscript, compiled in early 15th century. Its original name was Leabhar Mhic Cárrthaigh Riabhach (The Book of Mac Cárrthaigh Riabhach). It was commissioned by Finghin MacCarthy Reagh, 8th Prince of Carbery and his wife Lady Catherine, daughter of Thomas FitzGerald, 7th Earl of Desmond.

The manuscript was compiled from the early, and lost, Book of Monasterboice as well as other manuscripts. The Book of Lismore contains: the lives of Irish saints, notably, St Brigid, St Patrick, and St Columba; Acallam na Senórach, a most important Middle Irish narrative dating to the 12th century, a text pertaining to the Fenian Cycle; the Leabhar Ser Marco Polo, a copy of the travels of Marco Polo. It also contains the only copy of “The Siege of Knocklong” - a rare text detailing the battle between Cormac mac Airt and the King of Munster.

The manuscript was placed in the possession of Michael Cleary, one of the writers of The Annals of the Four Masters at Timoleague Abbey on June 20, 1629. Its history is then hazy, and it went missing until 1814, when it was found, with a crozier, at Lismore Castle, the Irish seat of the Duke of Devonshire,
behind a built up doorway. The lives of the saints in the Book of Lismore were translated in 1890 by the scholar Whitley Stokes.

O’Curry relates that it was "written in Gaelic of great purity and antiquity". The original manuscript is currently on loan from the Duke of Devonshire and can be viewed at UCC.

**EARL OF CLANRICADE’S COPY**

29. [BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER] The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland: Together with The Psalter, or Psalms of David. London: Published for John Reeves, Esq. one of the Patentees of the Office of King's Printer. Sold by J. Wright, Piccadilly, 1801. Contemporary full calf, covers framed by double fillets and dotted border. Flat spine with gilt tooling and title. Inscribed on front free endpaper 'Clanricade / given to him at Portumna / 1856'. Spine starting to split. All edges gilt. A good copy. €275


31. [BOULTER, Hugh D.D.] Letters Written by His Excellency Hugh Boulter, D.D. Lord Primate of All Ireland, &c. To Several Ministers of State in England and Some Others. Containing an Account of the most interesting Transactions which passed in Ireland from 1724 to 1738. Two volumes in one. Dublin: Printed for George Faulkner and James Williams, 1770. pp. (1) viii, 288, (2) [i], 198, 13 (index). Contemporary full mottled calf, title in gilt on red morocco letterpiece. Spine expertly rebacked preserving original. Some minor wear to binding, otherwise a very good copy. Very scarce. €275

ESTC T115017.

Boulter (1671-1742) Archbishop of Armagh was one of the key political figures of his day. When he was offered the Irish primacy in 1724 (which he hesitated to accept, hoping for something nearer home) he was by no means ill-informed about Irish matters. His arrival in Ireland, accompanied by the staunchly whig minor poet Ambrose Philips as secretary, coincided with growing momentum in the 'Wood's Halfpence' issue. There was strong Irish opposition (in which Jonathan Swift, dean of St Patrick's, played a leading role) to the granting to William Wood of Wolverhampton of a royal patent conveying the right to coin copper halfpence and farthings for circulation in Ireland. So convinced was the primate that the peaceful solution of the matter was crucial for Anglo-Irish relations that he used his very considerable powers of persuasion with the government to have the patent withdrawn. Boulter was also influential in compelling the administration to change course in the matter of granting toleration to dissenters, which surfaced on more than one occasion in the 1730s. He believed that the protestant interest in Ireland, not least the clergy, was not ready for such a concession, despite the king's misgivings over a situation in which many loyal protestant dissenters were aggrieved. His efforts for the conversion of Catholics did not come to much - "for instead of converting those that are adult, we are daily losing several of our meaner people, who go off to Popery ... The ignorance and obstinacy of the adult Papists is such that there is not much hope of converting them". These letters give us a good insight on Government policy and the general condition of social, economic and political affairs in Ireland at that time. These issues apart, Boulter was a strenuous advocate of government policy in Ireland as one of the three lords justices in whom the prerogatives of the lord lieutenant largely subsisted when the latter was not in residence. He was appointed a lord justice, as well as being a leading figure in the Irish house of lords, where the bishops of the Established Church of Ireland played a significant, sometimes crucial, role. Noted for his strong preference for the appointment of English-born bishops, judges, and privy councilors (he even criticised the choice of Irish-born candidates made by John Carteret, the lord lieutenant), Boulter did not always get his way, though more often than not he did. His rivalry with Archbishop King of Dublin, whom he regarded as leader of an Irish caucus,
and whom he replaced as a lord justice, was notorious, as was the antipathy that existed between the primate and the dean of St Patrick's. With King's death in 1729, Boulter's position was virtually impregnable. Boulter took a keen interest in the Irish economy, successfully championing currency reform in the face of considerable political and commercial opposition. He supported the construction of the Newry canal and he saw to it that the market house in Armagh, which he funded, contained space for a large granary – a provision based on his experience of the widespread hardship caused by a succession of harvest failures in the late 1720s, the consequences of which he famously exerted himself to alleviate. Out of his own resources from landed property, both personal and primatial (which were considerable, despite some losses when the South Sea Bubble burst), he established and endowed almshouses in Drogheda, the town in which he resided when in the diocese of Armagh. His enthusiasm for the ill-fated 'charter schools', the brainchild of Bishop Henry Maule of Cloyne, stemmed from his belief that they provided an instrument for educating the Irish poor in loyalty, husbandry, and the tenets of the established church; similar sentiments accounted for his support for the Dublin Society (founded 1731) and the linen board.

"ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SCENES
THE RICH FANCY OF NATURE EVER PRODUCED"


ESTC T168077.

Little, unfortunately, is known about Charles Topham Bowden. He resided in London and had visited many of the capitals of Europe. Bowden disembarked at Dublin, August 1790 and, travelling on horseback, completed a circuit of the whole island in two months. He was overwhelmed at the sight of Dublin Bay: "On entering the bay of Dublin, I was struck by one of the most beautiful scenes the rich fancy of nature ever produced." A keen observer, he relates with great detail his travels around the city and environs with notices of the people of all classes, places of historical interest, on its manufactures and commerce and quoting from the principal reference works on Ireland. He called to Castletown, the seat of the Right Hon. Mr. Conolly: "The virtues of Lady Louisa Conolly, have peculiarly endeared her to the surrounding inhabitants. To use the language of scripture: "She lives to human kind more than to herself."

He visited the Marquis of Downshire's estate at Blessington and Lord Charlemont's seat at Marino: "one of the most beautiful and elegant seats in the world." Returning to the city, he overtook the brave old General Massey under whom he had served in America and the West Indies before he was eighteen years of age. He then set out for the country, visiting Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny (where he dined with Mr. Cuffe), Tipperary, Cork and Kerry. Having taken the ferry at Tarbert he crossed the Shannon estuary to Kilrash. He is unusual in that he avoided the main centres of population. Travelling along the west coast of Clare he passed through Ibrickan: "Mr Vandeleur has a most delightful seat at Kilrash, where I dined in company with two very convivial gentleman, Mr Hackman and Mr Studdart. Hence I went to Innistymond by Kilmurry. The castle of Innistymond was the residence of the earls of Thomond, the last of whom was attainted, and though the immediate descendant of that nobleman possesses the property, he does not enjoy the title. The roads in this country are extremely bad, and the accommodations they afford are worse". Bowden then sets out for Galway and on to Roscommone, where the celebrated Charles O'Connor resided, he recorded: "To this old gentleman I immediately introduced myself, and was very kindly received … he is one of the most learned men his country ever produced". He next set out for Sligo, to Donegal, through to Derry and the North of Ireland.

Bowden was a well informed observer, and being aware of Ireland's historical experience, he was sympathetic towards the people and praised their civility and resilience.


A study of Protestant/Catholic relations between the Act of Union and Disestablishment. It traces the growth of the Evangelical spirit among Irish Protestant Bishops and the religious controversy that followed.
34. **BOYLAN, Rev. C.H.** The Ecclesiastical Conferences, the Synodal Discourses and Episcopal Mandates of Masmillon Bishop of Clermont on the Principal Duties of the Clergy. In two volumes. Dublin: R. Milliken and R. Coyne, Dublin, 1825. pp. (1) xxxi, 560, (2) viii, 560. Contemporary full tree calf. Covers framed by a gilt floral roll, enclosing in the centre the badge of Maynooth College, depicting St. Patrick holding his Staff. Smooth spine divided into five compartments by a gilt Greek key roll, title and volume number in gilt on green morocco label in the second and fourth, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design. Splash marbled endpapers. Signature of Anthony J. Kelly, dated 1841, on titlepage. Minor wear to extremities. A very good set. €275

35. **BREEN, Dan.** Typed Letter Signed by Dan Breen from the Royal Hotel, Tipperary, 11th day of June, 1943 to The Chairman and Honorary Members of the Committee and Members of the Old I.R.A. Club, Tipperary. One page quarto. Bottom left hand corner missing, with partial loss of text. In this letter he discusses his political opponents and his candidature at the coming Elections "don't, for a moment, question your rights - but your action compels me to resign. I will, therefore, with regret ask you to accept my resignation ... I have loyalties to -- I shall always have ... I look on this as a personal insult to me, and ... shall never forget. Fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice - shame on me." €225

**1798 ANTI-UNION BROADSIDE**


ESTC T206089 with 3 locations only. WorldCat 1.

See items 36 & 39.

ESTC T121460 locates 3 copies in the U.K. and Ireland, and 5 in North America.

Georges Louis Leclerc, Count of Buffon (1707-1788) French naturalist, mathematician, cosmologist, and encyclopaedic author was born at Montbard, in the Province of Burgundy to Benjamin Leclerc, a minor local official in charge of the salt tax and Anne-Christine Marlin also from a family of civil servants. Georges was named after his mother's uncle (his godfather) Georges Blaisot, the tax-farmer of the Duke of Savoy for all of Sicily. In 1714 Blaisot died childless, leaving a considerable fortune to his seven-year-old godson. Benjamin Leclerc then purchased an estate containing the nearby village of Buffon and moved the family to Dijon acquiring various offices there as well as a seat in the Dijon Parliament. Georges attended the Jesuit College of Godrans in Dijon from the age of ten onwards. From 1723–1726 he then studied law in Dijon, the prerequisite for continuing the family tradition in civil service.

His works influenced generations of naturalists, including Jean-Baptiste Lamarck and Georges Cuvier. Buffon published thirty-six quarto volumes of his *Histoire Naturelle* during his lifetime; with additional volumes based on his notes and further research being published in the two decades following his death.

It has been said that "Truly, Buffon was the father of all thought in natural history in the second half of the 18th century". Buffon held the position of director at the Jardin du Roi, now called the Jardin des Plantes; it is the French equivalent of Kew Gardens.

38. **[BURKE, Edmund]** Framed display. A coloured Portrait of Edmund Burke, with original signature of Edmund Burke in panel below. In green mount with gold border. 290 x 340mm. In fine condition. €450

Edmund Burke (1729-1797), statesman, political essayist and orator was born in Dublin, the son of a Protestant father, and Catholic mother, Mary Nagle, direct descendant of Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney General for Ireland, tempore James II. Edmund's paternal ancestors originated in County Galway, thence to Limerick, where being dispossessed after the Rebellion of 1641, they eventually settled near Castletownroche, County Cork.

He was educated at Abraham Shackleton's Quaker School at Ballitore in County Kildare where said of Burke: "Edmund was a lad of the most promising genius, of an inquisitive and speculative turn of mind, who read much. His memory was extensive, his judgement early ripe. He was affable, free and accumulative, as ready to teach as to learn" (a true De Búrca!).

This work contains: Observations on a late State of the Nation; Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents; Speech on American Taxation; Speech at his arrival at Bristol and at the Conclusion of the Poll; Speech to the Electors of Bristol, and Speech on moving his Resolutions for a Conciliation with the Colonies.


Alban Butler (1710-1773) English Roman Catholic priest and hagiographer was born at Appletree, Northamptonshire, England. He shares with the venerable Bishop Challoner the reputation of being one of the two most prominent Catholic students during the first half of the dreary eighteenth century, when the prospects of English Catholics were at their lowest. Butler's great work, *The Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs and Other Principal Saints* ("Butler's Lives"), the result of thirty years study, was first
published in four volumes in London, 1756-1759. It is a popular and compendious reproduction of the *Acta Sanctorum*, exhibiting great industry and research, and is in all respects the best compendium of 'Acta' in English. Butler's magnum opus has passed many editions and translations. This edition is undated was published in the mid-nineteenth century. It is an exquisite set with richly detailed illuminated illustrations of the saints. This work details the lives of each of the principal saints, ordered chronologically by the date of their feast day (January-December). According to Veritas Publications: "there is no greater authority on the saints than Alban Butler, and his enormous research has been the standard reference on the subject for the last two and a half centuries." Butler's distinctive contribution to stories about saints was to turn attention away from the superhuman, miraculous themes that are prevalent in earlier works. He gives us saints who are examples of Christian living, who provide inspiration for the living of our own lives, in every time and circumstance. He died at St-Omer, France, 15 May, 1773.

**GRACE'S ANNALS OF IRELAND**


The original manuscript belonged to Archbishop James Ussher and is now in Trinity College, Dublin. These annals cover the period 1162-1370, and were compiled between the years 1537-1539 by James Grace, a Kilkenny man, Prior of St. John, in Kilkenny, and a member of the noted family of Grace of Gracefield.


In this work the author describes from original contemporary sources the leading features of the organisation of the Gaelic portions of Ireland at the time when the old Gaelic order was passing away, and was being replaced by English institutions.

The chapters include: The Lordship of MacCarthy Mór; The Lordship of MacCarthy Reagh; The Policy of Surrender and Regrant; The Cromwellian Confiscation in Muskerry, etc.

**LIMITED EDITION**


**FOUR WORKS IN ONE VOLUME SIGNED BY THE 'FATHER OF HOME RULE' & WITH ALS**

Isaac Butt, (1813-1879) professor, lawyer and Irish nationalist leader who, if not the originator of the term Home Rule, was the first to make it an effective political slogan. He was born near Stranolar, Glenfin, County Donegal. Butt received his secondary school education at The Royal School in Raphoe, County Donegal, and at Midleton College, County Cork, before going to Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of fifteen. Whilst there he co-founded the Dublin University Magazine and edited it for four years. He was the founder (1870) and first chief of the Home Government Association and president (1873-77) of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, but he was superseded in 1878 as head of the Home Rule movement by the younger and more forceful Charles Stewart Parnell. Butt served as professor of political economy at Trinity College Dublin (1836-41) and was called to the Irish bar in 1838 and the English bar in 1859. Intermittently from 1852 he represented, successively, one English and two Irish constituencies in the House of Commons. In 1848 he undertook the defense of the Young Ireland leaders, who were charged with high treason for their abortive insurrection that year. From 1865 to 1869 he was the principal defense counsel for the imprisoned leaders of the Fenians (Irish Republican, or Revolutionary, Brotherhood). Despite his legal work for the Fenians, Butt, who was basically a conservative, feared the consequences of a successful Fenian revolt. Disillusioned, however, by the British government's failure to relieve the Great Irish Famine of the late 1840s, led him to move from being an Irish unionist and an Orangeman to supporting a federal political system for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland that would give Ireland a greater degree of self-rule. This led to his involvement in Irish nationalist politics; he became convinced that a native parliament was required for Irish land reform. In May 1870 he called for an Irish Parliament subordinate to the imperial Parliament at Westminster, and later that year he formed the Home Government Association. From 1871 he quickened the Irish nationalist agitation in the House of Commons but gradually lost his leadership, partly because he disapproved of Parnell's tactics of obstructing routine parliamentary business. He died on 5 May 1879 in Clonskeagh in Dublin. His remains were brought by train to Stranorlar, County Donegal, where he is buried in a corner of the Church of Ireland cemetery beneath a tree by which he used to sit and dream as a boy.

With an important letter to Sir Michael Hicks Beach in which the author gifts these four tracts and discusses the contents of each. He states that at the time when the Plea for the Celtic Race was published it was deemed revolutionary and that they may have been instrumental in the passing of Mr. Gladstone's bill. He mentions "The Last and Longest Tract in the volume" which was his attempt at replying to the criticisms of Lord Rosse, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lifford. He concludes by adding that if Sir Michael Hicks Beach ever gets "a glance over these tracts they may find perhaps ... that I am Not a revolutionist on the subject of Irish land ... ."
Church, Oxford, where he graduated with a first class degree in the School of Law and Modern History in 1858. In 1864 he was returned to Parliament as a Conservative for East Gloucestershire. During 1868 he acted both as Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board and as Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs. In 1874 he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was included in the Cabinet in 1877. After Gladstone’s brief Home Rule Ministry in 1886 Hicks Beach entered Lord Salisbury’s next Cabinet again as Irish Secretary, making way for Lord Randolph Churchill as Leader of the House. He notably served as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1885 to 1886 and again from 1895 to 1902 and also led the Conservative Party in the House of Commons from 1885 to 1886. Due to the length of his service, he was Father of the House from 1901 to 1906, when he took his peerage.


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.


€15

THE RARE FIRST THREE ISSUES


"AN ESTIMABLE MASS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVIDENCE"


The Carew Papers preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth Palace contain the most important materials for the history of Ireland, and extend from the reign of Henry the Second to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the First. They were collected by Sir George Carew, President of Munster and Earl of Totnes, apparently for the purpose of writing a history of Ireland, and especially the wars in Munster including the Desmond Rebellion.

Sir George Carew, Baron Carew of Clopton and Earl of Totnes (1555-1629), soldier and statesman, was one of the great Elizabethan military leaders in Ireland at the close of the sixteenth century. A man of great courage and ability, but avaricious, crafty and unscrupulous, he delighted, as he recalled himself, to accomplish his ends by "wit and cunning". He arrived in Ireland in 1574, and saw active service in Leinster and Munster, took charge of Leighlin Castle in 1576 and repulsed Rory O’Moore. Carew was Commander of the troops in Ireland 1579-80. His brother Peter fell by his side in an ambush at Glenmalure in 1580 and this was the source of his abhorrent hatred of the Irish. He boasted in a letter to Walsingham of his sweet revenge having killed, with his own hands, his brother’s murderer. Knighted in 1586, and in the same year he reported to Queen Elizabeth on Irish affairs.

In 1599 he was appointed Treasurer for War in Ireland and also created President of Munster, where he acquired vast estates. Carew ruthlessly pursued a scorched earth policy, suppressed the Desmond Rebellion, culminating in the defeat of the Irish under the command of Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone, at the Battle of Kinsale, and later at the Siege of Dunboy Castle, whose garrison he put to the sword. He was a keen antiquary, particularly interested in the history of Ireland and was thanked by Camden for his contributions in Britannia. On his death his books and papers were left to his natural son, Sir Thomas Stafford, who used them for his Pacata Hibernia.

James Henthorn Todd described this unique collection: "as an inestimable mass of the most important evidence". The collection consists of ancient chronicles and histories of Ireland, Journals of the
Proceedings of the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, their instructions, copies of Proclamations, Acts of Parliament, orders of council, ordinances, commissions, memorials, decrees, certificates, estimates, indentures, royal charters, plans of castles and fortifications, letters patent, maps and surveys, etc. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the direction of the Master of the Rolls."

Includes indexes


The Irish Texts Society was founded in 1899 by Eleanor Hull, Douglas Hyde, P.W. Joyce, David Comyn and others to publish texts in the Irish language.

RARE SECOND EDITION


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


ONE OF THE GREATEST CLASSIC RARITIES OF IRISH HISTORY


Sweeney 850. Walsh 91, 93.

Thomas Carve [Carew] (c.1590-1664), was born at Mobarnan, Fethard, Co. Tipperary. He was proud to claim lineage with his famous Anglo-Norman namesake who in the fifteenth century held high office in Munster. His sympathies were in many respects anti-Irish, and, though skilled in his native tongue, professed his preference for English. His early youth was spent among the Butlers, to whom, he says, he owed everything. Following his ordination for the diocese of Leighlin, he left Ireland around 1624 and served for four years as chaplain to Walter Butler, Colonel of the Irish and Scots regiment in the service of the Emperor Ferdinand II in the Thirty Years War. He returned to Ireland to visit his friends. In 1630 he rejoined Butler this time for two years, leaving around the time of the death of Gustavus Adolphus at the Battle of Lützen. On Butler's death in the autumn of 1634 he became chaplain to his successor Col. Walter Devereux who was the honoured murderer of Wallenstein. Carew accompanied Devereux and his regiment throughout Germany and following Devereux's death in 1640, he was appointed Chaplain General of all the English, Scots and Irish forces.

The first part, printed at Mainz in 1639, begins with his return from Ireland via London to Germany in
1630, includes his account of the assassination of Count Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland at the hands of Col. Devereux on 25 Feb, 1634. It continues with accounts of his travels with the army from the siege and capture of Augsburg, through Lorraine, Hesse, Saxony, Pomerania and Westphalia and concludes with an account of a visit with Devereux to a synagogue in Friedberg; the Itinerary gives a curious description of the visit, and the insolent ejectment of Carew. In his dedication to the Earl of Ormonde, he states: "Not in the quiet chamber of study has it been composed, but beneath the tents of war, where my busy pen found no peace from the ominous clangour of the hoarse trumpet, and the loud roll of the battle-drum; where my ear was stunned by the dreadful thunder of the cannon, and the fatal leaden hail hissed round the paper on which I was writing". Its publication caused a storm among the Irish in Germany who did not wish that Carew, on the strength of a single allusion in St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, should calumniate his country. There were letters, therefore, written to and of him (many of which he reprints), in which he was admonished to recant what he had said of Ireland; he had described the inhabitants of Connaught and Ulster as "barbarous and unmannerly dogs". Lampoons against him were privately distributed amongst the Irish soldiery.

The second part, printed at Mainz in 1641 and dedicated to the Countess of Ormonde, continues with events in Europe in 1639-40 to the death of Devereux and includes a vindication of his own claims about the Irish ("a most truculent and ribald composition, only surpassed for coarseness of abuse by the 'responsio', which he brought out more than thirty years later" - Kerney) and concludes with an account of the Butler family. It was printed 'Sumpthibus auctoris' (at the author's expense) and without licence.

Due to its historic rarity Michael Kerney, the brilliant young Irish scholar and assistant to Bernard Quaritch, the antiquarian bookseller, in 1859 edited a reprint of all three parts in an edition of 100 copies, plus 2 on vellum. As Kerney remarks: "Its scarcity is not the only value of Carew's 'Itinerary'; it contains important details regarding Wallenstein, the Civil War in England, and the general history of Christendom at the period; and all writers upon the Thirty Years' War, who could produce a sight of it, have used it, though seldom with acknowledgement. It is styled a 'curious and valuable work' by Coxe in his House of Austria, and Harte's Life of Gustavus Adolphus; indeed, the former says that everything in Harte's work, as regards Wallenstein, is based almost exclusively on Carew. It contains a description of Ireland, and an account of London and its buildings, which are curious and interesting; and here and there is garnished with marvellous narratives, which are the more amusing that they are told in a spirit of entire belief."

Provenance: Early inscription in Latin on titlepage. From the library of 'Franciscan library of Dingolfing', a town in Bavaria about 100 km north of Munich - (the Franciscan house there, which still exists, was founded in 1642.)


The contents includes: Cupla Focal. By Gearóid Ó Cuinneagáin; Casement's Capture and its Aftermath. By Séamus Ó Cléirigh; Relevant Quotations. By Eoin Ó Máille.

Board edges and turn-ins gilt; splash marbled endpapers; red and gold endbands; brown silk marker. From the library of Christie of Cowden and Glenfarg with their armorial bookplate on front pastedown. All edges gilt. A fine copy. €245


No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat. NLI 1 copy only.

According to the NLI Catalogue, this publication was a supplement to "Wexford Independent," Nov. 18-Dec. 9, 1905.

SIR BERNARD BURKE'S COPY

57. CAULFIELD, Richard L.L.D. The Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal, from 1610 to 1659, from 1666 to 1687, and from 1690 to 1800. Illustrated with a map of Youghal, temp. Eliz., the Insignia of the Corporation, etc. Edited from the original, with Annals and Appendices compiled from public and private records. Guilford: Billing, 1878. Sm. quarto. pp. lxiv, 637. Original brown cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and on spine. Spine neatly rebacked. From the library of Sir Bernard Burke with his label on front pastedown. A very good copy. Rare. €575

58. CHALLONER, The Rt. Rev. Dr. Think Well On't; or, Reflections on the Great Truths of the Christian Religion for Every Day of the Month. Derby: Thomas Richardson and Son, for the Catholic Book Society, 1843. 16mo. pp. 128. Original mauve pebbled cloth, title in gilt on upper cover. Presentation inscription to G. Foley on front free endpaper. A very good copy. €150


Carty 1058.

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


Wallace George Clare (1895-1963), priest and genealogist, was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, the only son of Frederick Clare, wine buyer, and Agnes Clare (née Keegan). His father died when Wallace was two years old, and his mother brought him and his sister up in Lowestoft, where he attended Lowestoft College. He spent a year in St. Wilfred's College and some time in Paris, and was ordained (1918) as a Roman Catholic priest; his conversion from Anglicanism had taken place in 1908 while he was still at school.

From 1940 to 1963 he was chaplain to St Joseph's College, Ipswich and it was from his rooms there that Clare ran the Irish Genealogical Society almost single-handedly for twenty-seven years. He first suggested founding the society in 1936, was its secretary and archivist till his death, and was its first fellow (elected 15 March 1937). Clare worked on theology, ecclesiastical history, and educational history, but devoted most of his energy to Irish genealogy. He was one of the first scholars who sought to foster a wider interest in this subject: he published *A Young Irishman's Diary* (1928), the diary of his grandfather, John Keegan of Moate, County Westmeath; several genealogical guides; and *A Simple Guide to Irish Genealogy* (1937), a pioneering handbook that was widely used.


Contributors include: Thomas Kinsella; John Montague; Hugh Mac Diarmuid; Serge Fauchereau; Padraic Colum; Ted Hughes; Richard Weber; Christopher Ricks; Anthony Kerrigan; Denis Donoghue; Charles Tomlinson, and Liam Miller.


**SIGNATORY OF 1916 PROCLAMATION**

**63. [CLARKE, Tom] A paid cheque drawn on Northern Banking Co., Dublin, dated Oct. 6 1913, for £29-0-6d payable to C.G. Henry, signed Thos. J. Clarke. With bank stamps, small triangular portion neatly cut from r.h.s (perhaps where stabbed), mounted and framed. 295 x 180mm (including frame). In very good condition.

Tom Clarke's signature is the rarest of all the 1916 leaders, partly because he was not a literary man, but also because he spent much of his adult life in jail. After going to America as a young man, he was sent to Britain on an ill-fated Fenian mission, and served 15 years in solitary confinement under ferocious conditions. Afterwards he returned to America, and it was only in 1907 that he came to Dublin. He opened a newsagent's shop, which quickly became a centre of IRB activity. The other 1916 leaders insisted that his should be the first name signed to the Proclamation, in tribute to his personal history and as a mark of continuity with the Fenian tradition.
"SALUS POPULI, LEX SUPREMA"


COPAC locates 6 copies only.
The chapters include: Preliminary Principles; Early Light; Governmental Growths; Common Land; Feudalism; Capitalistic Landholders; Tithe and Tenant; Eviction and Error; Irish Parliaments from 1170 to 1493; The 'Defender of the Faith' with many Wives, and the Virgin Queen Period; James I; Charles I and Wentworth Strafford - from 1626 to 1642; The General Assembly - 1642; Cromwell, alias, "To Hell or Connaught" - from 1650 to 1689; James II and William III; Reign of the Volunteers - 1780 to 1783; How the Irish Parliament was Destroyed; How the Union was Carried - Constitutional Remedies to Manufacture Rebellion and Legal Poison to Corrupt Parliament - 1797; United Irishmen; The Crime of the Union, etc.

65. [COAT OF ARMS] Original Grant of Coat-of-Arms to Thomas Roderick O'Connor of Rathnew and Clunygrassin the County of Roscommon and of Dalton in the County of Northumberland, grant of arms by Capt. Nevile Rodwell Wilkinson, Ulster King of Arms. Document on vellum, c 250 x 470mm. With two seals in tin. Housed in a custom-made maroon morocco box with Royal coat-of-arms. In very good condition. €1,250

Arms: Argent an oak tree eradicated proper supported by two lions rampant combatant Sable in chief an ancient Irish crown Or and base three lizards passant to the sinister bar wise Vert.
Crest: Out of an Irish crown as in the Arms an arm embowed in armour the hand grasping a sword all proper mantled Gules doubled Argent.

AN HISTORIC RARITY

ACTA SANCTORVM
VETERIS ET MAIORIS
SCOTIAE, SEV.
HIBERNIAE
SANCTORVM INSULAE,
Partim ex variis per Europam MS. Codd. exscripta,
partim ex antiquis monumentis & probatis Authoribus eruta & congressa; omnia Notis
& Appendicibus illustrata,
PER
R. P. F. IOANNEM COLGANVM
In Conuentu FR. Minor. Hibern. strictior. observer. Louanij
S. THEOLOGIÆ LECTOREM IVBILATVM.
Nunc primùm de eisdem Actis iuxta ordinem mensuum & diem prætie
TOMVS PRIMVS,
Qui de sacris Hiberniae Antiquitatis est
TERTIVS
Lanuarium, Februarium, & Martium complectens.

LOVANII,
Apud EVERARDVM DE WITTE, M. DC. XLV.
Cum Privilegio.

COPAC locates 7 copies only.

John Colgan was born at Donoghmore, a parish of Inishowen, County Donegal, in 1592. In a statement made about the year 1643, he says that he had been an exile from Ireland for thirty two years, this would imply that he had left his native land about the year 1611, when he would have been nineteen years old. In 1620 he was received into the Franciscan Order at the Irish college of St. Anthony, Louvain, during the guardianship of Father Hugh McCaughwell, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh. The *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae* or Lives of the Irish Saints was commenced at Louvain by Father Hugh Ward and Father Patrick Fleming.

Father Hugh Ward had planned a complete history of the Irish saints, and for this purpose had sent some of his brethren, notably Micheál Ó Cléirigh, to Ireland to collect materials. Ward died before he could make any progress in his work, but the materials that had been gathered remained. Colgan, being a competent master of the Irish language, had thus ready at hand an excellent collection of manuscripts of Irish hagiology.

He undertook a great work, to be published in six volumes, dealing with the whole range of Irish ecclesiastical history and antiquities. In 1645 he published at Louvain the third volume of this series *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae*, containing the lives of two hundred and seventy Irish saints gathered from every available source whether in manuscript or printed form, whose feasts occur in the calendar for the months of January, February, and March. The lives of the saints whose feasts occur in the succeeding months were to have been published in the last three volumes of the series. Colgan generously assigns most of the credit for the volume to Fr. Hugh Ward, under whose name he had wished to publish it, claiming for himself but a very minor part - the various annotations, the appendices, and the addition of some of the shorter lives which also, he states, Ward had collected.

In 1655 he managed to publish a small work on Duns Scotus, and he is said to have finished three more volumes of lives of the saints before his death in 1658. Luke Wadding, in his *Annales Minorum*, informs us that the volume dealing with the saints for April, May, and June was in the press at Colgan's death; this seems incorrect, since, if the work had been so far advanced, it would have been published by some colleague. The remaining volumes in manuscript were said to be still in existence in the middle of the eighteenth century, all trace of them has since been lost, and it can only be surmised that they disappeared at the time of the suppression of St. Anthony's College during the French Revolution.

Canon John O'Hanlon adds that "Colgan was well versed in the language and literature of his native country, profoundly read in the civil and ecclesiastical annals of Ireland; while his competency for writing and annotating the acts of our Irish saints - his learning, candour, wonderful industry, and research - are fully manifested in the two magnificent folio volumes which he published, and which must remain as the imperishable monuments of his zeal, piety, and patriotism. He candidly declares that a great portion of his labours had been forwarded by Father Hugh Ward, before the death of this latter eminent man."

To compensate for the missing leaf of preface, we are including the second edition published in Dublin in 1948.

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67. COLLINS, Michael. A single sheet memorial card, 55 x 100mm, with black border. With the legend "I nDíl-Chuímhne ar Mhícheál Ó Coileáin a fuair bás i nBéal na Blátha, an 22adh láde mhí na Lughnasa, Go dtugadh Dia an Bheatha shiorraidhe dá anam". With verse and prayer in Irish. Original monochrome photograph of Michael Collins laid down on card. In fine condition. A scarce and sought-after item. 

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No copy located on COPAC. This edition not in NLI.

Mother Mary Teresa Comerford (1821-1881) was born at Coolgrany, County Kilkenny. Educated at Mrs. Doyle's Academy in Kilkenny, she became a Presentation Nun in 1842. After spending twelve years in the Convent she along with four other Nuns were chosen to open a branch of the Order in California and was the driving force behind the Presentation Sisters' initial establishment and growth in San Francisco and Berkeley. Described as "a lady of captivating personality, refined and highly educated, [with] an exceptional gift for making friends, and so of gaining the patronage of the cultured elite," she was also known for her "legislative ability, her personal attractions and pleasing manners, [which] with great zeal and charity, drew a host of friends and benefactors through whose patronage and benefactions, difficulties were cleared away." She established five convents - two in San Francisco, one in Sonoma, one in Kilcock, Ireland, and St. Joseph's in Berkeley, where she sought a climate warmer than San Francisco for Sisters suffering from tuberculosis as well as an opportunity to teach the Catholic children of Berkeley.

When she died prematurely in 1881, her funeral procession to the ferry taking her from San Francisco to Berkeley filled Market Street from Sixth Street to the Ferry Terminal with friends, current students, parents, and alumni walking four abreast followed by 60 carriages. Donohoe's Magazine, a publication for and about Irish-Americans, eulogized her, "It is with deepest feelings of sorrow that we announce the death of Rev. Mother Mary Teresa Comerford ... the beloved member of an ancient and highly respectable Irish family ... In 1869 Mother Comerford founded the magnificent convent on Taylor Street, [San Francisco,] which was erected under her direction and through her tireless exertion. Here she continued her labours for both parents and pupils until 1878, when she went to Berkeley to found the convent that still flourishes in that suburban retreat." She is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in Oakland.

**EXCEEDINGLY RARE LIMERICK PRINTING**


**SIGNED LIMITED EDITION**


COPAC locates the NLW copy only.

Daniel Crilly was M.P. for North Mayo from 1885 to 1900. He was a native of Rostrevor, County Down. He was also a poet of some renown.

**HAND-COLOURED BY ELIZABETH CORBET YEATS**


Miller p. 122.

Saint Patrick’s Breastplate is a Christian hymn whose original Old Irish lyrics were traditionally attributed to Saint Patrick during his Irish ministry in the fifth century; it was probably actually written later, in the 8th century. It is written in the style of a druidic incantation for protection on a journey. It is part of the *Liber Hymnorum*, a collection of hymns found in two manuscripts kept in Dublin. The language of the poem, Dr. Hyde says, is very old; it is known to have been current in the seventh century and it was then ascribed to Saint Patrick. It is called the “Lorica” and also “The Deer's Cry.” According to tradition, St. Patrick uttered it while on his way to Tara, where he was for the first time to confront the power of Laoghaire, Pagan High-King of Ireland. Assassins were in wait for him and his companions, but as he chanted the hymn it seemed to the hidden band that a herd of deer went by.


IN FINE RED MOROCCO BINDING

82. DALRYMPLE, John. Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland. From the Dissolution of the last Parliament of Charles II. until the Sea-battle off La Hogue ... till the Capture of the French and Spanish Fleets at Vigo. Second edition. Three volumes in two. London: Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, in the Strand: and A. Kincaid and J. Bell, and J. Balfour, and William Creech, Edinburgh, 1771/1773/1788. Quarto. pp. (1) viii, [vi], 509, xiii, [i], 205, [1], 84 (2) xvi, 325, [1], 342, [2], 246, + erratum. Contemporary full red morocco, covers framed by triple gilt fillets and a dog-tooth roll. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title, author and volume number in gilt on olive green morocco labels in the second and third, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design with a double Greek-key roll at heel; board edges ruled in gilt; gilt doublures; comb-marbled endpapers; red, blue and gold double endbands. Ex libris William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates. Previous owner's armorial bookplate on front pastedown. All edges gilt. Some very light foxing to endpapers. A fine set in a most desirable fine binding. €1,250

ESTC T145647, T145646 and T145648.
The second volume, which is bound in volume one, has a 1788 Edinburgh imprint, with additional engraved titlepage. It consists of 205 pages of text and an 84 page Appendix. The 'second volume' of the 1788 Edinburgh edition was in fact intended to form a third volume, hence its inclusion here.

Provenance: Leonard Lawrie Hartley (1816-1883), Middleton Tyas, North Yorkshire, bookplate in volume one; sale, Puttick and Simpson, 7 May 1886, lot 1090, for £2 1s.


The work caused a mild sensation when it was published because of Dalrymple's unvarnished use of letters from the French ambassadors in England to their courts, as well as the correspondence of Charles II, James II, William, and Mary.

Sir John Dalrymple (1726-1810), fourth baronet of Cranstoun was educated at the university of Edinburgh and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1748 he was admitted to the Scottish bar, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1771 on the death of his father Sir William Dalrymple. A reasonably prolific essayist, the Memoirs was his most significant work; illustrated by access to state papers in France and England, the work caused a stir, particularly because of its revelations regarding the personal motives behind the actions of many eminent statesmen. David Hume was not confident about the work's value as political history, but could not resist its insights into 'the biographical and anecdotal history of the times' (quoted in DNB).


Francis Davis (1810-1885) was born in Ballincollig, County Cork. Known as "The Belfast Man," under which signature he wrote a great amount of poetry in the Nation and other papers. He was a muslin weaver and later an assistant librarian at Queen's College, Belfast. In 1850 he edited a small magazine in Belfast, entitled the Belfast Man's Journal, which was not very long lived. He obtained a small pension from the Civil List. He died in Belfast, and was buried in Milltown Catholic Cemetery, where his monument was erected by Young Ireland Association.


The Patriot Parliament of 1689 has been seriously maligned by Macaulay, Froude, Ingram and others. This, the work of a Protestant is a vindication. The introduction by Charles Gavan Duffy extends to
almost one hundred pages, and traces the history of Ireland under the Stuarts.

William Lecky once described Davis's work as "by far the best and fullest account" of that great assembly.


The Conscription Crisis of 1918 stemmed from a move by the Government of the United Kingdom to impose conscription in Ireland, and contributed to pivotal events in early 20th century politics in Ireland, galvanising popular support for parties favouring separation from the United Kingdom. From early 1918, the British Army were dangerously short of troops for the Western Front. In the German Spring Offensive of 1918, German troops broke through the Allied lines in several sectors of the front in France, with a local advantage in numbers of four to one, putting severe strain on the Allied armies.

The British Army, in one day, suffered a stunning setback, with the enemy overrunning ninety-eight square miles of territory, and penetrating, at the furthest point, to a depth of four and a half miles.

In addressing this grave military situation, the British Government decided to extend conscription to Ireland, (conscription in Britain started in January 1916), as an untapped reservoir of manpower for the front through a new Military Service Bill, as well as proposing a new Home Rule Bill. This had the effect of alienating both nationalists and unionists in Ireland. Despite opposition from the entire Irish Parliamentary Party, conscription for Ireland was voted through at Westminster.

The nine Anti-Conscription Committee members Griffith, de Valera, Dillon, Devlin, O'Brien, Johnson, Egan, Healy, O'Brien on 18 April 1918, acting on a resolution of Dublin Corporation, the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Lawrence O'Neill) held a conference at the Mansion House, Dublin. The Irish Anti-Conscription Committee was convened to devise plans to resist conscription, and represented different sections of nationalist opinion: John Dillon and Joseph Devlin for the Irish Parliamentary Party, Eamon de Valera and Arthur Griffith for Sinn Féin, William O'Brien and Timothy Michael Healy for the All-Ireland Party and Michael Egan, Thomas Johnson and W X O'Brien representing Labour and the Trade Unions.

From both assemblies came an anti-conscription pledge to be taken at the church door of every parish the next Sunday, 21 April, which read:
"Denying the right of the British government to enforce compulsory service in this country, we pledge ourselves solemnly to one another to resist conscription by the most effective means at our disposal".


This catalogue featured Nicola Gordon Bowe's 'Harry Clarke: His Graphic Art' with an appendix on the artists work in America by H. Keith Burns.


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR TO SEAMUS McCALL


John Lyle Donaghy (1902-1949) poet, was born in Larne, the eldest son of a Presbyterian minister. He was educated at Larne Grammar School and Trinity College, Dublin, after which he became a teacher, in London in 1930, living there with his wife Lilian. Afterwards they moved to Dublin where they lived in a cottage owned by Joseph Campbell. Donaghy was active in theatrical activities, and founded the Phoenix Theatre in Dún Laoghaire in 1932. He published five collections of poetry, all privately printed in small editions. His work was praised in Samuel Beckett's 1934 essay 'Recent Irish Poetry'.


COPAC locates the NLS copy only. WorldCat 1.
A collected edition of the author's three works. Recollections of the Eventful Life of a Soldier; The War in the Peninsular; and Scenes and Sketches in Ireland. "Published at a price which brings the work within the reach of all classes of people."
Donaldson "was born in Glasgow, where his father was employed by a mercantile house. With some school companions he ran away to sea and made a voyage to the West Indies, which disenchantled him of a sea life, and he returned home and was sent back to school by his father. Early in 1809 he again ran away, and without communicating with his friends enlisted in the old 94th (Scotch, or Scots Brigade). He accompanied the regiment to Jersey, then to Spain, where it took part in the desperate
defence of Fort Matagorda during the siege of Cadiz, and afterwards was with Picton's division in the principal battles and sieges in the Peninsula from 1811 to 1814" (Oxford DNB).

After the peace in 1814 the Scotch brigade was stationed in Ireland, where it was disbanded in 1818. In the meantime Donaldson married a young Irish girl, alluded to in some of his writings under the name of Mary MacCarthy, who subsequently bore him ten children. Early in 1815 he was discharged as sergeant, at the age of twenty-one, at the expiration of his limited-service engagement. Returning to Glasgow with his wife, he made a little money by the publication of his 'Scenes and Sketches in Ireland.' His hopes of obtaining employment in civil life having utterly failed, Donaldson went to London with his family, enlisted in the East India Company's service, and was employed as a recruiting-sergeant, at first in London and afterwards in Glasgow. This duty being very distasteful to him, he got himself transferred to the district staff, and was employed as head clerk in the Glasgow district staff office for some years, during which time he published his Recollections of the Eventful Life of a Soldier and Story of the War in the Peninsula. While in London he had found time to study anatomy and surgery, studies which he continued at Glasgow University. Having qualified as a surgeon, he took his discharge in 1827, and set up in medical practice at Oban in Argyshire, where he remained until 1829. Failing of success, he left his wife and children in Glasgow, and, in the hope of improving his medical prospects, proceeded to London and afterwards to Paris, where he died of pulmonary disease in October 1830, at the age of thirty-six. Donaldson is stated to have been a frequent contributor of anonymous papers to the press. His three works above named, which give a vivid picture of soldier life in the Peninsula and in Ireland in his day, were republished in 1855 under the collective title of Recollections of the Eventful Life of a Soldier (London and Glasgow, 8vo), for the benefit of his widow and a surviving daughter, then in distressed circumstances in Glasgow.


€265

The symbolic people in this poem are: 'Peregrine', a boy; 'Bella', his mother; 'Cucogry', his soul; 'Lughaidh', his spirit; 'St. Cairnreach' of Cluain-Laodh; 'Aedh', Aedh Ruadh O Domhnaill, the last great champion of Gaelic Ireland.

A note in one of the leaves explains, Beauty for Ashes - beauty, goodness and purity versus the ugly, ignoble and sin; urging the discipline of endeavour and the sensitivity to recognise the good; the humility to receive a certain serenity in daily life upon earth, allied to the glories of nature.

In one of the letters to her correspondent the author tells us "I am always so pleased to hear from people who enjoyed Beauty for Ashes - it still has its faithful band of supporters! In 1942 it won the John Llewellyn Rhys Memorial Prize - but Goodness! what a lifetime away it seems".


€30


101. DOYLE, Lynn. A Collection of books by Lynn Doyle: Ballygullion, 1908 (first edition); Mr. Wildridge of the Bank, 1916; An Ulster Childhood, 1921; Lobster Salad, 1922 (first edition); Dear Ducks, 1925; Me and Mr. Murphy, 1930 (first edition); Fiddling Farmer, 1937 (first edition); Yesterday Morning, 1943 (first edition); A Bowl of Broth, 1945 (first edition); Green Oranges, 1947 (first edition); Back to Ballygullion, 1953 (first edition); The Ballygullion Bus, 1957 (first edition). Twelve volumes. London: Duckworth, 1908/1957. Various bindings, some copies with dust jackets. All in very good condition.

£350

Leslie Alexander Montgomery ('Lynn Doyle') (1873-1961), humorist and banker, was born 5 October 1873 in Downpatrick, Co. Down, son of Henry Montgomery, grocer and spirit merchant, and Sarah
Montgomery (née Moore). He was educated at Dundalk, Co. Louth; his parents died, and he lived with a servant for sole company from the age of 11. He entered the Northern Banking Company in 1889 and worked first in Cushendall, Co. Antrim, before moving to Keady, Co. Armagh; he was transferred a final time to Skerries, Co. Dublin, in 1906. Taking his pen name 'Lynn C. Doyle' from a bottle of linseed oil he saw in a grocer's shop, he published the short story 'The Ballygullion Creamery Society, Limited' in the journal Seanachie in 1907. It is an hilarious account of the introduction of modern business practices to the fictional village of Ballygullion, the scene for nearly all Montgomery's later stories; the locals place whitewash in the cream separator and mayhem ensues. With a frontispiece by his friend William Conor, Ballygullion (1908) was the first of his many volumes recounted to the narrator by the village publican, Patrick Murphy, and includes the extremely funny 'The widow' and 'The alarm clock'.

Montgomery became branch manager at Skerries and was a familiar figure in Dublin's social scene; he later suggested that the stomach ulcer he acquired in his twenties made him outlast his wilder contemporaries. He published four more volumes of Ballygullion stories, notably Lobster salad (1922) and Dear ducks (1925), to continued popular appreciation. The latter volume's title story has a superb scene that describes the local solicitor's near-disastrous attempt at duck shooting. Montgomery retired from the bank in 1934 and soon published The Spirit of Ireland (1935), a guide book that contains much personal anecdote and vivid accounts of the siege of Limerick and his much loved ceilidhs. He was the first writer to join the Irish Board of Literary Censors, at the invitation of the minister for justice, P. J. Ruttledge, in December 1936; he resigned two months later as he disagreed with banning books on the evidence of pre-selected passages. President of the Consultative Council of Irish PEN in 1954 and 1955, he died in Dublin on 13 August 1961, fortified no doubt by his sense of the grave as (in his words) 'a place of good rest but poor crack'. He married (1902) Winifred Ratcliffe and they had three sons.


Not in NLI.
The charming photographs are within gilt borders.
103. [DUBLIN] Large Folding Coloured Map of Dublin Showing the principal thoroughfares and places of interest. 745 x 500mm. Dublin: Printed by Healy's Limited, for The Irish Tourist Association, n.d. (c.1950). With adverts on verso. In very good condition. €25


COPAC locates 6 copies only. Not in NLI.

LONG LIVE MacMAHON - LONG LIVE FRANCE


In August, 1871, France sent a deputation to Ireland to convey to the Irish people her gratitude and thanks for their sympathy and help in the Franco-Prussian war, which had ended some months before. Alfred Duquet, a member of that deputation wrote day to day accounts of the visit in a series of letters to the Paris journal Le Francais. These were in turn translated and published in book form.


Illustrated tribute to the 'Long Fellow'. Interestingly no photograph appears of Michael Collins. Article by Bruce Arnold: A Man of Destiny who Lived and Fought for a Dream - His Place in History.


An account of the Civil Rights march from Belfast to Derry in January 1969, detailing the events that took place at the Burntollet Bridge, when the marchers were ambushed and beaten by the RUC, some six miles short of their destination.


COPAC locates 5 copies only. No copy of the printed book on WorldCat.

Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna (1790-1846), poet and novelist, was the daughter of a Norwich clergyman, Rev. Michael Browne. Driven by adolescent fantasies of romantic love and military glamour, she married Capt. George Phelan in 1817 and went to Nova Scotia with his regiment for two years. They then returned to Ireland, where Phelan owned a small estate near Kilkenny. The marriage was not a happy one, and they separated about 1824. Mrs Phelan subsequently resided with her brother, Captain John Browne, at Clifton, where she made the acquaintance of Hannah More. She later moved to Sandhurst, and then to London. In 1837 Captain Phelan died in Dublin, and in 1841 Charlotte married Lewis Hippolytus Joseph Tonna, twelve years her junior, of Maltese descent.

Ultra-Tory and ultra-Protestant, Charlotte was a controversial and influential figure in her lifetime, particularly on account of her forthright philo-Semitism and anti-Catholicism. Under her pseudonym 'Charlotte Elizabeth' she wrote several religious tracts and novels with a strong anti-Catholic bias. She was proud of the fact that her children's story The Simple Flower (1826) was banned by Rome and placed on the papal Index Expurgatorius. She died at Ramsgate on 12 July 1846, and was buried there.

Phelan's death in 1837 allowed her to revisit Ireland. She travelled along the east and north coasts, visiting people and places connected with the Second Reformation movement (including Roden,
Cooke, and Major Henry Charles Sirr. She also visited her brother's grave and the city of Derry, where Apprentice Boys enrolled her as an honorary member. Her tour is described in the present work.

**LIMITED EDITION**


€375

The first private book collector of any note was Aristotle, one portion of whose library was bought by the Ptolemies for their great Alexandrian Library, which was blotted out of existence in the war with Rome. Aristotle was a student first and a book-collector afterwards, and as he would be much likely to consider the subject-matter as of infinitely greater importance than extraneous attributes such as bindings, the almost total destruction of his books is one of the greatest calamities in the history of human intelligence.

Large paper edition limited to 150 copies printed on Dutch handmade paper.

The contents includes: Classical; Ireland - Northumbria; England; Italy - The Age of Petrarch; Oxford - Duke Humphrey's Books - The Library of the Valois; Italy - The Renaissance; Italian Cities - Olympia Morata - Urbino - The Books of Corvinus; Germany - Fanders - Burgundy - England; France: Early Bookmen - Royal Collectors; The Old Royal Library - Fairfax - Cotton - Harley - The University of Cambridge; Bodley - Digby - Laud - Selden - Ashmole; Grolier and his Successors; Later Collectors: France - Italy - Spain; De Thou - Pinelli - Peiresc; French Collectors - Naudé to Renouard; Later English Collectors.

**EXAMINES THE GRAND CANAL**

111. [ENGINEERING] *The Engineering Plagiariest; or, Dodd from Phillips Exposed*. Newcastle: Printed by and for J. Whitfield, and may be had of him; And the other Booksellers in Newcastle, Durham, Sunderland, Shields, Carlisle, Whitehaven, &c. [1795]. Introductory material dated: Newcastle, June 1, 1795. Octavo. pp. [iii], 21 (double column). Recent quarter morocco, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy.

€175

COPAC gives 2 locations only.

A short historical account of the greater part of the principal canals in the known world. Among the engineering works examined is the Grand Canal, "where several capital mistakes had been committed in the levels".
IRONSIDES IN IRELAND


This book describes in detail the military and political significance of the Irish Rising of 1641 and the effective suppression eight years later by Cromwell and his Ironsides.

According to Mr. Christopher Prescott (a direct descendant of the 'Protector'), who addressed the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament in Caux, Switzerland in 1972, Cromwell ordered the Wexford and Drogheda massacres because he had lost his temper. Mr. Prescott, drew attention to a letter which Cromwell wrote admitting that the massacres were wrong and he said his ancestor had done "some atrocious things ... these were the mass killings of women and children. The Irish still feel it deeply. And we in Britain say 'they should forget all that'. They don't, and that's the typical British attitude - let's forget it, that's past, but it isn't past for them".


Forceful essay, setting out 'the opposition between the philosophy accepted by James Connolly, namely, that of Karl Marx, and Our Lord's Programme for order.' Fr. Fahey was founder of the Maria Duce movement.


With chapters on: The Grattan Parliament and Ulster, the Earl Bishop of Derry, Lord Clare, Castlereagh and Ireland in 1798, Plunket and Roman Catholic Emancipation, Thomas Steele, Sir Boyle Roche, the French Invasion of Ireland in 1798.


The chapters include: The Castle of Dublin; The Phoenix Park; Irish Guards (1661-1798); Counties of Ireland; Woods of Ireland; Itinerary of Fynes Moryson; Commonwealth of Ireland; Luke Gernon's 'Discourse of Ireland', 1620; Sir William Brereton's Travels in Ireland, 1635, etc.


The chapters include: Biographical sketches of Spenser in Ireland; Sir John Davis; An Illustrious Cavalier (James Butler, the Great Duke of Ormond); Archbishop Stone and Robert Emmet. Topographical sketches of Dublin, Youghal, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Armagh, and Galway. Studies on the Irish Parliamentary Antiquities; The Succession of the Speakers of the Irish House of Commons with Biographical Notices of the early Speakers; List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Irish Parliament, 1568-69; John Hooker's Diary, or Journal, January 17 to February 23, 1568-69.


The story of what actually happened in an Irish county during those turbulent years when momentous changes took place, often very quickly. The founding of the Volunteers, the collapse of the old Irish Party, the rise of Sinn Fein and the IRA are all treated in great detail.

Michael Farry has drawn on a variety of sources, oral, manuscript and printed, secret police reports, interviews with survivors and local newspaper files to compile this account.


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

Blue cloth with Celtic design in gilt on upper cover and title and author in gilt in spine. A very
good copy. €135

Sir Samuel Ferguson, poet and antiquary, was born in Belfast in 1810. Educated at T.C.D. and called to
the Bar in 1838, he obtained some practice on the north-east circuit. In 1867 he was appointed as
deputy-keeper of the Public Records of Ireland. He thoroughly reorganised the department and for this
was knighted. A great lover of Ireland, he wrote numerous poems and historical papers of great merit.

wrappers. Repair to spine. A very good copy. Scarce. €65

This work tells the story of Fianna Fáil and the achievements of thousands of Irish men and women
who banded themselves together in a nation-wide organisation. Chapters includes: Defeat of the
Republic; The Blueshirts; International Affairs; Agreement with Britain - 1938; World War;
Agricultural Revival; Giving Ireland Industries; Social Reconstruction; Gaeltacht; Housing; Health;
Anti-Fianna Fáil Coalitions, etc.

Pictorial wrappers with a medallion portrait of the author on upper cover. Bottom right hand
cover of upper wrapper missing, and repaired. A good copy. €125

Edward Darrell Figgis (1882-1925) was an Irish writer, Sinn Féin activist and independent politician.
He was born at Rathmines in Dublin but spent some of his childhood in India. As a young man he
worked in London as a tea importer. He joined the Irish Volunteers in Dublin in 1913 and was deeply
implicated in the Kilcoole gun-running of 1914 by Irish Republicans.
Although he did not participate in the 1916 Easter Rising, he was arrested and interned by the British
authorities between 1916 and 1917 in Reading Gaol. After his release, he returned to Ireland and was
elected an honorary secretary of Sinn Féin. In May 1918, he was deported.
Figgis supported the Anglo-Irish Treaty. He was extremely critical of the Collins/De Valera pact for the
June 1922 elections. On May 25, 1922 he attended a meeting of the executive council of the
Farmers' Union and representatives of business interests and encouraged them to put forward
candidates in constituencies where anti-Treaty candidates may otherwise head the poll. As Figgis was a
member of the Sinn Féin Ard Chomhairle at the time, he was expelled from the party.
In the June 1922 and August 1923 general elections he was elected an independent T.D. for the Dublin
County constituency and was deputy chair of the committee which drafted the Constitution of the Irish
Free State. In 1924, after learning that her husband had a mistress, Figgis's wife Millie committed
suicide. A year later and after the death of his mistress, Rita North, (allegedly after an unsuccessful abortion) Figgis himself committed suicide in London.

This work is dedicated to ‘The Memory of Dick Coleman and Pierse McCann’.

"THE BEST WOMAN POET IN ENGLAND PRIOR TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY"


Shattock says that Anne Finch (1661-1720) is considered to be "one of the outstanding women poets of her generation. Her poetry contained satire, burlesque, metaphysical wit, and religious feeling, and her imaginative response to nature won the admiration of Wordsworth, among others." She had a wide literary circle that included Nicholas Rowe, Jonathan Swift, and Alexander Pope, all of whom admire her to one degree or another.

Barbara McGovern in Anne Finch and her Poetry: A Critical Biography (1992) suggests that she may be considered to be the best woman poet in England prior to the nineteenth century.

RARE DONEGAL ITEMS SIGNED


See items 124 & 127.

No copy of this edition located on COPAC.
Bernard Fitzpatrick of Johnstown House, Straffan, County Kildare reminiscences of famous hounds, hunts and huntsmen. He gives us a first hand view of: The Kildare Hounds; The Curraghmore Hounds; The Ward Union Hounds; The Meath Hounds; The Louth Hounds; The Galway Hounds; The Tipperary Hounds; The Westmeath Hounds; The Cashel More Hounds; The Wexford Hounds; The Limerick Foxhounds; Hunting in Roscommon; The South Union, United Hunt, and Muskerry Hounds; The Queen's County Hounds; The Kilkenny Hounds, Duhallow Hounds.


A legend in his own lifetime, Michael Collins is one of the greatest heroes Ireland has ever produced. This biography is based on letters and papers which heretofore had not seen the light of day.

ILLUSTRATED BY SEAGHAN MACCATHMHAOIL


Dedicated to the members of the Irish Folk Song Society, the songs included are: The Connacht Caoine; My Singing Bird; Mayo Love Song and Antrim Glen Song.

130. FOX, Charles James. The Speech of the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, in the House of Commons, on the Irish Resolutions, on Thursday, May 12, 1785. To which is added An Authentic Copy of the Resolutions, as originally proposed and now altered by Mr. Chancellor Pitt. Dublin: Printed for Messrs. Wilson ... Byrne, and Marchbank, 1785. pp. 61. Recent quarter morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt on spine. Marbled endpapers. A very good copy. €375

COPAC locates 4 copies only. NLI holds the Joly copy.


132. FRASER, Robert. General View of the Agriculture and Mineralogy, present State and Circumstances of the County of Wicklow, with observations on the means of their improvement; drawn up for the consideration of The Dublin Society. With coloured folding map of the county. Dublin: Printed by Graisberry and Campbell for the Dublin Society, 1801. pp. [12], 284. 6 (index). Modern quarter morocco on marbled boards. A very good copy. €575


Details of the agreement made in July - October 1585 between the chieftains of Connaught & the Royal Commission under Sir Richard Bingham for resettlement of the county on feudal lines. The book is divided into sections: Thomond and Clare, Clanrickard, Ireconnought, the Lord Bermingham's Country, O'Madden's Country, MacDavy's Country, the County of Mayo, the County of Sligo, O'Rourke's Country, the Countries of MacDermott and O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don, and John O'Kelly's Country. Prime historical & genealogical source for the Connaught families and placenames.
135. [FRENCH, Percy] Irish Humorous Ballads. Illustrated. Calendar March 1960 to February 1961. Commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of a famous Irish Brewery ... Issued by E. Smithwick & Sons Limited, Saint Francis Abbey Brewery, Kilkenny. With a biographical note in verse on Percy French by Kevin Faller and sketch of him with the Mountains of Mourne in the background and a road sign for Ballyjamesduff by Karl Uhlemann. With twelve cartoon illustrations. Tall folio. Bound in recent cloth, with original pictorial wrapper mounted on upper cover. In very good condition. 267 x 415mm. Rare. €225

The illustrations in this calendar by Bob Fannin portray in humorous vein twelve songs from Percy French's extensive repertoire. The complete words of the songs illustrated appear on the back of each calendar page and these are being published for the first time by arrangement with the copyright owners, Messrs. Pigott & Co., Ltd., 112 Grafton Street, Dublin.

The tunes included are: Phill the Flutters Ball; Eileen Oge; Are Ye Right Michael are Ye Right; Slattery's Mounted Fut; McBreen's Heifer; Little Bridget Flynn; Mat Hannigan's Aunt; Whistlin' Phil McHugh; The Emigrant's Letter; The Night that Miss Cooney Eloped; Come Back Paddy Reilly; The Mountains of Mourne.

With a history of St. Francis Abbey Brewery on final two leaves. The Abbey was founded by Richard Marshall, a kinsman of Strongbow, who succeeded his brother William as Earl of Pembroke in the year 1231. The date of its foundation is the year 1234.
WITH ALS FROM THE AUTHOR TO THE HISTORIAN HUGH ALLINGHAM


James Anthony Froude (1818-1894), historian, was born at Dartington, Devonshire, England, youngest among eight children of Archdeacon Robert Hurrell Froude, Anglican clergyman, and Margaret Froude (née Spedding). He was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford. His association with Ireland began in 1840 when he acted as tutor to the son of the Rev. William Cleaver, rector of Delgany, Co. Wicklow. When J. H. Newman projected a series of biographies of the English and Irish saints, Froude was invited to contribute. He returned to Ireland in 1845 to examine the scenes associated with the Irish saints but came to the conclusion that while 'St Patrick might be a myth, the living Ireland was a reality'. His antiquarian researches lost their appeal in the problems of contemporary Ireland. Back in Ireland in 1848 he expressed the hope that the peasants might yet overcome the hated landlords. Again while working on his twelve-volume History of England from the fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Armada (1856-70), he spent many months on the Lansdowne estate at Dereen, Kenmare, Co. Kerry. One result of this was the publication of two articles on Kerry in Fraser's Magazine of which he was editor (1860-74). At a time when the Home Rule agitation had just been launched, Froude's volumes, as well as a series of lectures that he gave in America, were inspired by the conviction that because of fundamental flaws in their nature the Irish were incapable of self-government. He also held, however, that the English, who as a superior people had a duty to rule Ireland well, had failed in that duty. Ireland should have been ruled in the same imperial manner as India. Despite the brilliant narrative and some original contributions to the history of eighteenth-century Ireland, Froude's anti-catholic and anti-Irish prejudices were only too patent. The most rational and scholarly of his many critics was W. E. H. Lecky, whose volumes on Ireland in the eighteenth century were aimed in part at providing a corrective to Froude. Nationalists employed Froude's writings for their own purposes. They liked to quote his strong condemnations of England's misgovernment of Ireland; alternatively, they selected other passages from his writings as illustrations of typical English prejudice against the Irish people. Froude's less than complimentary view of the Irish character also inspired his novel, The two chiefs of Dunboy: or an Irish romance of the last century (1889).


With chapters on: Malachy and Brian Boromime; The Danes or Ostmen; Diarmaid and Dervorgilla; Henry II and his designs on Ireland; Diarmaid King of Leinster returns to Ireland; The arrival of the Normans; A Battle with the Prince of Ossory; Maurice Prendergast is jealous; Maurice Fitzgerald at Wexford; the coming of Strongbow; Dublin besieged by O'Connor; The Synod of Cashel; Tiernan O'Rourke; William FitzAldelm and John de Courcy - Sir Tristram Amoricus - Howth Harbour; Hugh de Lacy; Richard de Burgo - his great possessions and power in Connaught, etc.


139. GOGARTY, Oliver St. John. Elbow Room. Dublin: Cuala Press, 1939. First edition. pp. [iv], 32. Quarter linen on blue boards, title in black on upper cover and on worn printed label on spine. Signed presentation copy from Oliver St. J. Gogarty to Edward Tilyou on front flyleaf. Also loosely inserted is a two page ALS to Tilyou dated June 16, 1940 on Ritz Tower (New York) stationery. With additional pencilled note above poem 'Time, Gentlemen, Time'; "Dear Eddie / You
anticipated me in this according to Mary." Edition limited to 450 copies. A very good copy. Scarce. €475

EDITED BY DR. NELIGAN

140. GRAVES, Robert James. Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine: by the late Robert James Graves, M.D. F.R.S. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic in Ireland. To which is prefixed a criticism by Professor A. Trousseau of Paris. Two volumes. Dublin: Fannin and Co, 1864. pp. xxvii, 873, 16 (publisher's list). Mauve blind stamped cloth, titled in gilt. Spine neatly rebacked. From the library of Charingcross Road, with their neat stamps. New endpapers. A very good copy. €375

Robert Graves (1797-1853), one of those who made the 'Dublin School' of medicine famous, gives a good account of pericarditis and of Graves' disease (exophthalmic goitre); palpitation of the heart with enlargement of the thyroid gland. Along with William Stokes he pioneered in the use of the stethoscope and he dedicated this book to his one time pupil and latter colleague, Stokes. All works by Graves are sought after and rare.


The folk-history of the Kiltartan poor, illustrated by Lady Gregory's only son Robert, who was killed in the First World War, for whom W.B. Yeats wrote An Irish Airman foresees his Death. Her home at Coole became a meeting-place and haven for many of the writers of the literary revival, most of whom carved their initials on the autograph tree still standing in the gardens, among them Yeats, Shaw, Synge, Hyde, Russell, and O'Casey.

"I know that I shall meet my fate
Somewhere among the clouds above;
Those that I fight I do not hate
Those that I guard I do not love;
My country is Kiltartan Cross,
My countrymen Kiltartan's poor"


Frank Shawe-Taylor (1869-1920) land agent and ex-High Sheriff of County Galway who was killed in an IRA ambush on 3 March 1920, during the War of Independence. Michael Shawe-Taylor was the last of the family to live in the ancestral home. He was a relation of Lady Gregory. Provenance: From the library of Mrs Catherine Kennedy, 'Nu', the grand-daughter of Lady Gregory. Her father Robert Gregory, was the subject of W.B. Yeats's poem 'An Irish Air Man Forsees His Death'.

SIGNED BY LADY GREGORY


Robert Childers may have been the son of Erskine Childers, ex-British officer turned Irish revolutionary. Winston Churchill called him "a murderous renegade" ... gun runner extraordinary. The most wanted man of the Irish Civil War. Before being executed by firing party, shook hands with each rifleman in turn: "Come closer, boys, it will be easier for you!".
SIGNED ADVANCE PRESENTATION COPY
FROM LADY GREGORY TO SIR ROBERT WOODS


Sir Hugh Lane was Lady Gregory's favourite nephew, the son of her sister Adelaide. A highly successful art dealer, for a time Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, he drowned in the Lusitania in 1915, leaving an important collection of Impressionist paintings which he had initially willed to the Dublin gallery. After disagreements with Dublin Corporation about provision of a building to house his pictures, he changed his will in favour of the British National Gallery. Before sailing in the Lusitania, he wrote a codicil restoring the bequest to Dublin, but neglected to have it witnessed, so that it had no legal effect, and the London gallery stood on its rights and retained the pictures. Lady Gregory launched a life-long campaign to have legal effect given to Lane's clearly expressed wishes, mobilising all her energy and her formidable social and political connections. In her lifetime she was not successful, but her skilful and tenacious campaign led to widespread recognition in Britain that an injustice had been done, and eventually an agreement was reached for a voluntary sharing of the pictures. This little booklet sets out the facts of the case, simply and persuasively.

Sir Robert Woods was a distinguished Dublin surgeon, Professor of Medicine at T.C.D., and an MP for the College 1918-1922. He was one of the most loyal and active of Lady Gregory's supporters, chairing meetings and making representations over a period of years. He is mentioned in this booklet at p. 19, and his name occurs more than 30 times in Lady Gregory's Journals (first volume).


Of the 12 copies listed on COPAC only 3 copies have the plates.


EDITION LIMITED TO 250 COPIES ONLY


Prepared with the benefit of a professional surveyor's eye Augustus Grimble's Salmon Rivers of Ireland is of seminal importance to the study of both the nature and extent of the Irish inland salmon fisheries. Proprietors, historical catches, ghillies, tackle makers, and the extent of the major fisheries are all discussed and given in order of province, together with opening seasons and the best methods of fishing. An important work issued at a time when the Irish salmon fisheries were at their zenith and before the decline subsequent to the introduction of hydro-electric schemes. The inserted publisher's slip dated Nov. 1902 records the late publication: 'due to the entire destruction by fire of the sheets, type, and blocks on the eve of publication in August'. Augustus Grimble (1840-1925),was the proprietor of a shooting and estate agency.

148. [GUINNESS POSTCARDS] A Collection of 27 Brewing and Distilling Postcards mainly of Guinness's Brewery (22) also The Cooperage Killarney, Old Bushmills advertising, Beamish of Cork, and making Poteen (5). There are four in colour. Early nineteenth century and later. All in very good to fine condition. €225


A humorous parody of Lewis Carroll's, *Alice's Adventures In Wonderland*, in prose and poems. Beautifully and extensively illustrated in brilliant colour by Ronald Ferns, in the manner of Tenniel. The booklet was designed for Guinness by their advertising agency S.H. Benson Ltd and printed by W.S. Cowell Ltd.

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: Connradh na Gaedhilge Lunndúin; Nationality and Games; The Music of Ireland by Dr. Annie Patterson; Filiocht na Feilme by Liam Ó Ríain. With numerous adverts.


WITH SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH OF AUTHOR


COPAC locates 5 copies only.

AN EMINENT IRISH BISHOP AND MAN OF SCIENCE

Hugh Hamilton (1729-1805), Bishop of Ossory, an eminent Dublin-born mathematician and meteorologist. He was educated at Trinity College, where he later became a Fellow. In 1758 he published the original Latin of this work as De sectionibus conicis tractatus geometricus, and "... was the first to deduce the properties of the conic section from the properties of the cone, by demonstrations which were general, unencumbered by lemmas, and proceeding in a more natural and perspicuous order" (Wills). Hamilton's treatment of the conic section is strictly Euclidean.

In 1759 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Dublin University. While there he had some meteorological papers published by the Royal Society and in 1788 he provided the data to Royal Irish Academy for the first organised survey of the temperature in Ireland. He is also remembered for having made significant improvements to the design of barometers. He died at Kilkenny.


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


SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR


Michael Hartnett 1941-99 was born in Croom Limerick. was an Irish poet who wrote in both English and Irish. He was one of the most significant voices in late 20th-century Irish writing and has been called "Munster's de facto poet laureate"

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY MUNSTER'S DE FACTO POET LAUREATE

158. HARTNETT, Michael. Tao a Version of the Chinese classic of the Sixth Century B.C. Dublin: New Writers' Press, Dublin, 1971. First edition. first printing. pp. 20. Quarter cloth on papered boards. Published as a limited hardcover edition of 500 copies which were unsigned - this copy was subsequently signed. A fine copy. €325


Distributed by Humanities Press in North America.


Dust jacket design by Michael Kane.


**SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR**


Dust jacket by Michael Kane.

**IN FINE DOLLARD BINDING**


Although not ticketed this copy is bound in scarlet hard-grained morocco by Joseph Dollard of Dublin. Covers decorated with double gilt fillets and a gilt floral roll, enclosing in the centre the badge of Clongowes Wood College S.J. Smooth spine divided into five compartments, title in gilt direct in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design; cream endpapers. All edges gilt.: Clongowes Wood College Prize Label on the front pastedown awarded to James Gaggon in 1878. Minor wear to extremities. Top edge gilt. Very good. **€275**
IN FINE DOLLARD BINDING

167. HARTWIG, DR. G. The Aerial World: A Popular Account of the Phenomena and Life of the Atmosphere. With eight chromoxylographic plates, a Map, and Numerous Woodcuts. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1877. pp. xviii, 556. Although not ticketed this copy is bound in scarlet hard-grained morocco by Joseph Dollard of Dublin. Covers decorated with double gilt fillets and a gilt floral roll, enclosing in the centre the badge of Clongowes Wood College S.J. Smooth spine divided into five compartments, title in gilt direct in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design; cream endpapers: Clongowes Wood College Prize Label on front pastedown awarded to James Gannon in 1878. Some minor wear to extremities. All edges gilt. In very good condition. See illustration below. €275


COPAC locates 1 copy only. Account of a journey through Ireland mid-century, giving impressions of Belfast, Drogheda, Dublin, the Curragh, Killarney, Cork, Waterford etc. Subjects covered include Industrial Progress in Ireland, Dean Swift and Stella, Improvidence of the British Government, the Rudeness of Military Snobs, Goats' Milk Girls, Moore's Melody and the Impudence of an Irish Waiter. On the titlepage the printers describe themselves as "Printers by Steam Power". 


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

174. HEALY, T.M. Letter by Mr. T.M. Healy. Suppressed by censor. Addressed to the Englishman who is Chief Secretary of Ireland, an alleged Home Ruler, and a shining light on the nation. Dated 17th August, 1918 at Glenaulin, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin. S.n. Four pages octavo. Creased, torn and worn at folds, one part detached. In poor condition. €75

Degradation of prisoners in Belfast jail "The Chairman of the Kerry County Council will prove that he was hauled by defeat, head downwards, to a lower cell, and kicked on route by a policeman while handcuffed, being then left manacled for nineteen hours, enduring odious indignity. The Assistant County Surveyor for Cavan and others, including a university graduate, will show that they were subject to conditions little less revolting - ."


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

Most of the characters in the events in Beowulf are mentioned in history or folklore, chiefly in the Scandinavian legends. Beowulf himself is reputedly an historical figure, warrior of one of the Kings of Denmark (like our own Fionn and the Fianna who were said to be historical but about whom a band of legends grew up). The main events in the poem occurred in the 6th century. It is a mixture of folk tale, hero legend and the poet's imagination of a noble character. This new translation by Seamus Heaney was met with great critical acclaim when first published in 1999.

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY


€575

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

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY SEAMUS HEANEY


€975

GILES EYRE COPY

180. HERVEY, James. Meditations and contemplations: containing Meditations among the tombs; Reflections on a flower garden; A Descant on Creation; Contemplations on the Might; Contemplations on the Starry Heavens; and A Winter-Piece / By the Rev. James Hervey, A. M. Late Rector of Weston Favell, Northamptonshire ; To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Author. By the Rev. David M'Nicoll. A New and Correct Edition. Illustrated with fine cuts. Liverpool: Printed by Nuttall, Fisher, and Dixon, n.d. (c.1814). pp. 446. Contemporary full straight grained red morocco in the style of George Mullen. Covers framed with a wide gilt floral roll, spine divided into four compartments by three thick gilt raised bands, title in gilt direct on the second. From the library of Giles Eyre with his label on front pastedown and his signature on titlepage. All edges gilt. An attractive copy.

€275

Dorothy Herbert in her Retrospections says of Giles Eyre cousin of 'Ned' Eyre that he “was head of the Eyre family there and a man of large property”.

ENDORSED IN SEAN HEUSTON'S HAND

181. HEUSTON, Sean. Typed Memograph Letter from the Clyde Shipping Company, Ltd., Glasgow to P. Wharton, Esq., G. S. & W. Railway Dublin dated 14th May 1914, regarding J. C. Allardice & Co's Claim and the recharge invoice against Kilrush (West Clare Railway). Endorsed on verso in Sean Heuston's hand "Sullivan / W C Co. / Please have / enclosed recharge taken / to account and / reply fully all speed to / my letter of 30th ult."

€475

Seán (Jack) Heuston, (1891-1916), was born in Dublin and educated by the Christian Brothers. He worked as a railway clerk in Limerick and while there took an active part in Fianna Éireann, of which he was an officer. Under his guidance the Fianna in Limerick had courses on drilling, scout training, and also lectures on Irish history and Irish classes.

In 1913 Heuston was transferred to Dublin. He was director of training for Fianna Éireann as well as vice-commandant of the Dublin Battalion and commander of the 5th company from August 1915 to Easter 1916. He went on to join the ranks of the Irish Volunteers and played a prominent part in the Easter Rising. He was Officer Commanding the Volunteers in the Mendicity Institution (now called...
Heustons Fort) on the south side of Dublin city. Acting under Orders from James Connolly, he was instructed to hold this position for three or four hours, to delay the advance of British troops. This delay was necessary to give the headquarters staff time to prepare their defences. Having successfully held the position for the specified period, he was to go on to hold it for over two days, with twenty-six Volunteers. With his position becoming untenable against considerable numbers, and the building almost completely surrounded, he sent a dispatch to Connolly informing him of their position. Shortly afterwards Heuston decided to surrender. He was transferred to Richmond Barracks, and on 4 May 1916, and was tried by court martial. On Sunday, 7 May, the verdict of the court martial was communicated to him and he was shot at dawn the following morning. Heuston railway station is named in his honour in Dublin, where he once worked in the Traffic Manager's Office. This letter was endorsed by Heuston during his employment there.

Prior to his execution he was attended by Father Albert, O.F.M. Cap in his final hours. Father Albert wrote an account of those hours up to and including the execution: "... We were now told to be ready. I had a small cross in my hand, and though blindfolded, Seán bent his head and kissed the Crucifix; this was the last thing his lips touched in life. He then whispered to me: 'Father, sure you won't forget to anoint me?' I had told him in his cell that I would anoint him when he was shot. We now proceeded towards the yard where the execution was to take place; my left arm was linked in his right, while the British soldier who had handcuffed and blindfolded him walked on his left. As we walked slowly along we repeated most of the prayers that we had been saying in the cell. On our way we passed a group of soldiers; these I afterwards learned were awaiting Commandant Mallin; who was following us. Having reached a second yard I saw there another group of military armed with rifles. Some of these were standing, and some sitting or kneeling. A soldier directed Seán and myself to a corner of the yard, a short distance from the outer wall of the prison. Here there was a box (seemingly a soap box) and Sean was told to sit down upon it. He was perfectly calm, and said with me for the last time: 'My Jesus, mercy.' I scarcely had moved away a few yards when a volley went off, and this noble soldier of Irish Freedom fell dead. I rushed over to anoint him; his whole face seemed transformed and lit up with a grandeur and brightness that I had never before noticed."

Father Albert concluded: "Never did I realise that men could fight so bravely, and die so beautifully, and so fearlessly as did the Heroes of Easter Week. On the morning of Sean Heuston's death I would have given the world to have been in his place, he died in such a noble and sacred cause, and went forth to meet his Divine Saviour with such grand Christian sentiments of trust, confidence and love."


See items 183 & 185.

   COPAC locates 6 copies only.
   Includes four poems by Oscar Wilde, and poems by Douglas Hyde, Aubrey de Vere, John Todhunter, Percy French, Count Plunkett, and Sir William Wilde, Oscar's father. €125


   Jean-Antoine de Mesmes, Comte D'Avaux, Marquis de Givry (1640-1709) served on diplomatic missions in Venice, Holland, Sweden and Ireland. He was Ambassador and paymaster to James II in 1689-90. €125


   COPAC locates 1 copy only. €35


   With chapters on: County Sligo - Boycott of Protestants - Must Minorities Suffer; The Black North - Blarney versus Loyalty; Ulster and Home Rule - No Home Rule for Ulster - Oil and Water Cannot Mix; In the South - Making of Bad Blood - A True History of Cattle Driving; Some Facts and References; The League, The Loyalist, and The Law - In the County Clare - Crime and its Encouragement; Cattle Driving and Maiming; Under Police Protection - The Work of The R.I.C.; The Ultimate Sanction - The Priest and the League; Politics v. Common Sense - The Grazing Question - The Long-Suffering English Taxpayer; In North Galway; Futile Land Legislation. €45


   With articles on: Dragging in the King - An Amazing Postcard; Dublin Corporation's Protestant Officials; Irish Unionist Demonstrations; The New Unionism by Hugh Law, M.P.; Home Rule Bill; The National Convention. €35


RARE FIRST EDITION

190. HORE, Philip Herbert. History of the Town and County of Wexford. Dunbrody Abbey, The Great Island, Ballyhack; Tintern Abbey, Rosegarland and Clonmines; Duncannon Fort, Kilclogan or Templeton, Fethard, Houseled, Porters Gate, Loftus Hall, Galgstown, Hook (including Churchtown), Slade, Baginbun, and Bannow; The Town of Wexford, with a chapter on Taghmon, and a short Notice of Harperstown, the ancient seat of the Hore family; The Town, Castle, and Cathedral Church of Ferns, Enniscorthy, Gorey and Newtownbarr, and the Northern Part of the County; Old and New Ross. From Ancient Records and State Papers in the British Museum and the Public Record Offices of London and Dublin, with translations of the Rawlinson Ms. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, as regards Dunbrody. With map and


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.


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY


It is a strange paradox that Hyde, the direct descendant of five generations of Protestant clergymen, should have devoted himself to the task of rescuing from oblivion the traditional prayers and practices of the Catholic people of Gaelic-speaking Connacht. His success in compiling this work makes this book, an important social document, as well as a superb literary work.

WITH RACKHAM ILLUSTRATIONS


Denis Liddell Ireland (1894-1974), journalist, writer, and senator, was born in Belfast, son of Adam Liddell Ireland, linen manufacturer, of Lurgan, County Armagh. He was educated at RBAI, the Perse School, Cambridge and QUB where he studied medicine. His studies at Queens were interrupted by the first world war, during which he served as a Captain in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, seeing action in France, Flanders, and Macedonia, where he was injured. Invalided home with the rank of captain, he was sent to recuperate in Glengarriff, County Cork, where his chance reading of P. W. Joyce's Irish Names of Places inspired his conversion to Irish nationalism.

Denis represented the family linen business in Canada, Britain and the USA. Leaving the business in his mid thirties, he worked briefly as a talks assistant for the BBC's Northern Ireland region, before becoming a freelance writer and journalist. He contributed to a number of periodicals, including The Bell (and its successor Envoy), Blackwood's Magazine, Capuchin Annual, Dublin Magazine, Hibernia, Irish Bookman, and Ulsterman. He was nominated to the Irish Senate in 1948 by the then Taoiseach, John A. Costello, and was the first resident of Northern Ireland to become a member of the Oireachtas.

The contents include: Portrait of Grand-Uncle; Mackerel; A Visit to the Fleet; Men Without Women; The Explosion; The Old Kent Road; Portrait of a Gunman; A Nation Once Again; The Oracle; Two Women; Conversation in a London Restaurant; The Politician; The Businessman; Conversation in a Chicago Hotel; The Genius; Home; The Poteen-Maker; The Antiquarian; In the West; The Philosopher; The Lexicographer; The Old House; Strangers, and Portrait of an American Beauty.

"ADVENTURE IS THE SPICE OF LIFE"

200. [IRELAND'S CAUSE] Ireland's Cause. With articles on: Teagasg Saighdiúra - A Soldier's Training; An Saighdiúir i mBéal Catha - The Soldier at the Front; Speaking at Waterford, Mr. John Redmond said; Mr. Redmond's Appeal to the Farmers; Cardinal Mercier's Message to Ireland; Lord Kitchener's Call to Duty. In Irish and English. Illustrated in colour. Dublin: n.d. (c.1915). pp. [16]. Printed in blue and gold with decorative borders and head-pieces. Stapled pictorial wrapper. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. €475
In the Foreword the compiler tells us: "This little book collects within a convenient compass the expression of Ireland's duty as voiced by those to whom she has given her confidence. When the sorrows of this war have been forgotten, men will still remember with joy and pride the remarkable consolidation of the Irish ranks in the face of the common foe. But inasmuch as the real Irish leaders have been the hundreds of thousands of men who hastened to offer all they had, that Ireland might live, it is thought that some account of their daily life in camp and barrack will prove of interest to their friends. Hence these pages."

In his speech at Waterford John Redmond stated: "I have been spending a week with our Irish Soldiers at the front. I met every Irish regiment at the front; I had the pleasure of making speeches to them all, and they marched by, most of them with green flags flying and the Irish war-pipes playing our national airs ... I found them brave, cheerful, absolutely uncomplaining ... All they ask of Ireland is that Ireland should stand by them ... They want the Munster Fusiliers, the Dublin Fusiliers, and the Royal Irish Regiment and all the other Irish regiments to remain Irish regiments, and, therefore, they make this appeal to Ireland to send them such reserves as are necessary to keep these regiments at their full strength, and to keep them Irish regiments."


Sometime around 6,000 years ago, some members of a now long-forgotten tribe dragged and lifted carefully chosen stones into place and built Ireland's first 'Temple of Stone.' Over the next 2,000 years, hundreds more megalithic tombs were built across the country and then, around 2,000 BC, the building stopped and the knowledge of what these remarkable stone structures meant to their builders was lost. Archaeologists are discovering more and more about these enigmatic monuments and instead of a single, simple answer to the question of what the megalithic tombs meant to those who built them, there is a multitude of answers, each one more intriguing than the next. In this work, Carleton Jones brings together these varied interpretations. He sheds light on our ancestors' belief systems and rituals, their use of symbols, sound, colour and even hallucinatory visions and their deliberate manipulations of the world around them.

LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY JOYCE


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

SCARCE FIRST EDITION


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

**SIGNED BY LOUIS LE BROCUY**

**A FINE COPY OF THE DOLMEN EDITION**


This was the last substantial book designed by Liam Miller, Ireland's leading modern typographer. It was published shortly before his death. With ninety black and white lithographic brush drawings on white wove mould made rag specially made at Saint Cuthbert's Mill, Somerset, printed at the September Press, Wellingborough England by Christopher Skelton and Alan Bultitude. Designed by Liam Miller. The text is composed in Monotype cutting of the Joanna typeface designed by Eric Gill, printed in letterpress.

About this book Joyce wrote: "My intention was to write a chapter of the moral history of my country and I chose Dublin for the scene because that city seemed to me the centre of paralysis. I have tried to present it to the indifferent public under four of its aspects: childhood, adolescence, maturity and public life. The stories are arranged in this order. I have written it for the most part in a style of scrupulous meanness".


COPAC locates 3 copies only.

Lady Kane is credited with the authorship of this work, first published anonymously in 1833. She became the wife of Sir Robert Kane, an important figure in Irish science and economics, and author of *The Industrial Resources of Ireland*. The present work, although modest, is accurate; the localities for plants were supplied by John White, assistant gardener at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens.

Author identified from Halkett and Laing.

208. **KANE, Richard.** Campaigns of King William and Queen Anne; From 1689, to 1712. Also, a New System of Military Discipline for A Battalion of Foot on Action; With the Most Essential Exercise of the Cavalry. Adorn'd with a Map of the Seat of War, and a Plan to the Exercise. By the late Richard Kane, Governor of Minorca and a Brigadier-General. With folding map. London: Printed for J. Millan, near Whitehall, 1745. pp. [iv], 140. Recent full morocco, title in gilt on original morocco label on spine. All edged red. A very good copy. **€675**

ESTC T019864.

Brigadier General Richard Kane (1662-1736) was a British Army General. Born to Thomas O'Cahan and his wife, Margaret Dobbin, at his mother's home in Duneane, Ireland, in
December 1662. At the age of twenty six, he anglicised his name to Kane and joined a volunteer Protestant regiment in his home town, Carrickfergus, raised to oppose James II's Catholic rule. Kane was trained in battle tactics, (including the 'English Square') in the Eighteenth regiment under William III and fought in William's campaigns in Ireland, rising to the rank of Major. In 1702, William died and the Duke of Marlborough took command of the army. Richard Kane fought under Marlborough in many bloody battles of the War of the Spanish Succession. His regiment was singled out in recognition of its bravery during the 1695 siege of Namur; he was severely wounded at Blenheim, and, in December, 1710, Queen Anne named him colonel of the Royal Regiment of Ireland.

In 1711, Kane sailed to Canada in an unsuccessful expedition under General Jack Hill to take Quebec from the French. On that voyage, he visited Boston. In the following year he commanded British troops in attempting to take Dunkirk which ended disastrously when an epidemic killed half of the men.

In the summer of 1712, Queen Anne signed orders for the Duke of Argyll to capture the Spanish island of Minorca and turn it into an English colony. Argyll remained titular governor for the next three years, but the work was really for Richard Kane, the lieutenant governor. He arrived 10 November 1712 and remained on the island, with two short intervals, for the remainder of his life.

In Minorca, against the interference of the Roman Catholic Church and always short of funds, Kane reformed the legal system, drew up a new constitution, built a road connecting the old Spanish capital, Ciudadela, with Mahon, the new capital, and improved trade by making Mahon a free port. He introduced new agricultural methods and imported breeds of cattle and the cereals to feed them.

In 1720-21, he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar when it was threatened by Spain and, in 1725, George I ordered Kane to Gibraltar again to strengthen the defences and ward off Spanish invaders. This he did, at the same time recommending a civil government for "the Rock". Kane was able to return to Minorca in February 1727 before the unsuccessful siege. George I rewarded him with the colonelcy of the Ninth (Norfolk) Regiment of Infantry.

He was formally appointed Governor of Minorca in 1733 and given the rank of Brigadier General in 1735. Richard Kane died in Mahon on 31 December 1736 after almost twenty five years of devoted service on the island. He was buried in the chapel of St. Philip's Castle which was later bombed by the Spanish. A bust by J. M. Ruysback with a Latin inscription listing his many achievements is in Westminster Abbey.

Included in the present work 'A New System of Military Discipline for a Battalion of Foot on Action' became the British army's "Bible" at the time. Although an excellent soldier, Kane is best remembered as a colonial administrator devoted to the people in his care.


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.


In 1907 Peadar Kearney wrote the words of The Soldier's Song, and his friend Patrick Heeney, wrote the music. It became the marching song of the Irish Volunteers and in 1926 became our National Anthem. He also wrote other popular songs including 'Down by the Glen Side', 'The Three Coloured Ribbon', etc.


212. [KELLY, Robert] The Strean Will Case: A Full Report of the Celebrated Will case of Kelly and others v. Armstrong and others, heard before the Right Hon. Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate, Dublin, December 3rd, 1874, to which is added a table showing
the bequests contained in the eight wills executed by the late Thomas Strean between the years 1856 and 1874. Frontispiece. Newtownards: J & R.B. Caughey, 1875. pp. [v], 306, 1 (folded leaf). Recent buckram, title in gilt on spine. From Down County Library, with cancellation stamp. A very good copy. Very rare. COPAC locates 2 copies only.

RARE DOLMEN EDITION


Miller 5.
"This was our first experiment in setting prose and 'justification', in the narrow measure of our small page, proved devilish. The charming linocuts made by Michael Morrow were very inexpertly printed in most copies. However, the name of the press began to be known and manuscripts and proposals for books began to gather" - Liam Miller.


LIMITED TO 50 COPIES ONLY
IGNED BY BRENDAN KENNELLY


SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


218. [KENT BROTHERS] Photographic Postcard. Irish Rebellion, May, 1916. Arrest of Thomas Kent, at 4 a.m. He was subsequently shot. The postcard depicts the Kent being taken under armed guard to Fermoy Barracks. Captioned 'Arrest of Thomas Kent, at 4 a.m. / he was subsequently shot. / Remember the Kents of Banard House, Fermoy’. Fox Green Hough & Co., Photographers, Kilkenny & Carton. On thick card. In fine condition. 200 x 134mm (including mount). €95


220. [KERRY WREN BOYS] Marlebone Theatre Handbill for the Play 'Erin Go Bragh or the Wren Boys of Kerry.' Irish Scenery! Irish Homes. Irish Life. Irish Songs. Irish Dances. See the exciting sensation effects at the Old Canal Bridge. £500 Reward. "Whereas, on St. Stephen's Day last, Mr. John Bryanson left his Farm and has not since been heard of. It is feared he has met with an untimely death at the hands of some secret enemy. Whoever can give information as regards his murderer or murders, so that they may be arrested shall receive the above award from Richard Sheaone of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Ireland. January 20th, 1820." Illustrated handbill with a sketch of a canal. Small tear at fold, with minor loss in the letter 'A' of Bragh. 287 x 145mm. In very good condition. Rare. €225
'Erin go Brath or the Wren Boys of Kerry' was performed at Marlebone Theatre on Saturday August 7th, Monday 9th, 1875, and during the week. The story is set in Ireland during the Agrarian Struggle. The landlord Bryanson, an old man, is murdered and his body consigned to the waters of the canal. Seán O'Mahoney, the 'Wren Boy', in desperation betrays Harpy Doyle. Harpy is arrested and bitterly curses the informer.

**WITH EIGHT PLATES IN COLOUR**

**THE ASTRONOMER POET OF PERSIA**


Edward Fitzgerald (1809-1883), poet and translator; educated at Bury St. Edmunds and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1830. He has been described by Benson as "a literary recluse of Irish origin, son of a member of Parliament of great wealth and position as a landowner". A great friend of Thackeray, Tennyson, Spedding and Carlyle, he first published his translation in 1859, which is the text reproduced here. Fitzgerald managed to convince Bernard Quaritch to put his imprint on the wrappered volume; finding he could not sell it, Quaritch relegated it to a stall in St. Martin's Lane. It came to the attention of Rosetti and Swinburne who bought them for a penny apiece. Having gone through four editions in the author's lifetime and thousands since his death, its immortality was ensured by its popularity with the public as one of the most quoted poems of all time.

Omar Khayyam the eleventh-century mathematician, astronomer and poet was born at Naishapur in Persia. The political events of that time played a major role in the course of his life. A literal translation of the name Khayyam means 'tent maker' and this may have been the trade of Ibrahim, his father. Omar
studied philosophy at Naishapur and one of his fellow students wrote that he was "endowed with sharpness of wit and the highest natural powers". Renowned in his own country for his scientific achievements, in the English-speaking world he is chiefly known for the collection of rubaiyat or quatrains translated by Edward Fitzgerald.

Another copy of the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*, affectionately known as the 'Great Omar', executed at the renowned craft bookbinding firm of Sangorski and Sutcliffe, took over two years to create. Bound in full green goatskin and boasting 1,000 precious and semi-precious stones and 1,500 separate pieces of leather, it was lost when it went down with the 'Titanic' in 1912. It now lies at the bottom of the Atlantic in an oak casket.

Pogany's artwork appears in full-colour inserted plates and green monochromatic decorative borders, initial letters and decorative devices.

Probably Pogany's most successful book and one of the best of all illustrated editions of the Rubaiyat. With superb colour plates in a fine binding, the whole book is designed to give the feel of an Arabic manuscript.

**SIGNED LIMITED EDITION**


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

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

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

Includes chapters on: The Galloping Donkey of Castlebar; The Banshee; Through the Golden Gate; Two in a Hay Loft; School in a Stable; Katie and the Lion; The Elephants and the Hypnotist; The Bull's Head; Biscuits and Sherry; Hound, Horn and Scarlet, Tally-ho; The Naked Huntsman of Montauk Point, etc.


John Dunmore Lang (1799-1878) was educated for the Presbyterian Ministry at Largs Parish School and University of Glasgow, where he won many scholarships and prizes. He travelled to Sydney in May 1823 as the first Presbyterian Minister in New South Wales. In 1834 he started a weekly paper and went on to become a strong opponent of transportation. A leader of the radical movement from the 1840s to early 1860s, he advocated home rule for Ireland and attacked Roman Catholicism.


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


See items 225 & 230.
De Búrca Rare Books

Treating the political and social life of Ireland during the heyday of the Protestant Ascendancy. The work covers one of the most eventful and dramatic periods in Irish history, including the rise of the Irish Volunteers, the founding and growth of the Society of the United Irishmen, the diffusion of French Revolutionary ideas in Ireland, the bloody rebellion of 1798, and the disastrous Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

230. LEMASS, Noel. Broadside with portrait of Captain Noel Leman. 3rd Battalion Dublin, I.R.A., captured on July 3, 1923 by Free State agents and assassinated. His mutilated remains were found on October 12. Three fingers were severed from the hands; hair was torn out, and, to quote the Coroner, "Teeth had been brutally torn out from the jaws." Mild foxing with crease marks. €165

231. LESLIE, Seymour. Of Glaslough in the Kingdom of Oriel and of the noted Men have dwelth there. Illustrated with two tipped-in coloured plates and other illustrations. Glaslough: The Donagh Press, 1913. pp. 110, [2]. Bound at the Oxford Bindery in contemporary half calf on pale green cloth sides. Edition de luxe limited to 100 copies only. Previous owner's signature on front free endpaper. Mild foxing to endpapers. Top edge gilt, others untrimmed. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare €1,250

Illustrated with a beautiful print 'Autumn Evening at Glaslough' after a painting by C. J. Ovebden, 1899. The contents includes: A Short History of Glaslough from the year 450 to the present; Memoir of John Leslie the "Fighting Bishop"; Memoir of John Leslie "Nonjuror"; Memoir of Sir John Leslie, Bart.; Miscellaneous - Including information about Monaghan, Tynan, The Lake, Glaslough Library, the Garden, Forestry, Shooting, &c., Wild Birds, Farming, the Herd, Local Improvement, Heights of the Hills, Meanings of Local Names, Rectors of Donagh, Church Records, etc.


WITH MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL APPARENTLY IN THE AUTHOR'S HAND

233. LHUYD, Edward. Archaeologia Britannica, Giving Some Account Additional to what has been hitherto Publish'd of the Languages, Histories and Customs of the Original Inhabitants of Great Britain: From collections and observations in travels through Wales, Cornwall, Bas-Bretagne, Ireland and Scotland. Oxford: Printed at the Theater for the Author, 1707. pp. xviii, 312, iv, 124, iv. Folio. Contemporary full panelled calf, title in gilt on new morocco label on professionally rebacked spine, corners repaired. With additional manuscript material: Autograph Letter (foolscap, written on both sides) early draft of the dedication (a paragraph apparently in
De Búrca Rare Books

the author's handwriting) to the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Mansel Baronet, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household. In this letter Lhuyd states "... The fatigue of Five Years Travels through the most remote Parts of her Majesties Kingdoms I bore without Reluctancy; and heard (which is the onely thing I value my self upon) heard patiently the reflections of those, whose education or natural talent disposed them to ridicule. These are difficulties I was always prepared for, and therefore overcome them without much concern ... ". This early draft in manuscript of the dedication differs slightly from the printed version. According to Dr. Maredudd Ap Huw, Manuscript Department, National Library of Wales: "All we can say is that the handwriting in the lower part of the document is very similar to that of Edward Lhuyd." Bound into the book at front is a printed prospectus for: 'A Design of a British Dictionary, Historical and Geographical, With an Essay, Entituled, Archaeologia Britannica and a Natural History of Wales', signed by J. Vaughan, Maur. Vaughan, Dan Price, Gr. Williams, Rich. Mostyn, Will. Lloyd, and Robt. Davies. This printed version is replicated in manuscript and signed by Jonat. Exon. [Bishop Jonathan Trelawney]. With further manuscript material (three pages foolscap, double column) tipped in after final leaf of index, titled: 'Parochial Queries in order to A Geographical Dictionary, A Natural History &c. of Wales.' By yr. undertaker. E.L. Signed by John Ray, Martin Lister, John Wallis, and Edward Bernard. Ex libris William O'Brien, Milltown Park Trust, with their bookplates and stamp. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare with unique manuscript material.

£2,500

Lhuyd (1660-1709) was the keeper of the newly formed Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, and was friends with the likes of Sir Isaac Newton and Sir Hans Sloane. The present work was his greatest publication - "An elaborate comparative etymology of the Celtic languages, with Welch, Irish, Cornish, and Breton grammars and dictionaries ... the book was published by subscription [but] many of the subscribers were dissatisfied that the first volume should be purely philological, and no second volume appeared" (DNB). It was well patronised by the Lloyd family with sixteen subscribers. The text is largely in triple column, Anglo-Saxon, Hibernian and Roman types throughout. There is an introduction to the Irish with a substantial Irish-English dictionary and a catalogue of Irish manuscripts. This is a large paper copy with generous margins.
See items 234 & 235.

ILLUSTRATED BY JACK B YEATS
RARE FIRST EDITION IN RARE DUST JACKET


Patricia Lynch (1898-1972), children's author, was born in Cork. The family moved to London following her father's death and she was educated there, in Scotland and Belgium. Her first book won the Tailteann silver medal in 1932. The Turf-Cutter's Donkey was serialised in the Irish Press, and many of her stories were broadcast on Radio Eireann. She wrote over fifty books which were translated into many European languages. Illustrated with five colour plates, eight line drawings, pictorial endpapers and upper cover by Jack B. Yeats. A superb copy of this classic, the finest we have ever seen. The cream boards are immaculate.

ILLUSTRATED BY JACK B YEATS - RARE IN DUST JACKET


Illustrated with four colour plates, sixteen line drawings, pictorial endpapers and upper cover by George Altendorf.
KILKENNY INTEREST


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


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.


The House of McConnell advertising agency was founded by Charlie McConnell. They had premises in Pearse Street and Fleet Street, London. There is an interesting historical portfolio of photographs 1916-1923.

Andrew McCurtin, poet and antiquary was born at Maghlas in the parish of Kilmurry Ibrickane, where his parents had an estate and he belonged to a famous literary clan of Thomond. After his parents death, he sold part of the estate to pay for his studies and antiquarian researches. He opened a school in his native parish where English and Latin was taught. He made some excursions throughout the country in search of records and documents of Irish antiquity. Whether or not he became a wandering bard at this time is disputed.

He was hereditary Ollamh to the O’Briens of Thomond, and was a noted genealogist. Edward O’Brien of Ennistymon and Sorley MacDonnell of Kilkee were his chief patrons. It is to Andrew that the O’Briens and several other noble families in Munster are indebted for the preservation of their lineage. He transcribed several early Irish text including Keating’s ‘Trí Bior Gaithe an Bháis’, and the ‘Life of St. Senan of Inis Cathaigh’. Eugene O’Curry that other great antiquarian of Clare considered him to be one of the best Gaelic scholars of his day. He died in either 1738 or 1749 and is buried in the churchyard of Kilfarboy, north of Milltown Malbay.


With numerous historical annotations, manuscript genealogy of Archbishop Usher and Rev. Hugh Stewart by T.G.F. Paterson. Loosely inserted is a typescript of the Will of Walter Dawson of the Town County of Armagh, dated 3rd May, 1701.


WITH A LECTURE INSCRIBED BY THOMAS MacGREEVY LOOSELY INSERTED


The author was Director of the National Gallery of Ireland and a good friend of Jack B. Yeats and Eleanor and Fred Reid.


Anti-nationalist squib which includes a chart or pedigree showing Mr. Parnell's descent from Satan.

SIGNÉ BY ÉAMON DE VALERA


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.


ESTC T35409.

Leonard MacNally, a barrister who distinguished himself in the defence of the United Irishmen, but who, since his death, has been discovered to have been a government spy, was born in Dublin in 1752. Early in life he abandoned the grocery business, to which he had been brought up, studied law with great assiduity, entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to both the English and the Irish Bar. Practising first in England, he is said to have been induced by Curran to transfer his talents to his native
country. He was one of the original members of the Society of United Irishmen, and assisted in the
defence of Emmet, Jackson, Tandy, Tone, and many others. He was the trusted friend of Curran - one
of the intimates to whom the family felt it proper first to communicate Curran's death. MacNally was
the author of twelve dramatic pieces, including the present work.
He died at 22 Harcourt-street, Dublin, in 1820, aged 68. Then only did his treachery appear. His heir
claimed a continuance of a secret service pension of £300 a year, which his father had enjoyed since
1798. The Lord-Lieutenant demanded a detailed statement of the circumstances under which the
agreement had been made; it was furnished after some hesitation, and the startling fact became
generally known, not only that he had been in regular receipt of the pension claimed, but that during
the state trials of 1798 and 1803, while he was receiving fees from the prisoners to defend them, he also
accepted large sums from Government to betray the secrets of their defence. The Cornwallis
Correspondence, 'Madden's Lives of the United Irishmen', and communications from Mr. FitzPatrick in
Notes and Queries, 2nd Series, put all this beyond doubt.

Another writer in the same series relates how in the London riots of 1780, MacNally saved the life of
Dr. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln. Sir Jonah Barrington gives an amusing account of a duel between
himself and MacNally, in which he says: "MacNally stood before me, very like a beer-barrel on its
stilly, and by his side were ranged three unfortunate barristers, who were all soon afterwards hanged
and beheaded for high treason - namely, John Sheares, who was his second ... and Henry Sheares and
Bagenal Harvey, who came as amateurs". In the same connexion, Sir Jonah, who was of course
ignorant of MacNally's perfidy, thus describes him: "His figure was ludicrous; he was very short, and
nearly as broad as long; his legs were of unequal length, and he had a face which no washing could
clean ... He possessed, however, a fine eye, and by no means an ugly countenance; a great deal of
middling intellect; a shrill, full, good bar voice... In a word, MacNally was a good-natured, hospitable,
talented, dirty fellow".

257. MacNEILL, J.G. Swift. The Irish Act of Union - How it Was Carried. Including the letter
from Sir William Harcourt on the History of the Period. London: "The Daily Chronicle" & The
Home Rule Council, 1912. pp. 70, [2]. Printed green stapled wrappers. Very good. Rare. €185
The author has endeavoured to present a general view of how The Irish Act of Union was correctly
carried. With chapters on: Sir William Harcourt's letter; Dismissals from Office; Abuse of the Place
Bill; Compensation to Patrons of Nomination Boroughs; Sale of Peerages; Bribing of Members;
Stifling and Falsification of Public Opinion; Roman Catholics Duped; The Fraud of the Constitution of
1782; General Corruption, and Conclusion.

of Unionist Charges: A Forgotten Speech by Mr. Gladstone Recalled. London: The Daily
Chronicle, 31 Whitefriars Street, n.d. pp. 24, Grey stapled wrappers. A good copy. €45

259. [MADDEN, Dr Richard Robert] Ireland in '98 Sketches of the Principal Men of the Time.
Based upon the published volumes and some unpublished mss of the late Dr Richard R. Madden.
Edited by J. Bowles Daly. With engraved portraits and contemporary illustrations. London:
Swan, 1888. pp. xlvii, 400. Maroon pebbled cloth, title in gilt on evenly faded spine. Some mild
foxing. A very good copy. €225

JOHN REDMOND'S COPY

260. MADDEN, R.R. The Life and Times of Robert Emmet, Esq. Dublin: Published by James
front fly leaf. Recent green buckram, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy with a wonderful
provenance. €375

The plate illustrates three small African sepulchral urns.

BOUND BY FALCONER OF DUBLIN


COPAC locates 6 copies only.

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


€75


No copy located on COPAC. Not in NLI.

The first edition of Mangan's poems.

€175


€45

266. [MAP] Bacon's Excelsior Map of Ireland (Reduced Edition). Natural Scale 1:486,000. Scale of English Miles. Depicted are the counties, towns, cities, villages, boroughs, roads, rivers, canals, mountains, lakes, islands, battlefields and distances to foreign ports. Lines of latitude and longitude. Coloured. 752 x 1005mm. Folded linen-backed map. With printed label titled 'Ireland Political'. In fine condition.

€135


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

€225


€325
Copac locates only 3 copies.
The trials include that of: John Delany for Shooting at John Bailey; Patrick Nash for Stabbing John Magee; William Woolahan for Burglary in the House of Thomas Terrot; Trial of Thomas Delany, James Deegan, Barth. Malone, Michael Malone and Jeremiah Weire for Assaulting and Breaking into the Dwelling House of Thomas Terrot; James Dowling for Burglary in the House of William Jacob; Francis Adams and Thomas Langton Challenge to the Array of the panel and Trial of both for administering an Unlawful Oath; Trial of Laurence Leonard, Hugh Slattery, Owen Brennan, Martin Brennan, William Dunne and Thomas Dunne for appearing in Arms and assaulting the Dwelling House of William Jacob. The Sentences pronounced by the Chief Justice, Baron Smith ranged from fines, various terms of imprisonment and transportation "beyond the seas" for long periods of time.
Sir William Cusack Smith, 1766-1836, 2nd Baronet, Politician, Judge, was born in Dublin, eldest son of Sir Michael Smith and his first wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of James Cusack of Ballyronan, Co. Wicklow, and Coolmines, Co. Dublin. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1788. While at the university Smith became acquainted with Edmund Burke, with whom he corresponded. He was called to the Irish bar in 1788, and, rapidly acquiring a substantial practice, was made a King's counsel in 1795. In the same year he entered parliament for the borough of Donegal. Though holding liberal views on Catholic Emancipation, he became a strong supporter of the government, and was one of the first and most strenuous advocates of the Union. His speech in the debate in 1799 was considered to be one of the best in favour of union.
For many years he enjoyed the highest respect and confidence in his position of Solicitor-General, his leanings towards Catholic Emancipation rendering him popular with the Irish public. In his latter years, however, he gave offence to O'Connell in consequence of the strong language he employed in charging grand juries at the assizes, in condemnation of the tithe agitation, and his conduct was brought before parliament.
In August 1836 Smith fell ill while on circuit and was confined to his country seat in Newtown, King's Co. He seemed to recover, and his death there on 26 August 1836 was apparently suicide. His wife, Hester, daughter of Thomas Berry of Eglish Castle, King's County, predeceased him. They had five children - the elder son, Sir Michael Cusack Smith (1793-1859) became 3rd Baronet, while the younger, Thomas Berry Cusack Smith followed his father and grandfather into the law and became attorney general of Ireland.
Smith was a cultivated and active-minded man. His political writings on the union and other questions are marked by great vigour of thought, though the style is somewhat turgid. Under these pseudonyms and that of 'A Yeoman,' he issued many other essays, tracts, and addresses. The sale of his valuable library took place in Dublin in 1837, and occupied four days.

In The Islands of Ireland the author demonstrates his great love for those isolated parts of Ireland. His keen eye for the unusual in nature, the ancient in man's handywork and his intense feeling for island people emerges strongly from every chapter.
270. MASON, William Monck. Interesting Autograph Letter Signed from William Monck Mason addressed to "My Dear Lord Duke" (Duke of Manchester) dated at Paris, 17th July, 1846. He relates to the Duke that "I sent by hands of a friend who was going to London, a copy of the Memoirs of Philippe de Mornay, which book Her Grace was anxious to procure." He mentions that the book is very scarce but that he managed to purchase it at a public sale for 18 francs, he also discusses the sale catalogue of Baron Sylvester de Lacy's library which was sent to His Grace at the Atheneum. He then goes on to discuss in great detail a book that he is about to publish "an account of the system or Plan of Etymology, which I have undertaken, and in great measure executed; whereby the affinities of all the chief languages of Europe and Asia, both ancient & modern are traced, & their connections with the primeval language elucidated; all which is intended to serve as a comment on the account given in scripture of the confusion of tongues." He concludes by stating that his work will not be well received. Four pages octavo, ruled in black. Diagonal pen-stroke across the first page. In a net, legible and forward-slanting hand. In very good condition. €195

Towards 1826 Mason left Ireland for the continent, having been granted a government pension on the abolition of the office which he held in the revenue department at Dublin. During his travels and residence abroad he collected numerous valuable works on continental literature and the fine arts. Of these there were auctions at London in 1834-7. Mason went to England in 1848, and devoted himself mainly to the study of philology. In connection with it and the fine arts he formed a very large library, which he disposed of by auction at Sotheby's in 1852. At the same rooms in 1858 he sold by auction his literary collections and original compositions in the departments of Irish history and general philology. Among the latter were his large compilations of original observations illustrative of the nature and history of language in general and of the character and connections of several languages in particular. Mason died at Surbiton, Surrey, on 6 March 1859.

271. [MATHEW, Fr. Theobald] Eight Printed Examples of Father Mathew Temperance Medals on two sheets (each 120 x 100mm). The first sheet would appear to be designs for First Communion and Confirmation. The second sheet illustrates two medals, with four images for all sides. One depicting Saint Patrick Apostle of Ireland, with legend on verso 'Irish Total Abstinence Society', with the words of the 'Pledge'. The second medal with Christ on the Cross with the legend 'By this we overcome'. No date, circa 1840's. In very good condition. €125

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


From the library of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland (Kirkpatrick Bequest), with stamps. Old paper wrappers. A good copy of an exceedingly rare book. €475

COPAC locates 7 copies only. ESTC with 3 locations only in Ireland.


RARE DUBLIN EDITION

277. MILLER, Philip. The Gardeners Dictionary: Containing the Methods of Cultivating and Improving the Kitchen, Fruit and Flower Garden. As also, the Physick Garden, Wilderness, Conservatory, and Vineyard, According to the Practice of the Most Experienced Gardeners of the Present Age. Interspers'd with the History of the Plants, the Characters of each Genus, and the Names of all the particular Species, in Latin and English; and an Explanation of all the Terms used in Botany and Gardening. Together with Accounts of the Nature and Use of Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, proper for Gardeners; And of the Origin, Causes, and Nature of Meteors, and the particular influences of Air, Earth, Fire, and Water, upon Vegetation, according to the best Natural Philosophers. Adorn'd with Copper Plates. By Phillip Miller. Together with: The Gardeners Kalendar, Directing what Works are necessary to be done Every Month, in the Kitchen, Fruit and Pleasure Gardens, And in the Conservatory. Dublin: Printed by S. Powell, For Richard Gunne, In Capel-street; George Risk, ... and William Bruce on the Blind-Key, Booksellers, 1732. Thick large folio. pp. xiv, [2], [614], [4 (leaves of plates)]. Bound in contemporary full calf. Spine divided into seven compartments by six raised bands, title in gilt on red morocco letterpiece in the second. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown. Wear to extremities, joints starting but very firm. Inoffensive traces waterstain to inner margin of first section. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare in commerce. €1,250

Philip Miller (1691-1771), botanist and horticulturist, was born in London, son of a gardener of Scottish origin who gave him his early training. Miller set up business as a florist, grower of ornamental shrubs, and planter and designer of gardens. He came to the notice of Sir Hans Sloane who was landlord of the Chelsea site leased by the Society of Apothecaries, and on his recommendation Miller was appointed head gardener in 1722. He remained in charge of the Chelsea Physic Garden until 1770, when he reluctantly retired, and with the mainspring of his life gone, he died the following year.

This edition is handsomely illustrated with an engraved frontispiece of an extensively landscaped garden, eleven other fine engraved plates, several folding, and several detailed woodcut diagrams and illustrations in text.
A rare Dublin edition of the most famous gardening book of the eighteenth century, which was first published in two volumes (1731/9) and ran to eight editions. This edition has a two page (double-column) list of subscribers. These included the following Irish Booksellers: Abraham Bradley; Combra Daniel, Cork; William Farrier, Limerick; Robert Owen; Thomas Pilkington, Cork; John Potts, Belfast; John Tyler.


Sean Milroy an executive member and Easter Week Volunteer was later arrested in the 'German Plot' round-up, and escaped from Lincoln Jail with De Valera in the celebrated rescue organised by Michael Collins.

An account of four months' prison experience by a Sinn Fein Leader, with reminiscences of Sean MacDermott, Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, Sean Hegarty, and Liam Mellowes.


The chapters include: Froude 'versus' Ireland; Conspiracy against the "First Historian"; Making the Issue; The Swearers; Too Much Froude; Evidence of the Massacre of 1641; "Clan Oliver"; Religious Liberty in Ireland.


No copy located on COPAC. WorldCat 1. Date from NLI Catalogue.
See items 281, 282 & 283.


This work is an act of thanksgiving for the life of the Irish Patriot, Thomas Davis, as well as one of gratitude for the Irish diaspora and its abundant fruits in Australia. As was the way of Davis in all he did, Molony's book comes from the heart as well as the head.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


The illustrations are adapted from woodcuts by John Derricke in 'The Image of Irelande with A Discoverie of Woodkarne'.

ONE OF THE RAREST OF MOORE'S WORKS


A collection of bitterly satirical essays on Irish society, mixing pity and contempt, with the latter making the stronger impression. The essays in Parnell and His Island caused outrage in Ireland when first published in the French newspaper 'Le Figaro' in 1886. They were published in English in book form the following year and represent Moore's interpretation of life in Ireland in the early 1880s, written in his combative and naturalistic style. In some respects the work addresses similar themes and can be seen as a companion piece to his famous novel, A Drama in Muslin. Moore, the eldest son of a Catholic landlord and Home Rule MP, spares neither landlords nor tenants, priests or nationalists in his narrative. Yet his depictions of the Irish landscape are often lyrical and memorable and he gives a vivid impression of the atmosphere of the country in the short period between the Land War and the Plan of Campaign. Until the publication of this edition Parnell and His Island was a rare book. Some sections included in the original French version, but expurgated by the English publisher, have been restored here, with translations, in the notes.

The contents include: Dublin - The Castle; The Shelbourne Hotel; The Kildare Street Club; Mrs. Rusville; An Irish Country House; The House of an Irish Poet; The Landlord; The Tenant Farmer; The Priest; The Patriot; An Eviction; A Hunting Breakfast, etc.

FIRST EDITION


COPAC locates 4 copies only. WorldCat 2.

Thomas Moore (1789-1852), poet, composer and prose writer was born in Dublin. Educated at Samuel White's Academy and T.C.D., from which he graduated B.A. in 1798. While at T.C.D. he formed a close friendship with Robert Emmet on whose execution in 1803 he wrote: "Oh! Breathe Not His Name". He was a friend of Lord Byron, a strong advocate of Catholic Emancipation and supporter of Daniel O'Connell.

Sloperton Cottage near Devizes, Wiltshire, was Moore's home from 1817 till his death in 1852: "That dear home, that saving ark, where love's true light at last I've found, cheering within when all grows dark, and comfortless, and stormy around".

This is the second issue, with a dedication to the Marchioness Dowager of Donegal (dated: Paris, June 10th, 1821), a preface and appendix not present in the first issue.

COPAC lists only 1 copy of the Paris edition.
Half title states: 'Collection of Ancient and Modern British Authors. Vol. LXXXIII'.


STC 18205 Sweeney 3118.
Fynes Moryson (1566-1630), a Cambridge graduate, humanist and European traveller, was born in Lincolnshire. While on a visit to his brother, Sir Richard, at Dundalk, where he was Governor, George Cranmer, chief secretary of Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy and Lord Deputy of Ireland, was killed (November 13, 1600) at Carlingford, and Moryson was at once appointed to replace him. Published posthumously, it is one of the great early seventeenth century works of its kind. Lowndes 1621 terms it "A valuable and much esteemed work". The work comprises three distinct parts. The first contains a description of Moryson's travels, the cities and countryside through which he passed, his opinion as to the relative merits of numerous castles, churches, monuments, etc., the route and method
of his journey, the mileage covered, the money and time expended, and the standard of the inns and post houses at which he stayed.

In the second part Moryson devotes 302 pages to Ireland. Principally an account of Hugh O'Neill's, Nine Years War, 1594-1603, a campaign which proved to be a brutal struggle rather than an easy victory.

Employing state documents to which the author in his official capacity had access, he provides an outstandingly candid and detached firsthand account of the affairs and state of Ireland in the years around the close of the sixteenth century.

The last part could be retitled 'Handy Hints for Travellers'. There Moryson discourses on the advantages of travel, the preparation necessary for journeying, the languages one should know, where it is safe to travel and where not, the customs of different places, their trade, agriculture and legal systems, how to avoid giving offence to the locals, differences in money, costume, and the behaviour of and various attitudes towards women. He concentrates particularly on food and drink, giving detailed descriptions and comparisons of diets, wines, beers and spirits (including a full three pages on 'the English diet' of which he was very complimentary).

"Moryson is a sober and truthful writer ... he delights in statistics representing the mileage of his daily journeys and the varieties in the values of coins he encountered. His descriptions of the inns in which he lodged, of the costume and the food of the countries he visited, render his work invaluable to the social historian" DNB.

WITH LARGE FOLDING MAP


JONES' CLASSICAL FAMILY LIBRARY

Arthur Murphy (1727-1805), author and actor, the son of Richard Murphy, a Dublin merchant, and his wife Jane French, was born at Clonquin, County Roscommon, the house of his maternal uncle, Arthur French. Educated at the English College at St. Omer where he was known as 'Arthur French', it being necessary for Irish boys to assume false names to avoid the penalties incurred by being educated abroad. After completing his studies he returned to his relatives, then residing in London. After a spell in various posts he turned his attention to literature and after a few unsuccessful attempts he wrote 'The Apprentice', a farce, which brought him in nearly £800, which enabled him to pay his debts and complete his legal studies. Murphy's mature life was passed as a barrister, dramatic author, and a classical translator, and in all walks alike he excelled.

WARTS AND ALL


Oliver Cromwell is the most famous and powerful commoner in British history. He is also one of the most controversial historical figures in Ireland, seen variously as a hated tyrant and bigot, or as a superb patriot with a terrific sense of humour. Included in the appendix in verse form is a list of Cromwell's and William's nobility found among the papers of the Most Rev. Dr. Coppinger:

"The Fairs, the Blacks, the Blonds, the Brights,
the Greens, the Browns, the Greys, the Whites
The Parrots, Eagles, Cocks and Hens
The Snipes, Swallows, Pies, Robins, Wrens" … etc


The original manuscript is lost and contrary to what the name suggests they were not compiled at Clonmacnoise. There were however three copies of an English translation made in 1627 by Conall or Conla Mageoghagan, of Lismoyne, County Westmeath, whom O'Clery calls "The industrious collecting Bee of everything that belongs to the honour and history of the descendants of Milesius, both lay and ecclesiastical, so far as he could find them". The only explanation for the name is that they deal at length with the history of that country and include a detailed account of St. Ciaran. These Annals begin with the Creation and end with the year 1408. The author tells us that he made use of Eusebius, the Venerable Bede, and the works of the Irish Saints and Chroniclers. These Annals are more comprehensive in the earlier periods than the 'Annals of Ulster' or the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.


Robert Bickersteth Esq., (1787-1857) eminent Liverpool surgeon was born at Kirkby, Lonsdale, where his father had a medical practice. He was elected surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary a position he held for forty years. Throughout his professional career Robert Bickersteth was known to see poor people gratuitously every morning and his kindness was as much displayed towards them as towards his private patients.

Patrick Murphy [Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland].

Robert Murphy was born in Mallow in 1806, the son of a cobbler, who died young. At the age of eleven, young Robert was run over by a runaway cart, fracturing his thigh. Confined to bed for several years, he took up the study of mathematics out of boredom. He made tremendous strides in the subject with the aid of a few old textbooks his mother bought him, solving puzzles in the Cork Examiner and even correcting a pamphlet by Rev. John Mackey of Maynooth University on the Duplication of the Cube. Rejected by Trinity College, Dublin, he was persuaded by friends to apply for Cambridge University, where he was accepted. He entered Caius College and had a glittering mathematical career there. He was elected a Fellow in May 1829, took holy orders in 1830, and in 1831 was made Dean of his college.

But Murphy had several weaknesses of character in the areas of gambling and alcohol. He had to leave England, pursued by debtors, making a tenuous living writing articles, periodic teaching, and marking examination papers. However, he did manage to produce several ground-breaking papers which demonstrated that he was of near genius level in mathematics, and two excellent textbooks on Electricity (1833) and Algebraical Equations (1839). He was one of the acknowledged inspirations behind George Boole's early papers. Sadly, he died of consumption in 1843 aged only forty three.

He was one of the true mathematical geniuses that Ireland has produced.


The 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars was a cavalry regiment in the British Army, first raised in 1693. The regiment was first raised by Henry Conyngham as Henry Conyngham's Regiment of Dragoons in Derry in 1693, and ranked as the 8th Dragoons. They soldiered at home as part of the Irish Establishment but were deployed to Spain in 1704 to take part in the War of the Spanish Succession. It saw service for three centuries in South Africa, India, the Crimean War, the First World War and
Second World War. The regiment survived the immediate post-war reduction in forces, and went on to distinguish itself in the battles of the Korean War, but was recommended for amalgamation in the 1957 Defence White Paper prepared by Duncan Sandys. The regiment was amalgamated with the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, to form the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars in 1958.


The author has left no stone unturned in his effort to outline the facts of the first complete chronicle of this tragic period in Irish history. It vividly depicts the agonies, aspirations and glories of a period in our history that is acknowledged by all with mixed and emotional pride.

302. NEWMAN, John Henry, D.D. Apologia Pro Vita Sua: being A Reply to a Pamphlet entitled "What, Then, Does Dr. Newman Mean?". London: Longman ... & Green, 1864. pp. iv, [3], 6-430, 127 (appendix). Bound by Caldwell, Frederick St., Dublin. Contemporary half maroon calf on cloth boards, with their diamond shaped engraved label on front pastedown. Burgundy, black and brown endpapers. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands. Title in gilt on contrasting morocco labels. Light rubbing. A very good copy. €165

It is now generally accepted that Newman has a place of his own among modern thinkers on higher education and that his views are of universal application, not limited as to place and time. During his rectorship there was conflict with John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, who opposed Newman's insistence that English professors should be among those appointed.

COPAC locates only 4 copies. The date is taken from British Museum catalogue. The author Patita Nicholson of Enniscoe House, County Mayo dedicated this work to her daughter Susan Kellett.


An English translation was also published in 1928 at The Sign of The Three Candles Press.


This work is a masterly and highly individual study of the whole complex situation in Ireland over the centuries. It is part history, part autobiography, and part political analysis.


COPAC locates 5 copies only. WorldCat 5.

Donat Henchy O'Brien (1785-1857), Rear-Admiral, second son of Michael O'Brien of Ennistymon, his mother was a sister of Counsellor Fitzgibbon Henchy a well-known Dublin lawyer. He entered the navy in 1796, as a midshipman when he was 11 years of age, on board the Overyssel, later serving in the Amphion. He passed his lieutenant examination in January 1803 in London, returning for a short time to the Amphion, but after a few months he served as a master's mate on the Hussar, a new thirty-eight gun frigate commanded by Captain Wilkinson. On February 8th 1804, she ran onshore on the Saints (Ile de Sein) rocks and became a total wreck. The majority of the crew struggled ashore and fell into the hands of the French. O'Brien was imprisoned at Verdun. He made two unsuccessful attempts at escaping before eventually getting away with two companions in November 1808. They made their way to Trieste, where they were picked up by a boat of the Amphion, one of O'Brien's old ships. Donat became a lieutenant of the Warrior in March 1809. He assisted at the reduction of the Ionian Islands. As Lieutenant on the Amphion he served in action off Lissa in 1811 and was appointed Commander two years later. Donat returned to England in October of that year, and his last service afloat was in command of the Slaney which cruised on the South American Station from 1818 to 1821. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in March 1852. The rest of his life was spent in enforced retirement at half-pay.


James Connolly, the Irish labour leader, was one of the seven men who signed the Proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic at Easter, 1916. As Commandant-General of the Dublin Division, he was in command at the General Post Office, where he was wounded, and later executed at Kilmainham. When the writer of this volume was still a child, she accompanied her father on many of his lecture tours in Great Britain and America, and attended his meetings.

"Among the sixteen men who were executed after the Irish Insurrection of 1916 there was no nobler or more heroic figure than James Connolly ... His daughter has here repaid love with love and pride with pride in a book that has been written from the depths of her remembering heart".
ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF MICHAEL Ó CLÉIRIGH


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

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

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


These letters of the O'Connell family are mostly of a personal nature. Besides their biographical and genealogical interest, they, to some extent, reflect the social and political state of the Catholics of Ireland prior to Emancipation. They are also an important contribution to the history of the County of Kerry. The author was daughter-in-law to Daniel O'Connell.


AUTHOR'S FIRST BOOK

Frank O'Connor, pseudonym of Michael O'Donovan (1903-1966), was born in Cork and educated by the Christian Brothers. He was a prolific author and is best known for his short stories and memoirs. The Frank O'Connor International Short Story Award, is named in his honour. He was librarian of Cork County Library 1925-28 and Ballsbridge, Dublin 1928-1938. Influenced by Daniel Corkery towards a style of writing rooted in his own background. This, the author's first work tells of the conflict between Ireland and England during the Civil War in terms of a handful of men who in normal circumstances would have been friends instead must kill each other.

O'Connor's early life was marked by his father's alcoholism, debt, and ill-treatment of his mother. His childhood was shaped in part by his mother, who supplied much of the family's income because his father was unable to keep steady employment. O'Connor adored his mother and was bitterly resentful of his father. In his memoirs, he recalled his childhood as "those terrible years", and admitted that he had never been able to forgive his father. In 1918 O'Connor joined the First Brigade of the Irish Republican Army and served in combat during the Irish War of Independence. He opposed the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 and joined the Anti-Treaty IRA during the Irish Civil War, working in a small propaganda unit in Cork City. He was one of twelve thousand Anti-Treaty combatants who were interned by the government of the new Irish Free State. Between 1922 and 1923 O'Connor was imprisoned in Cork City Gaol and in Gormanston, County Meath.

Following his release, O'Connor took various positions including that of teacher of Irish, theatre director, and librarian. He began to move in literary circles and was befriended by AE (George William Russell), through whom he came to know most of the well-known Irish writers of the day, including Yeats, Lennox Robinson and Augusta Gregory. In his memoirs, he pays tribute to both Yeats and Russell for the help and encouragement they gave him. In 1935, O'Connor became a member of the board of directors of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, founded by W. B. Yeats and other members of the Irish National Theatre Society. In 1937, he became managing director of the Abbey. Following Yeats' death in 1939, O'Connor's long-standing conflict with other board members came to a head and he left the Abbey later that year. In 1950, he accepted invitations to teach in the United States, where many of his short stories had been published in The New Yorker and won great acclaim.

Frank O'Connor had a stroke while teaching at Stanford University in 1961, and later died from a heart attack in Dublin. He was buried in Deansgrange Cemetery.


Full of humour and sarcasm, the Midnight Court is written in Rhyming Couplets and directed at the desire of women to get married young. The poet in a dream is forced by a fairy woman to visit the Court of Queen Aeval. Here he must listen to serious charges being made against the male sex including the clergy.

"Another thing I'd like to mention,
That's beyond my comprehension –
Whatever made the Church create
A clergy that is celibate?"

Allegations are also made against men who wed old hags because of money while ignoring girls who are finely bred. The poet awakes as he is about to be beaten by the women in judgement.


LIMITED EDITION SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

endpapers. Ex libris Longford County Library with neat stamp on final leaf, stamps and labels. A very good copy.


€145

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR


€385

Peadar O'Donnell, revolutionary and author, was born at Meenmore, County Donegal, in 1893. He was educated at St. Patrick's Training College, Dublin, and taught for a while on Arranmore and Inisfree islands. After visiting Scotland and seeing the hardship endured by migrant Irish labourers, he became a full-time organiser for the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in 1918. He joined the I.R.A. in 1920 and was wounded whilst on active service during the War of Independence. He opposed the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 and was imprisoned for 2 years, escaping in 1924. In June of that year he married Lile O'Donel, daughter of a wealthy Mayo landlord, and became editor of An Phoblacht, the I.R.A. newspaper. He was part of the I.R.A. breakaway group which formed the Republican Congress in 1934, for which he was court-martialed. He helped recruit volunteers to fight in the International Brigade, which fought on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War.


€575


€150

On Wednesday 15 September 1937, at the height of the harvest season, a party of 26 Irish migrant workers, twelve males and fourteen females, many of whom were brothers and sisters arrived in the town of Kirkintilloch from a farm in Edinburgh where they had been working over the previous three months. They were taken to town in two vehicles owned by the potato merchants they were about to begin work for. This was their last port of call before the journey back to Achill Island with the reward of their previous months toil. In the early hours of September 16, only a matter of hours after the party had arrived, tragedy struck. Ten migrant workers from Achill died when the bothy or shed they were sleeping in caught fire.


€150


€125


€75

This work contains a great quantity of new biographical matter and also very characteristic and admirable poems, not found previously in any collection of Mangan's works. It also contains interesting
and unpublished reminiscences of him by many of his contemporaries, including: John Mitchel; John O'Donovan; W.F. Wakeman; Sir C.G. Duffy; John O'Daly; Thomas D'Arcy McGee, etc.

EARL OF ENNISKILLEN'S COPY


Illustrated with a large folding genealogical table, showing the descent of the principal families of Hy-Many, from their great ancestor Maine Mor, to the present day. The chief branches were the O'Nechtains, O'Mullally's, O'Kelly's, MacEgan's and O'Madden's. Their territory comprised of county Roscommon, and east Galway.

This account of the families of Hy-Fiachrach is taken from the manuscripts of the great scholar Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh. These included the Book of Lecan compiled from various other manuscripts for Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fhirbhisigh, chief historian to the O'Dowds of Tireragh about the year 1418.

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

327. O'DONOVAN, John. Ed. by. Annála Ríoghachta Éireann - Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters. From the earliest times to the year 1616. Edited from manuscripts in the Royal Irish Academy and Trinity College Dublin, with a translation and copious historical, topographical and genealogical notes and with special emphasis on place-names. Seven large volumes. Dublin: Hodges Smith, 1851. Quarto. Over 4,000 pages. With the neat stamp of St. Helen's, Christian Brothers. Recent quarter calf gilt on marbled boards. Spine divided into five compartments by four gilt raised bands, title and volume number in gilt on green morocco letterpiece in the second and fourth, harp tool in gilt in centre. Light foxing to prelims. A fine set of the first edition. €6,500

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

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

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

Brother Michael who was chief of the Four Masters was born about 1590 and was a descendant of the illustrious and learned family of O'Clergy which originally came from Tirawley in North Mayo. For three hundred years the O'Clerys were scholars and professors of history to the O'Donnells, chiefs of Tir Conaill, and their home and school was in Kilbarron castle scenically located by the shore of Donegal Bay, a few miles north west of Ballyshannon. Brother Michael was baptised Tadhg and in his youth was affectionately called ‘Tadhg an tSléibhe’ or Thady of the Mountain. In 1623 he joined the Franciscan Order in Louvain. His superiors soon recognised his talent as a historian and antiquarian and sent him back to Ireland in 1626 initially to collect what he could on the Lives of the Irish Saints and later to begin work on the history of his native land. To assist him in this enormous task he chose three assistants; his cousin Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clergy, Fergus O'Mulconry from County Roscommon and Peregrine O'Duigenan of Castletown County Leitrim. Michael's brother Conor and Maurice O'Mulconry also assisted in the compilation of the Annals. The title Four Masters was first used by Father John Colgan in the introduction to his 'Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae' which was published in Louvain in 1625.

The great work remained, for the most part, unpublished and untranslated until John O'Donovan prepared his edition between 1847 and 1856. Its crowning achievement is the copious historical, topographical and genealogical material in the footnotes which have been universally acclaimed by scholars. Douglas Hyde wrote that the O'Donovan edition represented: "the greatest work that any modern Irish scholar ever accomplished". More recently Kenneth Nicholls says: "O'Donovan's enormous scholarship, breathtaking in its extent when one considers the state of historical scholarship and the almost total lack of published source material in his day, still amazes one, as does the extent to which it has been depended on by others down to the present. His translations are still superior in reliability to those of Hennessy, MacCarthy or Freeman to name three editor-translators of other Irish Annals ... his footnotes are a mine of information". A very nice set of this monumental source for the history of Ireland.


John Ó Dubhagain (O'Dugan) was chief poet to the O'Kellys of Hy Many and his poem was originally contained in the Book of O'Dubhagain, called Leabhar Ui Maine (Book of Hy Many). He was the author of A Topographical and Historical Poem, of eight hundred and eighty verses, beginning 'Triallam timcheall na Fodhla' - (Let us go around Ireland). The poem gives the names of the principal tribes and districts in Meath, Ulster and Connaught (Leath-Cuinn), and the chiefs who lorded over them, at the time when Henry II, King of England, was invited to this country by Dermod Mac Moragh, King of Leinster. From the first line of this poem, and from the few ranns that this author has left us, on the districts of the province of Leinster, it would seem that it was his intention to have given a complete account of all the districts and chief tribes in Ireland; and it would be a cause of much regret, that he left unfinished so interesting a work, if it had not afterwards been taken up and completed by his contemporary, Giolla-na-naomh-O'Huidhrin. For the account of the ancient families of Leath-Mogha (Leinster and Munster) we are indebted to O'Huidhrin. His poem begins with 'Tuille feasa ar Erinn òigh'- (An addition of knowledge on sacred Erin). According to the Annals of The Four Masters, Giolla-na-naomh, a learned historian, died in the year 1420. There are two copies of these poems in the library of the Royal Irish Academy; one in the handwriting of Cucoriche O'Clergy, the other in the transcript of Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh's Genealogical Work, made for the Academy by Eugene O'Curry. Poems in Irish and English; sixty-four page notes and introductory dissertations in English by John O'Donovan.

ADDRESS TO DANIEL O'CONNELL


COPAC locates 4 copies only. No copy on WorldCat. An uncommon work, reprinting a letter by Andrew Carew O'Dwyer, the Drogheda Repeal Association
and Liberal MP (1832-5), to his fellow Irish independence campaigner Daniel O'Connell comparing the situation of Irish Catholics in 1851 to Belgian Catholics in 1828.

Carew O'Dwyer, the son of a merchant in Cork and Waterford, was called to the bar in 1830. He was a close, personal friend of Daniel O'Connell, and one of the earliest and most active members of the Reform Club. He was elected MP for Drogheda in 1832 and again in 1834, but was unseated on a petition in 1835 due to a clerical error - his address had been given as in the City of Dublin when it was in the County of Dublin.


The first reliable record of Carmelites in Ireland is for August, 1271. A number of historians and others claim that the Order has its foundation on Clare Island, off the Mayo coast in 1224, however finding Carmelites on an island off the west coast of Ireland before finding them in Sicily, France or England, is highly unlikely.

The first foundation in Ireland was the Carmelite Friary built on the right bank of the river Barrow at Leighlinbridge, County Carlow, at the end of the reign of Henry III (+1272). Like the vast majority of later Carmelite Friaries it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. John Hooker says that the founder was a member of the Carew family. In a short period of time they spread all throughout Ireland with friaries at Crevaghbane, County Galway; Eglish and Tohergar, County Roscommon; Rathmullan, County Donegal; Castlelyons and Kinsale, County Cork; Knockmore, County Sligo; Ballinasmale, and Burriscarra, County Mayo, etc.

The Protestant Reformation brought much damage to the Province: in 1570 there were only four or five houses left in the Province and the Prior General, Fr. Rubeus, ordered the surviving confreres to return to these houses under the authority of a Vicar Provincial. Since there was little hope of restoring the Province within a short period of time, the General Chapter of 1593 appointed a "titular Provincial", simply to at least preserve the title. Nevertheless, although severely diminished, the Province never totally disappeared, thanks also to the help it received from Carmelites from the Continent.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY TO M.J. MACMANUS


For nine roaring years of total war O'Neill resisted English expansion, became one of the most famous soldiers in Europe, wore out Elizabeth, broke generals like Essex and Brough, involved Spain and Rome. Through these bloody pages there pass clansmen, papal legates, government spies, great monarchs, statesmen, cut-throats, poisoners, passionate women, traitors and brave men. For all this picturesque material the record is none the less scholarly, and is likely to remain the authoritative book on the period.

Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone (1550-1616), is the first Renaissance figure in Irish history. He is not only a pivotal point in his country's story, but illustrates the whole world trend of the 16th century - the end of feudalism, the rise of monarchies, the competition of Spain and England, the struggles of Church and State, the extension of international commerce, the last flicker of the medieval world.

Michael Joseph (M. J.) MacManus (1888-1951), author, journalist, humorist, and bibliophile, was born at Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, son of Patrick MacManus, a schoolmaster, and Maria MacManus (née Toole). Educated at the Presentation school in Carrick-on-Shannon, he later studied at Farnham College, Surrey. He attended the University of London, then worked as a teacher in
Blackburn, Lancashire (1907-10). While working as a journalist on Fleet St. (1910-16), he was a member of the Fabian society, and contributed many articles to Irish newspapers and journals, including the Leader. Returning to Ireland in 1916 as a freelance journalist, he became actively involved in the independence movement as a writer, his contributions to The Irishman expressing his nationalist beliefs of the time.

His most controversial work was Eamon de Valera: a biography [See item 255], an attempt to interpret his subject's personality. Widely regarded as unbalanced in its assessment, the book generated a public row in The Bell with Sean O'Faolain, who dismissively reviewed its sympathetic profile of de Valera as superficial. MacManus responded with an open letter to the magazine accusing O'Faolain's editorials of being peevish, depressing, and defeatist.


SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


Liam O'Flaherty (1897-1984), novelist, was born in Gort na gCapall on Inishmore in the Aran Islands. His father was active in the Land League and his mother was descended from a family of Plymouth Brethren from County Antrim who had come to Aran to build lighthouses. Educated at Rockwell, Blackrock, and U.C.D. He abandoned his priestly studies and joined the Irish Guards as Bill Ganly, using his mother's maiden name and served for a while in France during the First World War. He was invalided out and eventually returned to Dublin to take part in the Revolution. Afterwards he returned to London and began his writing career.

In spite of the large number of novels and the immense and deserved success of some of them, particularly The Informer, O'Flaherty is best known as a short-story writer. O'Flaherty separated from his wife and daughter and suffered a number of nervous breakdowns due to his experiences in the trenches.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR


EARL OF ENNISKILLEN'S COPY

With large folding genealogical table of the family of O'Flaherty or h-Iar of Connaught showing their descent from Eochaidh Muighmeadhon, King of Connaught, afterwards Monarch of Ireland (qui ob. a.d. 366). Including the branches of Slioght Eoghan of Conmaicne-mara, Gnomore and Gnobeag in Moycullen and Slioght Mhic Diarmada Dubh.

338. [O'FLANAGAN, Theophilus] Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin, established for the investigation and renewal of Ancient Irish Literature. Containing an advertisement, exhibiting the views of the association, the laws for the regulation of the society; interesting observations on the Gaelic language; with several important tracts in the original Gaelic or Irish, literally translated into English; accompanied with notes and observations; some of the poetry ascribed to Oisin. &c. &c. &c. Bound with: Advice to a Prince, Thaddy Mac Brody, or Mac Brodin, son of Dary; being The Inauguration Oath of Donach O'Brien, Fourth Earl of Thomond ... with notes and observations, the latter inscribed by permission to the learned Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. Bound with: Institutio Principis Carmen Hibernicum, auctore Thaddeo, filio Darri, filio Brodaei, seu Brodini; alias, Tadhg, Mac Daire, Mic Bruadedha, no Mic Bruadin. Bound with: Deirdri, or, The Lamentable Fate of the Sons of Usnach, an ancient dramatic Irish tale, one of the three tragic stories of Erin. Volume I [all published]. Dublin: Printed for the Gaelic Society of Dublin by John Barlow, 1808. pp. xxvi, [2], 40, iv, [1], 6-54, [2], vii, [2], 10-35, [3], 238. Quarter white paper on blue papered boards, title on printed label on spine. Mild foxing to titlepage. A very good copy. Rare. €375

COPAC locates 5 copies only.

Theophilus O'Flanagan (1762-1814), a native speaker from Tulla, County Clare, obtained a scholarship to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1789. He assisted Charlotte Brooke in compiling Reliques of Irish Poetry. He was the Society's first secretary and editor of the present work, the Society's only publication. Among its members were Edward O'Reilly and Rev. Paul O'Brien, the noted Irish lexicographers.

O'Flanagan's essay on Ogham was the first article ever published by the Royal Irish Academy in their Transactions although some members doubted the existence of the stone on the South east side of Sliabh Collaun in his native county. The first part 'Observations on the Gaelic Language', was communicated to the Society by P.M'Elligott, of Limerick. The Gaelic Society was founded in 1807 for the discovery, translation and publication of early Irish manuscripts. Includes bibliographical references. In Gaelic and English and 'An Address to the Gaelic Society' by Rev. Paul O'Brien.


€95


€35


€20

Brian O'Higgins (1882-1949), author, was born in Kilscrey, Co. Meath. He was Sinn Féin delegate for West Clare, 1918-21. T.D. for Clare (1922) and later President of the Irish College at Carrigholt. This work was written by the author when he was in Prison at Birmingham in 1918.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY


€65


€165
THE WILLIAMITE WARS


The only narrative of the Williamite wars from an Irish context. O'Kelly was an Irish officer serving in King James' Jacobite army.

345. O'KELLY, Patrick. The History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern, taken from the most authentic records. Dedicated to The Irish Brigade by the Abbe Mac Geoghegan & translated from the French by the author. With illustrations. Dublin: James Duffy, 1844. pp. 622 (double-column). Contemporary full calf. Title in gilt on morocco label on spine. Previous owners' signatures. From the library of Incarnate Word College, Dunmore, County Galway with their neat stamps. Light water stain to engraved frontispiece as usual. A very good copy. €175


The contents includes: List of Dramatic Agents; List of Publishers; Alphabetical Index to Titles; Plays for all Male Casts; Plays which have Sequels; Plays with the Same Setting Throughout; Plays in One Act; Plays in Two Acts, etc.

The Author in this Preface states "The Works of Irish Dramatists are published by so many different firms and controls by so many agents that the amateur is seldom able to locate an appreciable number in any one play-list.... Where groups have copies of out-of-print plays, or where they are in a position to procure library copies, Messrs. James Duffy & Co., Ltd., will arrange to collect and transmit fees in any case where difficulty is experienced in tracing copyright owners.


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

348. O'MALLEY, Mr. Wm. M.P. Thirty Years of Connemara with the Election Address of Mr. Wm. O'Malley M.P., and Explanatory Notes and a Selection of Speeches and Articles. Galway: Connacht Tribune, 1918. Quarto. pp. 28 (double column). Rebound in marbled boards with a portrait of the author on upper cover. A very good copy. Very rare. €175

William O'Malley was born at Ballyconneely, near Clifden and was educated at the Model School, Galway and at St Mary's teacher training college, Hammersmith, London. He was a journalist and business manager of newspapers. He married Mary O'Connor in 1886, becoming brother-in-law to T. P. O'Connor. She was a Nationalist activist, who spoke at Land League meetings in the 1880s and was imprisoned for six months. One of their sons was killed in action in the First World War.

At the 1895 general election, O'Malley stood for as an Anti-Parnellite candidate to succeed Patrick James Foley the MP for Connemara division of County Galway in the House of Commons. He was elected unopposed, and was re-elected unopposed as a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party in 1900, 1906, and January and December 1910. He resided in England throughout his parliamentary career, returning to Ireland in 1921.

In 1918, standing again with the IPP, O'Malley lost to Pádraic Ó Máille of Sinn Féin, winning only 23% of the vote.


  The contents include: Ethics and Evolution of Boxing; Marquis of Queensberry Rules; American Fair-Play Rules; Training of Athletes; Ancient Irish Athletic Games, Exercises and Weapons; Canoeing Sketches.

351. [ORMONDE] The Life of James, late Duke of Ormonde. Containing, I. An Historical and Genealogical Account of His Grace’s Family. II. An Impartial View of His Conduct in his Civil and Military Employments, with the History of His Time, and an Inquiry into the Principles and Measures of those Parties, which he either supported or opposed. III. A Succinct Account of the most remarkable Events that happen’d to Him during upwards of Thirty Years Exile; from Authentic Materials. Engraved frontispiece of James late Duke of Ormonde. London: Printed for M. Cooper in Pater-Noster Row, 1747. pp. vi, 544, 4 (index). Recent full calf, spine divided into six compartments by five raised bands, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy. €375

  Life of one of the most distinguished Irish statesmen and soldiers of his day, a supporter of English rule who was nevertheless a conciliator. Arranged a cease fire with the Irish rebels in 1643, and offered a treaty in 1646 which granted religious tolerance to Catholics. Played an important role in the restoration of Charles II after the execution of Charles I.
With the popular success of his Ballysadare and Kilvarnet, instead of resting on his laurels, Terence O’Rorke set about on an even more ambitious project, namely the writing of a history of his native county. His History of Sligo was widely acclaimed as a scholarly and detailed work, a complete and impartial record of the history of Sligo, its secular, religious, social and natural history from the earliest times down to the 1880s. One reviewer stated at the time: Instead of copying others or regarding the authority of O’Donovan, Petrie, or the Venerable Charles O’Conor as decisive, Dr O’Rorke differs constantly from preceding inquirers, goes in every case for himself to the sources and rests his conclusions on neglected or misunderstood passages of our old annals and other writings, disregarding, for the most part, oral traditions and gossip ... The verdict of posterity will be that he has left behind him a work which will entitle him to a high place among the historians of the century.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR


The women of ’98 include Máire Nic Reachain, Beitsí Grae, Bidí Pámar, Máire Ní Dhúghaill etc.

354. [OSBORNE MANUSCRIPT] Irish History Manuscript Miscellany of John Osborne, containing notes on various subjects of Irish interest including ecclesiastical notes and precedents, Parliamentary records, official reports on corruption, plantations and land seizures, records of the notorious trial of the Earl of Castlehaven for rape and sodomy, a genealogy of the Butler and Burke families, extracts from Close Rolls and other records, with a note that the first section (78 folios) was transcribed from a Laudian Manuscript at the Bodleian Library, Latin and English, with brief notes in Gaelic on the first page, contemporary foliation, 262 pages plus blanks, octavo (145 x 105mm), dated 11 September 1655. Contemporary full vellum with the name John Osborne on upper cover, and also his coat of arms. Covers lightly worn, ownership inscription and coat of arms faded; with a loose slip of paper with a note on the manuscript, 20th century. Ex libris William O’Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplates. Early owner signature of John Osborne on front pastedown. A unique manuscript. In very good condition.
the final two letters being represented by the tachygram for 'us']. Other items on the page include some separate Irish words, 'techt', 'dula', 'glas', the tachygram '2' for Latin 'est', etc. On verso: A note stating that the following material is found in a manuscript (followed by a couple of crossed-out words); then: 'folio 96 from the gift of G[ulielmus] Laud [=Archbishop William Laud (1573-1645)] in the Bodleian Library, Oxford', dated AD 1655, September 11.

Folio 1: Notes (in Latin) on the consecration of bishops of Dublin by the archbishop of Canterbury - taken from original documents 'remaining with Sir Robert Cotton' [1571-1631]: Bishops Donatus (c. 1028), Samuel (1096), Gregory (1121); together with Patrick, bishop of Limerick (1140). [The dates cited are of the accession of the bishops in question.] Dated 'anno 28 Henry 3' [=AD 1245].

Folio 10: Series of Norman Surnames and Their Bearers

Nashe: Radulpho, comes de Eu.
Burghersh: Bartholomeo de Burghersh
Ferrers: Hen[ricus] de Ferraris
Gulielmo de Blunt
Furnivall: Tho[mas] de Furneuall
Mortimer: Dna de Mortuo-mari
Johanni de Mohun
Will. La Zouch de Haringuorth
Oliveris de Bohun
Comin: Dauid de Strabolgi comes Atholl
Will. La Zouch de Mortuo-mari
Rich. Talbot
Awdeley: Hug. D'Audele
St Paull: Mariae de Sancto Paulo com. Pembrochiae
Grandison: Will. de Grandisono
Maltrantes: Johanni Maultraliers seniori
   Marguaritae Dominae de Badohesmore
   Rob. de Cifford
Moulton: Domino de Multun
Erley: Johannes de Erleya
Carew: Domina de Carru
Morley: Rob. de Morley
   Johanni de Carru
   Johanni Darcy

Folio 22: Text relating to rebellion in Co. Wicklow (in time of Henry VIII?) "King's liege people, and bearing the countrie within forthwith [ ] haw or crye or any resistance making by the tenants or any [ ] home of the said [ ] Lord to the said Calloghe in his coming [ ] by undoinge the King's people and agains[t] the [ ] statute of the country made. Also William Edward, servant to the said Erle and constable of his castell of Arklow [ ] passed and more did assemble to him, Obrins and other diverse enemies Irishe of our Lord the King to the number of 120 persons and lay with them [ ] in a [ ] within the Tower of Wicklow, for to slay one John Liverpoole, constable of our Lord the King of his castell of Wicklow, and as the said John was going from the said castell to the towne of Wicklow, the said William with his mem[ ] aforesaid [ ] and murdered the said John and smote of[f] his head and bore it to O Birne, Irish enemye to the Lord our King and cheife of his nation. And after that made assaute to the said castell, and wane (?) the outward looke-out, a priest, and ransomed him. And the said Erle wishing him to have done such treason rescieved him afterwards to his service, and held him still in the office of the constabularie of Arklow aforesaid.

Also where the one William Thomason the strongest rebell and traytor of Irland, that was many dayes seene in the same land, had slain (with other rebells) men and servants of the said Lord {Talbot}, that is to say, Richard Brerley, John Oweyntecell, Lewis Barnisinian, John Egremont, Thomas Kirkham and Thomas Blackborne, and taken prisoners many others of the said Lord's men and servants, the said Erle and the said friar, Thomas Botteler, and have kine afterwards [ ] and comforted the said William Thomason in have (?) contrie where none execution of lawe might be had against him, to harms and skathes of the said Lord, 1000."

Folio 25: On a page headed ‘… Kynall Lall (?)', etc. 1554' is a chart extending across to the facing page and headed 'A table of the Irishry in Desmond'. It begins in the first column, at the very left of the page, and continues to the right, column after column (column-divisions marked here by ‘|’).
numbered the columns, inserting the appropriate number between the upright strokes):
[1] 'Lands and freehold in Desmond who for the most part yeelded cheefe rents to McCarhie More whereof some are of the
[2] Clancarhies, whereof some were
[3] friends to McCarhie More
[4] Mc Finin; Clandonell Finn; Hughe-enning Ruery; Hughenidy; Uricke (?); Clan Teg Kittagh. [NB 'Hughe' = Ó (plural of Ó)!]

[3] others tooke with this enemies
[4] Hughe Cormuke of Dungvill; Hughe Cornuke of Ballycarig; Hughe Owen More of Gordmang (these tooke part with the Erle of Desmond);
Clandonnell Ro; McTeg ne Two; Candermond (these tooke part with O Suleuanbear).
[2] other septs, whereof some were
[3] friends to McCarhie More
[4] Falis; Odalli Finn, McCarhie's cheife rimer; Okellan his harper.
[3] others which defired (sic) the weakening of McCarhie More
[4] O Suleuans who have severall septs under them:
[5] O Suleuan Bear:
[6] His owne sept
[7] McFinnin Duff; Clan Lauras; Hughe ne Carrow Bristie; Hughe ne Banane
[6] Others
[7] O Donegan; O Linchehan; O hIngerdell; O Linche
[5] O Suleuan More:
[6] McGilly cuddy; McMoriertagh; Hughe Cappagh ne Coshy; Hughe Teg
[4] O Donoghes
[5] O Donogh More; O Donogh Glan
[4] Hughe Murry
Top of opposite page:
In Letrim, septs: Orworke [=O Rourke]; McLoghlens; McMorreys

Folio 40: List of grantees of Irish land confiscated by the English Crown.
"granted of these lands it was ordered by the Court of Chancery that such as should be [ ] from his Majesty should be put in possession by injunction out of that court without farther motion of all those lands within their meeres and bounds, when the same shall be granted, and the sheriffs confirmed (?) them in possession from time to time in which order king's title and seizure [ ] is expessed, and after which the said Inquisition so found (at the Exchequer Barr) was transimpled (?) into the Chancery and then severall pattents granted of severall proportions as followeth:
To Sir Richard Cooke, Knight, His Majesty's Secretary, 1500 acres.
Sir Lawrence Esmond, Kt, Servitor, and native of Wexford, 1500 acres.
Sir Edward Fisher, Kt, a Servitor, 1500 acres.
Francis Ansley, Esquire, 1000 acres.
Conway Brady, the Queen's footman, 600 acres.
Nicholas Kenny, Escheator, 500 acres.
William Parson, Surveyor, 1000 acres.
Sir Roger Jones, Kt, 1000 acres.
Sir James Carroll, Kt, His Majesty's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, 1500 acres.
John Wingfield, Esq., a Servitor, 1000 acres.
Sir Adam Loftus, Kt, 1000 acres.
Sir Robert Jacob, Kt, His Majesty's Solicitor, 1000 acres.
Fergus Greemor, 300 acres.
Sir Richard Wingfeild, Kt, Marshall of the Army, 1000 acres.
William Marwood, Deputy Remembrancer, 1000 acres.
John Laghorn, Esq., 1000 acres.
Fraunces Blundell, Esq., 1000 acres.
Captain Torwillian and Captain Fortesque, 2000 acres.
Thomas Hibbolls, Esq., 1000 acres. In all, 19990 acres.

Folio 45: Instructions are given to the Adventurers - "Every Undertaker of 1500 acres is to build a Castle of Stone house of 30 foot in length and 24 in breadth, and 30 foot high besides ye battlements."

Folio 54: Following a passage relating to the Earl of Ormond and ending with the name of Angnier Miles, Magister Rotulorum (Master of the Rolls), there is a work entitled 'A Breviat of the Getting of Ireland by Englishmen and of the decay of the same.' It begins: "The land of Ireland of old had 5 kings, which divided it into 5 porcons called quinges ... into Leinpster, Mounster, Connaght, Ulster, Midd." The next page goes on to tell of "Richard, earl of Strongbow, who married McMorroughe's daughter, with whom as well by the said McMor[ough]'s guilt, called Dermod Nengall as also by conquest he had all Leinster in peace, and reduced it to good rule and order, and obedient to the King's laws, and enjoyed it 8 yeares during the said McMor[ough]'s life, and 7 yeares after during his owne life." Then it recounts the fact that Strongbow "died 15 yeares after the Conquest, and had issue but one daughter called Eva, whom King Henry FitzEmpres took into England and married her to William Earl Marshall." It goes on to say that "Earle Marshall came into Ireland and enjoyed all Leinster in peace 23 yeares after the Conquest, and left all the same obedient unto the King's laws at his death except some of the blood and name of the McMorrough which by sufferance of the foresaid Earles were dwelling under tribute in the Country of Carlaghe in a place, as it were a Baronie called Yepin."

Folio 60: The story of the fall of John de Courcy (c. 1204) and his bitter feud with the younger Hugh de Lacy, the latter egged on by King John. "... won 5 and lost 2. Nevertheless, he got it and reduced it into English rule and order ... so above 20 years until such time as King John having him in displeasure for certain evil reports he should have made by the said King John for the killing of Arthure, son to Jeffraye, elder brother to the said King John, wrote into France to Sir Walter de Lacye and to his brother, Sir Hughe, to have the said Sir J. Curcye taken and sent into England, for the execution whereof the said Hughe de Lacye went with an hoast into Ulster, and had battle with the said Sir John at Downe, in which bataille were many slaine on both sides, and the said Sir John prevailed at the time ... Item, the said Sir Hughe had made practise with certayne of the said Sir J. Curcie's men so as they promised to betray their master for money, whereupon the Good Friday next ensuing the said Sir Hugh tooke the said Sir John going about the church yarde of Downe and that donne, payde Sir John's men such somes of money as he promised them and in ... did hang them all for their falsehood in betraying of their master, etc. ... Item, for the foresaid act King John gave to the foresaid Sir Hughe the Earledome of Ulster, who enjoyed the same during his life, and had issue one daughter called, etc. ... Item, the said Hughe de Lacye's daughter was married to Sir Walter de Bowrke [Burghe], Lord of Connaght, had them both; then being obedient unto the King's lawes during his life and had a son, Sir William de Burg, who enjoyed the same earldome of Ulster and Lordship of Connaght in prosperity during his life, and had issue Sir Richard de Burke which was Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaght ...".

Folio 76: "A Branch of the Pedigree of the FitzGeralds'. Brief genealogical table followed by an account (in Latin) of the offspring - by three husbands - of the Welsh princess Nesta." Facing Folio 76: "A Booke conteininge the particular allotment and division of Her Majestic's lands within the County of Monoghan upon th' attainder of Hugh Roe McMahonown expressing the names of the cheife lands and freeholders with the rents and service of upon every of them reserved to Her
Highness in the time of the Government of the Right Honourable Sir William Fitzwilliams, Knight, Lord Deputie of Ireland, Anno Regni Reginae Elizabeth."

[See Peadar Livingstone, The Monaghan Story (1980), 83-5, for an account of how Fitzwilliam ruthlessly manipulated the hapless Red Hugh MacMahon and then, in September 1590, had him executed on a trumped-up charge (outside his own door) – he had been used as 'an unfortunate pawn in Fitzwilliam's scheme to divide Monaghan'. For further details of the division of Monaghan, as given to the Privy Council on 5 December 1590, see Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1588-92, 467.]

Folio 77: "The Certificate into Her Majestie's High Court of Chancery of the division and allotment of Her Majestie's lands in the County of Monnaghian', dated 'the 10th of November in the 33rd of Her Majestie's raigne' [1590]. Refers at bottom of page to 'Captain Thomas Henshaw, Shenishall [=seneschal] of the County of Monoghan."

Folio 93: Genealogical table of the Butlers, beginning "Theobald Fitzwalter, Lord Butler of Ireland" and continuing down to the early 17th century, including 'Thomas, earl of Ormond and Ossory, Lord Treasurer of Ireland and Knight of the Garter' [=‘Tomás Dubh’/‘Black Tom’, 1546-1614] and his daughter, Elizabeth, who married secondly Sir Richard Preston, Lord Dingwell.

There are also several references to the De Burgo lands in Connaught, a history of that family and on prophecies made about Englishmen several hundred years prior to the compilation of this manuscript.


In the Todd sale of 1869 this manuscript was spuriously associated with William Molyneux (1656-1698). The source for portions of this manuscript has been identified as Bodleian MS Laud.Misc.611, a volume assembled by Sir George Carew in the 1630s.

A unique and important historical manuscript, comprising 262 manuscript folios of which we have had the opportunity to examine in detail only a few.


Published by Sinn Fein and sold by its members, the text was written by the former editor of The United Irishman newspaper. The pamphlet recounts Tuathail's arrest, which lead to an inquiry into his and his fellow inmates' treatment by authorities. He wrote the pamphlet while behind bars, and it was smuggled out for publication. The cover features a photograph of then Brigadier Frank Kitson, a noted writer on low-intensity military operations. These techniques, in regards to the use of defectors and measure of deception, were used against the Irish Republican movement. He later testified to the
Saville Inquiry regarding Bloody Sunday, and evidently Tuathail did not hold him in high esteem. The cover illustration is of Brigadier Frank Kitson, British Army's expert on Brutality and Torture.


In May 1798, a hundred thousand peasants rose in revolt against the British Government in Ireland. By the time the revolt had been brutally crushed four months later, thirty thousand dead were literally rotting in heaps throughout the countryside, after a scorched earth policy. A tough and arrogant oligarchy, mainly Protestant and English in origin, lived off a Catholic peasantry. In Dublin and Belfast, a prosperous middle class, also mainly Protestant, resented its exclusion from Government and plotted for an Irish Republic on the French model. The English executive in Dublin Castle with their efficient spy service unmasked the plot for imminent revolution. Wholesale arrests of the leaders crippled the chances for success, but could not prevent it from breaking out. From their prison cells the advocates of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, who had hoped to unite Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter to fight for independence, watched with horror their revolution develop into a savage struggle between Catholic natives and Protestant settlers.

359. PEARSE, Pádraic. A Hand-Coloured Cuala Press Card. 'Crónán Mná Sléibhe' with verse by Pádraic Mac Piarais in Irish. Depicts a woman rocking her baby in front of a turf fire in her mountain cottage. Folded card 110 x 180mm. In fine condition. €65

THE ORIGINAL OF ONE OF THE ICONIC IMAGES OF IRISH HISTORY

360. [PEARSE, Patrick] Fine original portrait photograph by Lafayette of Dublin, half-length, mounted, signed by photographer, with original folder. 180 x 230mm (including mount). Housed in photographer's folder with the legend 'Portrait by Lafayette Ltd., London, Manchester, Dublin, Glasgow.' This appears to be the original source of the familiar and much-reproduced image of Pearse, posed in profile looking right, head tilted slightly upward. It is a fine example of portraiture, carefully lit and posed to show Pearse's sensitive mouth as well as his determined chin. In fine condition. Rare in this state. €1,250

€1,275

William (Willie) Pearse (1881-1916) revolutionary and sculptor, was born at 27 Great Brunswick St. (Pearse St.), Dublin, second son among two sons and two daughters of James Pearse, a monumental sculptor originally from London, and his second wife, Margaret Pearse (née Brady), a shop assistant from Dublin. From childhood Willie was devoted to his older brother, Patrick. In 1891 the Pearse brothers entered CBS, Westland Row. Willie possessed limited academic ability and was frequently physically chastised in school, contributing to his brother's distaste for corporal punishment. He was considered artistically talented, however, and natural heir to the family business. From 1897 he attended the Metropolitan School of Art, where he studied sculpture under Oliver Sheppard. He followed Patrick into the New Ireland Literary Society and the Gaelic League, providing Irish classes for his fellow art students. He was a member of the executive of the Wolfe Tone and United Irishmen Memorial Committee, often wore a kilt, and played Gaelic sports, being a mediocre hurler but a good handball player.

For a time Willie taught art and English at his brother's school, St Enda's, and at its companion school for girls, St Ita's. He was effectively assistant headmaster at St Enda's, giving Patrick more time for political activity. He shared with Patrick a fondness for dressing up, and nurtured acting ambitions. With Thomas MacDonagh, he ensured that drama was given a prominent position on the school's curriculum. With mixed success he played Pilate in Patrick's 'Passion play' at the Abbey (1911) and Ciaran in Patrick's 'The master' when it was staged at the Irish Theatre, Hardwicke St. (1915). He rejected an offer to join Sir Frank Benson's professional touring company, but did establish the Leinster Stage Society with his sister, Mary Brigid. In 1912 the Society staged a season at Cork Opera House which was a critical and financial disaster. This programme demonstrates his fondness for acting. One of the plays was written by his sister Mary Brigid.

He joined the Irish Volunteers in 1913, and served in the GPO in 1916 with the rank of Captain. After the Rising Padraic Pearse accepted that his own life was forfeit, and asked the Court Martial to accept his death in return for the lives of his supporters. However, neither he nor anyone else expected that William would also be selected for execution. William had no record of significant political activity, held no position of command, and was as unmilitary a person as could well be imagined; it appears that he was shot simply because he was Padraic's brother. John Dillon described him as 'a most inoffensive creature' (Dudley Edwards, 329). The shooting of such an innocuous figure, who had played a minor part in the rising, did much to discredit the executions in the eyes of many moderate nationalists.

IN FINE BINDING


Robert Peel, (1788-1850), second baronet and third of the name, came of a prosperous family of Lancashire calico-printers. He graduated from Oxford in 1807 with a double first, and in 1809 his father bought him a parliamentary seat for Cashel. He was undersecretary for war 1810-12, and became Chief Secretary for Ireland in August 1812 when aged only 24. During his six year tenure he established a national force of Peace Preservation Police, popularly called 'Peelers', and resisted pressure for Catholic Emancipation, clashing with Daniel O'Connell, with whom he declined to fight a duel. Moving on from this post in 1818, he was an increasingly significant figure in later British governments. In 1829, as Home Secretary, he introduced the Bill for Catholic Emancipation in spite of his personal reservations; in 1834 and again in 1841 he became Prime Minister. He carried the repeal of the Corn Laws, initiated electoral reform, and is regarded as the principal architect of the modern Conservative Party and the English Police.

Peel's Irish appointment was his first senior ministry. During his sojourn here Sir Robert became acquainted with the Irish topographer William Shaw Mason and encouraged him to prepare a major statistical survey of Ireland and the result was the three volume work entitled A Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland (1814/19). The chief secretary immersed himself in Irish affairs and contracted Mason to assemble for him "a select Irish library". Mason went about this task diligently and collected "the principal writers on the leading subjects and events of the several periods, from the earliest extant to the year 1820". The result was an outstanding collection of some 170 volumes, "uniformly bound in green morocco", to grace Sir Robert's library. In 1823 a catalogue limited to fifty copies was published in Dublin.


Most of the seventeenth century records of the Corporation have disappeared. This work is of primary historical importance as a source for Waterford research. They give accounts of the election of mayors, sheriffs, and other officers, control of guilds, granting of leases, provision of local currency, the raising of loans, and the care of the poor and sick, etc.

ETHNIC CLEANSING ELIZABETHAN STYLE


Sir John Perrot (1527-1592), President of Munster, and Lord-Deputy of Ireland, was probably an
illegitimate son of Henry VIII, whom he resembled in stature and appearance. He was a favourite of Edward VI, but being a Protestant suffered under Queen Mary and was imprisoned. In the spring of 1571 he came to Ireland as first President of Munster, with the purpose of quelling the rebellious Geraldines.


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY


Includes the poems of: William Allingham; Thomas Moore; Ralph Emerson; H.W. Longfellow; W. Wordsworth; Lord Tennyson; Walter Scott; James Clarence Mangan; Denis Florence MacCarthy; Sir Samuel Ferguson; Gerald Griffin; Samuel Lover; Oliver Goldsmith; W.B. Yeats; Aubrey De Vere, etc.

370. PORTER, Frank Thorpe. Gleanings and Reminiscences. Dublin: Hodges, Foster, & Co., Grafton Street, 1875. pp. xii, 500. Green buckram, title in gilt on spine. Repair to spine, otherwise a very good copy. €95

Topics include: Lonergan's Case; Vesey and Keogh; The Major; A Duper Duped; A Run to Connaught; Fr. Prout; Whipping Young Thieves; Murder of Mr. Little; Royal Visits; The Dublin Garrison; Donnybrook Fair; The Liquor Traffic; A Dublin Dentist; The Arran Islands; etc., etc.

After more than seventy years 'The Way That I Went' remains the finest topographical guide to the Irish countryside. Perhaps the reason for this is that it was written not as a guide but rather as an outstanding man's memories of a land which he had known and loved for seventy years.


ESTC T75654 with variant signed dedication.

Also issued as part of: Miscellaneous works of his late Excellency Matthew Prior, Esq; Dublin, 1740.

Matthew Prior poet and diplomat, played some part in the negotiations of the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) and a greater part in those of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). Although he died in 1721, the publication of his papers were delayed until after the death of Drift, his literary executor, in 1738, after passing through yet another set of hands, they were prepared for the press by John Bancks. This Dublin piracy of the London edition of the same year is relatively scarce.


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

On the 2nd of May 1923, 27 Anti-Treaty I.R.A. Volunteers escaped from the County Jail in Wexford. One of the escapees was Michael (Mick) Radford. He was still on the run on the 22nd of June when he was shot. Accounts of the shooting vary, the Anti-Treaty Republican side state Radford was unarmed and although shot and mortally wounded on the evening of the 22nd he was left to die and his body not recovered until the next day. He was shot twice at The Cotts, Tacusmshane, County Wexford.


See item 375.

This great work gives to every Irishman and woman a share in the priceless treasures with which the literary genius of our race has enriched mankind. The Cabinet was originally planned by Mr. Charles Anderson Reid, but he did not live to see the realisation of his dream. The first edition was completed by T.P. O'Connor.


See item 377 & 380.


In August 1811 several gentlemen were arrested in the City of Dublin by warrants issued by the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Downes, upon a charge of attending a parish meeting, and acting in the appointment of Representatives, to represent the Roman Catholics of Ireland, for the purpose, or under pretence of preparing petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for the repeal of the laws effecting the Roman Catholics.

WITH HAND-COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS

boards, title on printed label. Limited edition of 280 copies for sale. A very good copy. **€375**

The last book published at the Cuala Press under the supervision of Mrs. Yeats. She kept the Press going for a further twenty years, but published only prints and greeting cards. In 1969 it was revived as a book publisher by Michael and Anne Yeats, assisted by Liam Miller and Thomas Kinsella. In 1934 Elizabeth Rivers visited the west of Ireland and decided to live on Aran, where she returned in 1935 and lived in Inishmore until 1941. The war years were spent in London working as a fire warden, and afterwards she returned to Aran. Her book *Stranger in Aran* was published in Dublin in 1946. From then until her death in 1964 she lived and worked in Dublin, apart from a short period in Cornwall after her friend Evie Hone's death.

**THE FRIENDSHIP OF TWO PEOPLES IS THE SAFETY OF BOTH**


NSTC locates only 1 copy.

With a twenty-three page (double column) list of the reception committee. It includes a long list of prelates, politicians, business and professional people including: Tim Harrington; T.D. Sullivan; William O'Brien, etc. There is a list of the subscribers to the reception fund. The visit was made to foster Anglo-Irish relations, and discuss matters of mutual benefit.

With a large list of those who subscribed to the 'Reception Fund', which runs to almost nine hundred.


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.


Charles Wolfe (1791-1823) was an Irish poet, born at Blackhall, County Kildare, the youngest son of Theobald Wolfe (1739-1799) of Blackhall and his wife (who was also his cousin) Frances, daughter of the Rev. Peter Lombard of Clooncorrick Castle, Carrigallen, County Leitrim. His father was the godfather - but widely believed to be the natural father of Theobald Wolfe Tone. He was a brother of Peter Wolfe (1776-1848), High Sheriff of Kildare; and, their father's first cousin was Arthur Wolfe, 1st Viscount Kilwarden, Major General James Wolfe, the Hero of Quebec was also related. Not long after Charles was born, his father died and the family moved to England. In 1801, he was sent to a school in Bath but was sent home a few months later due to his ill health. From 1802 to 1805, he was tutored by a Dr Evans in Salisbury before being sent to Hyde Abbey School, Winchester. He seems to have been exceedingly popular both at school and within his own family. In 1808, his family returned to Ireland, and the following year he was entered into Trinity College, Dublin, graduating in 1814. He had turned down the chance to read for a scholarship as he was in love with a girl and could not commit to celibacy as was then required. He was ordained as a Church of Ireland priest in 1817, first taking the Curacy of Ballyclog in County Tyrone before transferring almost immediately to Donoughmore, County Armagh. There he developed a close friendship and deep respect for the Rev. Thomas Meredith, Rector of nearby Ardrea, and a former Fellow of Trinity College Dublin. Wolfe wrote two epitaphs for Meredith, one on his memorial in the parish church of Ardrea, and another
intended for his tomb, which can both be read within Meredith's entry.

Charles Wolfe is best remembered for his poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore after Corunna", written in 1816 and much collected in nineteenth and twentieth century anthologies. The poem first appeared anonymously in the *Newry Telegraph* of 19 April 1817, and was re-printed in many other periodicals. But it was forgotten until after his death when Lord Byron drew the attention of the public to it. Wolfe's only volume of verse, Poetical Remains appeared in 1825 with "The Burial of Sir John Moore" and fourteen other verses of an equally high standard. Russell gives a good account of the mystery surrounding the author's identity: at the time, the poem was attributed to Byron, among others.


Estc T77170.

John Rutty (1698-1775) Physician, pupil of Boerhave, was born in Wiltshire, of Quaker stock. After medical education at Leyden, where he graduated M.D. in 1723, he settled in Dublin as a physician in 1724, where, while extremely active in Dublin intellectual life, he practised medicine for most of his life. He initiated two long-term projects: a detailed study of materia medica and a systematic record of the weather of Dublin. He lived sparsely, sometimes dined on nettles, practised various forms of abstinence, drank very little alcohol, and often gave his services to the poor. His pioneering *Natural History*, the first real county natural history in Ireland, has a particular emphasis on the practical uses, medicinal or culinary, of the flora and fauna. Notably it includes the earliest notice of the brown rat (*Rattus Norvegicus*) coming to Ireland. The first engraved plates of birds were the first serious attempt to provide natural history illustrations in an Irish book. His repetitious cataloguing of his faults, he was a fervent Quaker, mostly 'swinishness in eating and doggedness of temper', is principally remembered as a subject for the wit of Samuel Johnson.

John Wesley (Journal, iv. 40) records that he "visited that venerable man Dr. Rutty". Rutty then lived in rooms, for which he paid an annual rent of 10l., at the eastern corner of Boot Lane and Mary's Lane in Dublin. He died in 1775, and was buried in a Quaker burial-ground which occupied the site of the present College of Surgeons in Stephen's Green, Dublin.


With a feast of scholarly articles by: John S. Jackson, John Hunt, Eileen Binchy, Joseph Raftery, Michael J O'Kelly, Helen M. Roe, Liam de Paor, Etienne Rynne, A.T. Lucas, J.G. Symms, G.A. Hayes-McCoy, Rev. John Ryan, Rev. Robert Wyse Jackson, Mainchín Seoige, Kevin Danaher, etc. With chapters on: The Clonfinlough Stone: A Geological Assessment; Irish Razors and Razor-Knoves; Knockea, County Limerick; The Roscrea Pillar; The Tau-Cross at Killinaboy: Pagan or Christian; The Plundering and Burning of Churches in Ireland, 7th to 16th Century; The Rise of Dál Cais; Benedictine Bishops in Medieval Ireland; The White Knights and their Kinsmen; The Statute of Our Lady of Limerick: A Gift in Reparation; The Seige of Limerick, 1690; Irish Soldiers of the '45; Stephen De Vere's Voyage to Canada, 1847; Brian Boru, King of Ireland; Caleb Powell, High Sheriff of County Limerick 1858; The Chronology of the First Anglo-Irish Coinage; The Bunratty Folk Park; Three East Limerick Fairs; The Botháín Scóir; The Memorial to Prior Johannes ffox in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick; Moloneys and the Tipperary Hearth Money Rolls.

**RYVES ANSWER TO THE 'ANALECTA' OF DAVID ROTH**

complete and fine copy. / The Author, Thoms. Ryve was the Attorney General of / Ireland, who published this work as an answer to / the Analecta sacra nova et mira of Bishop Rooth.” / Bishop Daly's copy sold for 9/-/- in 1958 / Hebert's copy sold for 6/10/-.. All edges gilt. Light rubbing to spine hinges, upper joint starting, but very firm. A fine copy. Exceedingly rare. €2,750

ESTC S116305. WorldCat 4. Sweeney 4539. According to Sweeney this is an exceedingly rare item. The 1st and only Wing printing - 21479.

Three different printers were involved in this three-part work, an answer to Bishop's Roth's Analecta for which Ryves was knighted. In September 1612 Sir John Davies, whose wife was sister to Ryves's aunt, took Ryves with him on his return to Ireland, and in the following October procured him the reversion of the Office of Judge of Faculties and the Prerogative Court in Ireland. On the death of Sir Daniel Donne in 1617, Ryves succeeded to the office of Judge of Faculties; but the Bishops, including Ussher, objected to his authority in ecclesiastical matters, and demanded the appointment of a prelate. Ryves defended his claims in a letter to Sir Thomas Lake, but finally resigned the office, which was given to the Archbishop of Dublin in 1621. In 1624 the present work was published in which Ryves seeks to exculpate James I from the charges of tyranny and oppression in Ireland, of debasing the coin, and restraining freedom of speech in parliament; it maintains the royal against papal supremacy in the church, and concludes with an eloquent vindication of Chichester's administration.

Provenance: From the library of Archibald Acheson, 3rd Earl of Gosford with his signature on verso of free front endpaper. Later bookplate of William O'Brien.

THE SAVAGES OF THE ARDS


Articles include: Some results of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-9 by E.H. Shackleton, C.V.O.; Note on the Atoll of Ongtong Java; Geographical Work in the Philippines; Changes on the East Coast of England.


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.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY


393. SHERIDAN, Philip Henry. Carte de visite portrait of Philip Henry Sheridan, Union General Commanding General of the Army [c.1869]. 62 x 102mm. In fine condition. €135

Philip Henry Sheridan (1831-1888) was a career United States Army officer and a Union General in the American Civil War. His career was noted for his rapid rise to Major General and his close association with Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who transferred Sheridan from command of an infantry division in the Western Theatre to lead the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the East. In 1864, he defeated Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley and his destruction of the economic
infrastructure of the Valley, called "The Burning" by residents, was one of the first uses of scorched earth tactics in the war. In 1865, his cavalry pursued Gen. Robert E. Lee and was instrumental in forcing his surrender at Appomattox.

Sheridan prosecuted the later years of the Indian Wars of the Great Plains. Both as a soldier and private citizen, he was instrumental in the development and protection of Yellowstone National Park. In 1883 Sheridan was appointed General-in-Chief of the U.S. Army, and in 1888 he was promoted to the rank of General of the Army during the term of President Grover Cleveland.

Sheridan may have been born in Ireland. "Little" Phil Sheridan was the son of John Sheridan and Mary Meenagh of the Killinkere, County Cavan. Although he claimed to have been born in Albany, New York, many believe that he was born in Killinkere before his parents left Ireland for America.

**394. SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley.** The Plays of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. London: Macmillan and Co., 1908. pp. 455. Contemporary full tree calf, covers framed by a single floral roll, enclosing in the centre the arms of the City of Manchester. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title in gilt on brown morocco label in second compartment, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design; board edges hatched in gilt; splash marbled endpapers. Ticket of James Galt & Co., Manchester on front pastedown. All edges marbled. Minor wear to top of spine, otherwise a very good copy. €150

**CATHOLIC PAMPHLETS**


No copy located on COPAC.


**397. [SINN FEIN REBELLION]** Sinn Fein Rebellion Handbook. Easter 1916. A complete and connected narrative of the Rising, with detailed accounts of the fighting at all points in Dublin and in the country ... Rebel Proclamations and Manifestoes ... Casualties ... R.I.C. ... Names of
persons interred ... Official Lists of Prisoners ... Casement Trial and Sentence ... Who's Who, etc. With large folding map, numerous portraits and other illustrations. Dublin: Irish Times, 1917. Royal octavo. Second edition. pp. xvi, 286 (double column). Original pink wrappers, a little sun tanned, light fraying to spine. Label of Fred Hanna Bookseller on upper cover. A very good copy. Very scarce. €185


The Recitations included: Shakespeare's Sonnet (65); 'The Bells' by Edgar Allan Poe; 'The Voice' by Rupert Brooke; 'Great Expectations' by Charles Dickens; 'Lullaby' by Seumas O'Sullivan; 'The Island' by A.A. Milne; 'The Stolen Child' by W.B. Yeats; 'A Day in Ireland' by Michael Cavanagh, etc.


The festival included: A Book Exhibition and a Lecture on 'Davis and the Means to Freedom' by Professor Roger McHugh. This was followed by a Lecture on 'Irish Field Antiquities' by Professor S.P. O'Riordan. It also includes the 'Lament for Thomas Davis' by Samuel Ferguson and extract of John Mitchell's 'Last Conquest of Ireland', on Young Ireland.


On the side of Ben Bulben on the 20th of September, 1922, Sligo's Noble Six, captured by a rouse, as unarmed prisoners of war, were deliberately butchered by the British Colonial Forces.


405. SOMERVILLE, E.O.E. & ROSS, M. Notions in Garrison. Illustrated by E.O.E. Somerville. London: Methuen, 1941. First edition. Quarto. pp. ix, [1], 134. Green stiff printed wrappers. Rough proof copy. Signed by E.O.E. Somerville on titlepage, with inscription "To Paddy, with love from / his Godmother / E.O.E.S. / August 7, 1941 / (Advance proof copy - To be / Published in September / (Hitler permitting)." With numerous corrections and additions in red ink. Also initialled and dated August 5, 41. on upper cover. A very good copy. €850


With chapters on: Illumination; Irish Scribes on the Continent; Metal-work; Sculpture; Building & Architecture. There is also a chronological table of examples of Irish Art. 
Margaret McNair Stokes (1832-1900) was born in Dublin, the daughter of Dr William Stokes and his wife Mary (née Black). Her brother, Whitley Stokes, was a leading Celticist, a second, Sir William, followed their father into medicine and was a leading surgeon. Important figures in the field of antiquities such
as artist Sir George Petrie, lawyer and poet Sir Samuel Ferguson, Edwin Wyndham-Quin, 3rd Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl, and historians James Henthorn Todd and William Reeves were frequent visitors to the Stokes family home, and this is said to have begun Margaret's interest in Irish antiquities.


William Stokes (1804-1878) physician, was born in Dublin, educated privately there and at Edinburgh where he qualified as a physician. He was attached to the Meath Hospital and built up a large practice in Dublin. Stokes published two critically acclaimed treatises Diseases of the Chest in 1837 and in 1854 Diseases of the Heart and Aorta. He was a friend of George Petrie whose Life he wrote. His wide interests included art, music and antiquities. He was elected FRS in 1861 and the same year was appointed physician-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria.


AUTHOR PRESENTATION COPY


COPAC locates the BL copy only of this edition.

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), man of letters, was born in Dublin, son of an Englishman who was steward of the King's Inn. He was educated at Kilkenny School and Trinity College, Dublin. In 1689, disgusted with the policy of preferment of Catholics being practised in Dublin by James II's Viceroy, Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, and anxious for his future, Swift left Ireland and became personal secretary to Sir William Temple, a retired diplomat, who had helped arrange the marriage of William and Mary. He lived with him at Moor Park, Surrey, where he met Esther Johnson (Stella), who became a lifelong friend and on his advice, she settled in Dublin. He had hoped for a bishopric but had to be content with the Deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

In 1726 Swift published Gulliver's Travels, for which he received £200 copyright, the only occasion according to himself when he made a farthing from his writing.
This is a very significant and revealing letter from Swift to his Tory friend Alderman John Barber (1672-1741). Barber printed Swift's papers in *The Examiner* in 1710-11 and was described by Swift as 'my printer' in the Journal to Stella; later, Swift called him as 'my dear, old, constant Friend' in a letter of 1738, and about thirty pieces of correspondence between them are extant.

Swift addressed Barber as 'My Lord Elect' at the beginning of this letter of 11 September 1732 because Barber was due to be elected Lord Mayor of London eighteen days later (on Michaelmas Day 1732): Barber was the first printer ever elected Lord Mayor.

The 'Mr Pilkington' mentioned is Revd. Matthew Pilkington, a protegé of Swift and husband of the famous Laetitia Pilkington: Swift had recommended that, once Barber was elected Lord Mayor, he should appoint Pilkington his official chaplain - "a position that carried a good salary, gratuities and perquisites. After a mixup in which Swift's original letter was not delivered to Barber, the latter did appoint Pilkington whom Swift described as 'a young man of modesty, learning and sense.' Later, when Matthew and Laetitia had been through an acrimonious divorce, Swift changed his mind and wrote of the Pilkingtons to Barber: "He proved the falsest Rogue, and she the most profligate whore in either Kingdom." At the time of this letter of September 1732, however, Swift had done all he could to forward Pilkington's career and it is clear that he expected Pilkington to fulfil, with honour, the position of chaplain to Lord Mayor Barber.

The letter contains one of Swift's famously curt judgements - that the worthless English clergy regularly sent over to fill Irish bishoprics came "all bedangled with their pert illiterate relations and flatterers". His friendship with Barber is confirmed by his statement that he would have liked to have been well enough to travel to London to see the ceremonial "Lord Mayor's show" when the new Lord Mayor entered the city. "Mr Pope's scheme" (as Barber had explained it to Swift in an earlier letter) was for "a large machine carried through the city, with a printing press, author, publishers, hawkers, devils &c. and a satirical poem printed and thrown from the press to the mob ..." (letter of 24 August 1732). Such a spectacle was regularly seen in eighteenth-century Dublin during the triennial 'Riding of the Franchises'.

The reference to 'voluntary' and 'necessary' exile is also worth noting: following the collapse of the Tory administration of Harley and Bolingbroke – supported by both Swift and Barber - Swift went into 'necessary' exile from England as Dean of St Patrick's in Dublin, though he would much have preferred an ecclesiastical position in England. Barber had found it expedient to leave Hanoverian England for a while for his own safety after being implicated in a Jacobite plot in the 1720s; though his 'voluntary' exile was ostensibly in search of a cure for his gout, he is said to have been received by the Pretender in Rome.

Almost all the letters that passed between Swift and Barber - indeed, most letters written by Jonathan Swift - are in major libraries; this particular holograph, however, has been in private hands for many years and has not been available to Swift scholars. When presenting a version of this letter in his definitive edition of Swift's correspondence in 2003, David Woolley noted that "pending the re-emergence of the original document" he could only access a copy made in 1801. What is now offered for sale is the true 'original document'. Scholars will note certain differences between this Swift manuscript and the transcript made in 1801 so that the record can now be corrected: more significant however is the fact that this is a superb example of a signed Swift holograph, the finest ever offered for sale in Ireland and an item of the utmost rarity.

Provenance: Sold to the New York book dealer John F. Fleming in 1981, it has remained in private hands since. Between 1923 and 1925 Henry E. Huntington added to the collection fourteen Swift manuscripts, included a valuable series of eleven letters from Jonathan Swift to Alderman John Barber. Soon after 1784 these letters and a few more fell into the hands of John Nichols, another printer and the chief London editor of Swift's works at the end of the eighteenth century presumably they came from the estate of Alderman Barber, who had died in 1741. This letter however, has been in private hands for two and a half centuries.

413. SWIFT, Jonathan. The Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; Containing Additional Letters, Tracts, and Poems, not Hitherto Published; with Notes and A Life of the Author by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Second edition. Nineteen volumes. Edinburgh & London: Archibald Constable, 1824. Contemporary full sprinkled calf, covers framed by a Greek-key roll. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, title and volume number in gilt on contrasting labels in the second and third compartments, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design with a flower tool in centre within a dotted oval; board edges and turn-ins gilt; splash-marbled endpapers. Ex libris William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with
Jonathan Swift was an Anglo-Irish satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer, poet and cleric who became Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. He is remembered for his works such as Gulliver's Travels. Swift is regarded by the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' as the foremost prose satirist in the English language and is less well known for his poetry. Swift originally published all of his works under pseudonyms or anonymously. He was also known for being a master of two styles of Satire, Horatian and Juvenalian. Swift's most famous work is Gulliver's Travels, considered his masterpiece. As with his other writings, it was originally published under a pseudonym, in this case the fictional Lemuel Gulliver. The work has often been categorised as a children's book, though it is in fact a satire of human nature based on Swift's experiences of his time.

RACKHAM ILLUSTRATED


A publisher's note on page v: "The Publishers make no apology for a new edition of this 'evergreen book'. They feel that the fine drawings of Mr. Arthur Rackham are a sufficient 'raison d'être' for their reappearance".


Miller 175

Printed in two colours and in two languages, a most attractive Dolmen production, issued for the centenary of Synge's birth.

ICONOGRAPHICALLY INTRIGUING


Queens was written by Synge about 1903 and first printed in his Poems and Translations at the Cuala Press in 1909. These poems inspired Harry Clarke to design his 'iconographically intriguing' frieze of miniature stained glass panels in brilliant colours, which is here reproduced for the first time.

COPAC locates 6 copies only.

Memories of John Millington Synge conveyed in a series of letters written between 1914 and 1928 by one who knew him intimately as a child and as a young man. There are some interesting glimpses of life in the Far East. But Dr. Synge's special purpose has been to record some facts and personal reminiscences of his brother that have not hitherto appeared in print. The wide public who have always admired Synge the dramatist will welcome the closer acquaintance which this book enables them to have with Synge the man.


Thorp was charged with having packed the Grand Jury to secure the acquittal of those who were accused of causing what is known as the 'Bottle Riot'; a bottle having been thrown at the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Wellesley) in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on December 14th, 1822, an outrage which was attributed to the Orangemen. At the end of the book are appendices, one of which gives the 'Rules and Regulations for the use of all Orange Societies' (1820).

422. [TITANIC] The Titanic. A Poem by H. Best (13½ years) of East Street, Wareham, May 3rd, 1912. Eight verses of four lines each. Price 1d. each. Proceeds for "Titanic Fund". Single sheet printed on one side only within a black border with engraved decoration at corners. 108 x 189mm. Some minor spotting. In very good condition. Very rare. €375

RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on 15 April 1912 after colliding with an iceberg during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City. The sinking of Titanic caused the deaths of 1,502 people in one of the greatest maritime disasters in modern history. The Titanic was the largest ship afloat at the time of her maiden voyage. She was the second of three Olympic class ocean liners operated by the White Star Line, and she was built by the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast. On her maiden voyage, she carried 2,224 passengers and crew.

This poem was printed within weeks of the disaster.

EARL OF ENNISKILLEN'S COPY

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De Búrca Rare Books

Christe”. XVI. The Hymn of St. Columba, "Noli Pater”. XVII. The Prayer of St. John the Evangelist. XVIII. The Epistle of Christ to Abgarus. XIX. Prefatory Remarks on the Hymn of St. Fiacc, in Praise of St. Patrick. Edited from the original manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with translation and notes. Two volumes. Dublin: Printed at the University Press for I.A.& C.S. 1855/69. Quarto. pp. (1) [iv], 120, 20, 12, 8, (2) [iv], 121-304, + advert. Mauve blind-stamped cloth, titles in gilt on spines. From the library of the Earl of Enniskillen with his armorial bookplate on front pastedowns. Mild foxing to prelims. A very good set. €275

See items 423 & 424.

424. TODD, James Henthorn. Ed. by. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill [Cogadh Gaedhil re Gaillaibh] or The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and Other Norsemen. From the original text. With translation and introduction. With two coloured plates, specimens from the Book of Leinster and Dublin Manuscript. London: Longmans, Greene, Reader and Dyer, 1867. pp. ccvii, [1], 348, + errata. Quarter pebbled cloth on black papered boards, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy. €175


426. TRACEY, Sean. Leaflet with portrait. Sean Tracey. (Tipperary I.R.A., leader. Killed in action in Dublin, October 1920. With three eight line verses of a poem on Sean Tracey (Publication rights reserved to Memorial Committee). 132 x 202mm. In very good condition. €75


Including in the cast for 'Ten Little Niggers' (By Agatha Christie) was Eithne Dolan.


COPAC locates 5 copies only.


COPAC locates 4 copies only.

Contains monthly issues for January to June 1866. The editor signed the introduction at Stradbrook Hall, Blackrock. With chapters on: The Industrial Arts of our Ancestors; Household Maxims; Joint Stock Companies; Bog Oak Carving and Fancy Good Manufacture; On the Utilization of Water Power in Ireland; On Mining and Quarrying in Ireland; The Fisheries of Ireland; Fuel; Emigration considered, whether beneficial to Ireland, or not; Industrial Progress: its Causes and Conditions; Episodes in Mining Life; Commerce and Trade - their Effects; The Pilchard; The Linen and Flax trade of Ireland; The Dublin International Exhibition and Irish Mining Industry; Wealth in Exhaustion - Wealth in Accumulation; Economics for Ireland; Pillow Lace and Lace Makers; Tourist traffic Considered as a source of Wealth; The Rise and Progress of Books, etc.

With contributions by: E. H. Wadge, M. Haverty, George Henwood, T. Mac Nally, William Lupton, William C. O'Brien Tenison, Joseph Fisher, Martin Doyle, George Preston White, etc.


THE PRINCE OF DUBLIN PRINTERS


George Faulkner (1699-1775), Bookseller, was born in Dublin the son of a respectable victualler. At an early age he was apprenticed to a printer in Essex Street, named Thomas Hume, later he was journeyman to William Bowyer, the 'learned' printer. In partnership with James Hoey he opened a bookselling and printing business at Christ Church Lane, in Skinner's Row, Dublin and there began to print the Dublin Journal. Two years later their partnership was dissolved and he removed to another shop (corner of Parliament and Essex Streets), taking the entire interest in the paper. He had the great fortune to befriend Swift and became his printer.

Towards the end of his life Faulkner had Irish patriotic leanings. He became a Catholic in 1758, and spoke against the Penal Laws. His tastes were for good company, he told good stories about Swift who deemed him "the Prince of Dublin Printers". He provided his guests with abundant claret, of which he could drink deep without getting drunk.

433. WARD, Wilfrid. The Life of John Henry Cardinal Newman based on his private journals and correspondence. With portraits. Two volumes. London: Green, 1921. pp. (1) viii, 654, (2) iv, 627. Red cloth, title in label on spine. Some fading to spine, otherwise a very good set. €95


Steenson A 7.

Harry Clarke wrote in a letter presenting this work to a friend: " Here is one of the books I did for Jameson ... it was made in Dublin and if you have ever had any experience of Dublin printers you will know it was only produced with great difficulty".

435. WARREN, J. Ireland and Her Fairy Godmother. Dublin: Corrigan & Wilson, 1909. pp. [6], 128. Mauve pictorial wrappers, title in black on upper cover and on spine. Presentation inscription on front pastedown "With the Writer's Compliments" dated Wednesday April 7th 1909, on Trinity College headed paper. A very good copy. €65

Includes chapters on: The Sale of a Nation; Early Independent Church of the Nation; The Golden Age; Interruption of the Golden Age; Paradise Temporarily Regained; Celtic 'Faith'; The Penal Days - Who were to blame?; Surrender of the Flag of the Irish Parliament; Clerical Dominance and Monopoly in Education, etc.


COPAC locates the QUB copy only.

"The difference between Ireland and the other countries invaded by the Anglo-Saxon, is that in Ireland the natives have withstood the effort to annihilate or assimilate them, or make them in thought part of the conquering state; their own traditions and not those of the conquerors still animate and inspire them."

438. WEBB, John J. The Guilds of Dublin. With illustrations and map. Dublin: Printed and Published at the Sign of the Three Candles, 1929. pp. xii, 299. Blue buckram, titled in gilt on spine. From the library of Commission on Vocational Organisation with their stamps. A very good copy. €75

The keynote of the guild system was exclusiveness, only guild members could practice their trades. Told from their own records it gives a fascinating insight into the everyday life of merchants and craftsmen. A standard work on commerce in Ireland and essential for those wishing to study the social problems of the present in the light of past history. Although the entire edition was printed in Dublin, this was a co-publication with the London firm of Benn, the latter imprint appears on at least seventy five percent of copies. It seems likely that only a few hundred were produced with the Three Candles imprint, mainly for the Irish library trade. A very scarce and important work. Colm O Loclainn would not have lightly used the motto at the head of the title page - `Do chum Glóire Dé agus Onóra na hÉireann' - `For the Glory of God and the Honour of Ireland' - the pious aspiration of The Four Masters.


COPAC locates 7 copies only. ESTC T32761. Not in Bradshaw or Gilbert.


COPAC locates 3 copies only. WorldCat 1.

John Davis White (1820-1893), was born in Conahy, County Kilkenny the son of Benjamin Newport White by his wife Catherine Elizabeth White. They were both descended from the Rev. Newport White who was the second son of John White of Cappaghwhite. John moved to Cashel with his family when he was eleven years of age. For a brief period he worked in Limerick where he was not happy and in 1838 returned to Cashel where he remained for the rest of his life.

He was employed in the office of the diocesan registrar and from that time began a lifetime association with the Church of Ireland Diocese of Cashel, this gave him access to local historical records and books. His appointment as diocesan librarian was his greatest reward. In the 1850s he made his first venture into printing and in May 1864 launched a weekly newspaper The Cashel Gazette. With his own private printing press, White published a variety of items of historical and local interest including this exceedingly rare family history.


The author was one of the gardeners to the Dublin Society. He gives the Latin, English and Irish version of the names of plants. In a font specially cut. With nine page list of subscribers. These include: Wallop Brabazon, Dunneany; Dr. Beaufort, Collon; Thomas Burgh, Sackville Street; Rev. Robert Disney, Glasnevin; John Foster, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Edward Hay, Church Street; Peter
De Búrca Rare Books

Digges La Touche, Esq.; William Lefanu, Esq.; Sir Edward O’Brien; Sir Hugh O'Reilly; The Dublin Society - 50 copies; Edward Tuke, Stephen's Green; Rev. Robert Walsh, Finglas; etc.

See items 441 & 444.


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


A detailed survey of Monastic property taken as a result of the commission issued in 1540 to Sir Anthony St. Ledger and three officials, upon the surrender and dissolution of the majority of the religious houses in the area subject to English law in 1539-1540, with various related accounts of William Brabazon, the Under-Treasurer of Ireland.

The documents contain much detailed information on holdings and estates in the areas under English law, and are of particular value from the point of local history and topography.


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The Irish Houses of Parliament also known as the Irish Parliament House, was the world's first purpose-built two-chamber parliament house. It served as the seat of both chambers (the Lords and Commons) of the Irish parliament of the Kingdom of Ireland for most of the 18th century until it was abolished by the Act of Union of 1800.

Adorable pictorial cover depicting Red Riding Hood & the wolf, ten charming and beautiful chromolithographs (Grandma's Story, Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Little Bo-Peep, Cinderella, Old Mother Hubbard, The Three Bears, Babes in the Woods, Jack the Giant Killer, Three Little Kittens). Just as wonderful are sepia chapter heads, in-text and other illustrations.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde (Constance Lloyd) inherited a small fortune on the death of her father. She was very pretty, with beautiful features and a graceful figure. In 1884 she married Oscar and adopted the aesthetic ideas of her husband, even so far as dress was concerned, her outfits being widely described in the fashion journals. Their home in Chelsea was admirably decorated and her receptions were attended by the most illustrious men in literature and art. She had two sons by Oscar. Immediately after the arrest of her husband she took the children from their residence and instructed her lawyer to institute proceedings for a divorce, which was granted.
FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION


Black and white illustrations by Paul Thiriat each with captioned tissue guard. With the publisher's insert stating that the book, although dated 1908, was only published now [1910] because of the Artist's ill health. Listed in The Observer's All-Time 100 Best Novels.

BY THE FATHER OF OSCAR WILDE


THE LEFROY AND HARTING COPY

448. WILDE, William R. On the Ancient and Modern Races of Oxen in Ireland. Together with: Upon the Unmanufactured Animal Remains belonging to the Academy. A paper read at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy. Illustrated. Dublin: [from the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy], 1858/1859. pp. [12], [32]. Contemporary full maroon morocco, title in gilt along spine. From the library of James Edmund Harting with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown. Inscribed on front endpaper by Harting "This is a very important paper, and one of which it is very difficult to procure a separate copy. Not only does it contain valuable remarks upon the fossil animals of Ireland, but it gives the Irish names for mammals and bird not to be found in Thompson's works". Also from the library of Hugh Lefroy of Carrig-glas with his signature dated 1928 in pencil on front endpaper. With annotations by Harding. Some light wear to spine, otherwise a very good copy. €285

COPAC locates 4 copies only of the first paper and 5 copies only of the second.

James Edmund Harting (1841-1928) ornithologist and naturalist was born in Chelsea, the eldest son of a well-known Roman Catholic solicitor and followed his father in that profession. He was educated at Downside College, and took his B.A. at London University. He was librarian and assistant secretary of the Linnean Society.

When the Natural History Museum was opened at South Kensington, Harting was entrusted with the formation of the zoological library. He also helped to draft an Act of Parliament for the protection of wild birds in 1873. He married, in 1868, Elizabeth, daughter of J. M. Lynch, of Whiteleas, County Kildare, she died in 1907. She was a fearless rider to hounds and a brilliant musician.


This book of fifteen essays in co-operative scholarship deals with a most contentious period of modern Irish history, that is, with the period between the Easter Rising of 1916 and the first few years of the new Irish Free State government.

The chapters include: The Origins of the Irish Rising of 1916 by F.X. Martin; Sinn Féin Policy by Desmond Ryan; The Conduct of the Anglo-Irish War by G.A. Hayes-McCoy; Partition, The Ulster Question by Maureen Wall; The Treaty Negotiations by Frank Pakenham; Dublin Castle and the Royal Irish Constabulary by Richard Hawkins, etc.

With contributions from: F.X. Martin, Francis MacManus, Desmond Ryan, Patrick Lynch, G.A. Hayes-McCoy, Kevin B. Nolan, Maureen Wall, F.S.L. Lyons, Frank Pakenham, Desmond Williams, Nicholas Mansergh, Brian Ó Cuív, etc.


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY


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

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


IN RARE DUST JACKET & WITH ALS

A very successful collaboration. The subtle observation and gentle irony of Birmingham's (i.e. Canon Hannay's) prose is well matched by the Yeats paintings, which date from the beginning of his work in oils. Interesting letter from Jack B. Yeats to a Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes "It would me a great deal of pleasure if you could both come round here ... on Thursday or Friday evening. I hope you are enjoying your visit to Dublin. The weather could be more in hospital ... ." Dated September 12th 1951 on 18 Fitzwilliam Square headed paper, inviting him to


SIGNED LIMITED EDITION


Wade 166. An attractive item, very scarce.


COLLECTOR'S EDITION - IDEAL FOR PRESENTATION


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See item 459 *The Poems of W.B. Yeats.*
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Printer to the City: John Exshaw, Lord Mayor of Dublin 1789-90. [2006]

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Estates and Landed Society in Galway. 2012.

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Four Hundred Irish Writers.

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Printing and Book Production in Dublin 1670-1800.

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Directory of Ireland. 1846.

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

WALL

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WIKIPEDIA
Online Encyclopaedia.

WING
Short Title Catalogue of Books Published in England and English Books Published Abroad.
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A SELECTION OF FINE BOOKS FROM OUR PUBLISHING HOUSE

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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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

€190

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


€15

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.


€15
B8. CUSACK, M.F. A History of the Kingdom of Kerry. Illustrated. Dublin: De Búrca, 1995. pp. xvi, 453, 6 (extra maps), lxxxiii. Fine in full buckram, with illustrated coloured dust jacket depicting Jobson’s manuscript map of Kerry 1598. €45

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

LIMITED EDITION


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

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

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

LIMITED EDITION


Dun Laoghaire harbour, recognised as one of the most picturesque in Europe, was built early in the 19th century as the consequence of an explosion of popular anger at the continuous deaths from
shipwreck in Dublin Bay. The most competent and experienced navigators at that time described the port of Dublin as the most perilous in the whole world for a ship to leave or approach in certain circumstances.

Thanks largely to the efficiency and foresight of Captain Hutchison, the first Harbour Master, the port built as an ‘Asylum’ harbour or port of refuge, became with the introduction of steam-driven passenger and mail carrying ships the busiest port on the eastern shore of the Irish Sea, also a leading fishing port and popular yachting centre.


(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*.

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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.

**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 MacSweeney, Clan Donald and the O’Neills of Tír Eoghain. With an introduction by Professor Eoin MacNeill. Dublin: By Éamonn de Búrca, for Edmund Burke Publisher, 1996. pp. xxi, 391. Superb facsimile reprint, bound in full buckram, with head and tail bands. In coloured dustjacket depicting three galloglasses and an Irish Foot Soldier of the 16th century.

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


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 GLENOSSHEN

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


No period in Irish history is quite so full of drama, heroism and tragedy as the eighty-odd years from the mid 16th to the early 17th centuries: the age of the fall of the Gaelic lords. This intriguing and moving narrative recounts the passing of Gaelic Ireland when the Tudor Crown sought to subdue the island and the Irish chiefs defended their ancient territories and way of life.

Beginning in 1534 with young Silken Thomas’ defiant stand at the gates of Dublin Castle, it tells the story of Red Hugh O’Donnell’s capture and escape, the rise of the Great Hugh O’Neill and the bloody Nine Years War culminating in the Battle of Kinsale, and finally, the Flight of the Earls.

Animated with details from The Annals Of The Four Masters and other contemporary accounts, Fall Of The Gaelic Lords is a lively intelligent book aimed at both the historian and general reader.

Patricia Kilroy was born in Ireland in 1925. As one of the daughters of Seán Lester, who would become the last Secretary-General of the League Of Nations, she spent most of her childhood in The Free City Of Danzig and in Geneva. She studied Modern History and Political Science in Trinity College Dublin. She then worked with the Irish Red Cross, settling refugees from Eastern Europe who had been displaced during World War II. After marrying and while raising her four children, her interest in history continued to grow. Family holidays in Connemara sparked her interest in local history, and talking with the people of the area, as well as academic research, led to the publication in 1989 of The Story Of Connemara. That book focused on a small part of Ireland, and covered from the Ice-Age to the present day; after which she felt she would like to cover the whole of Ireland, whilst focusing on one period in time. And so Fall Of The Gaelic Lords was researched and written. Patricia lives in Dublin.


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


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


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

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

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


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 Fáil 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 Clannricarde (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.

€635

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

€36


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

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

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


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

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

A MONUMENT TO ONE OF OUR GREAT CELTIC SCHOLARS


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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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


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


The American journalist Hayden Talbot first met Michael Collins at the Gresham Hotel in Dublin, shortly after the signing of the Anglo-Irish treaty in December 1921. In the course of his working career Talbot had met many important people, but he soon realised that Collins was one of the most remarkable. He admits he had underestimated Collins before he got to know him, but Collins quickly earned his respect - not least by his habit of treating everyone, from Arthur Griffith to the “lowlitest 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.

**B37. WALDRON, Jarlath. Maamtrasna. The Murders and The Mystery.**


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

Frank Delaney, *The Sunday Times*.

**FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION**

**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**

**B39. Ó MURAÍLE, Nollaig. Ed. by. The 'Annals of Cluain Mhic Nóis' translated in 1627 by Conall Mag Eochagáin (Annals of Ireland from the Earliest Period to AD 1408 – based on BL Add. MS 4817, with some variants from TCD MS 673). Edited by Nollaig Ó Muraíle.**


The so-called 'Annals of Clonmacnoise' - an inaccurate title bestowed in the 17th century by Sir James Ware - are a collection of Irish annals that purport to extend from the earliest times (Adam and Eve!) down to the year AD 1408. The text - an English translation completed in 1627 - is the work of Conall Mag Eochagáin, a Gaelic gentleman from Lismoyny, County Westmeath.

The early portion of the text (about one-sixth of the whole) is based on the medieval work of pseudo-prehistory called *Lebar Gabála Érenn* (the Book of the Taking of Ireland, the so-called *Book of Invasions*), while much of the remainder is closely related to other collections of Irish annals,
especially those of Ulster, Loch Cé and Connacht. The Irish text from which Mag Eochagáin worked is now lost, as indeed is the original manuscript of his translation. The entire work survives in a number of manuscript-copies penned in the later 17th century, as well as in some later copies. The only edition produced to date, that by Fr Denis Murphy, SJ, was published 120 years ago and is a sadly inadequate production, being based on one of the less satisfactory manuscripts. Among its many shortcomings is the deletion/censorship by the editor of some passages he deemed 'offensive'.

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

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

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