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Catalogue 152

Summer

2023

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CATALOGUE 152 Summer 2023

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Lanons de Búrca *William de Búrca*

COVER ILLUSTRATIONS:

Our front cover illustration is taken from item 190: *The Dublin Apocalypse*. A coloured portrait of Edmund Burke from item 336 SEELEY illustrates the lower cover and the magnificent hand-coloured aquatints from 131. GOLDSMITH adorn the inside cover.

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1. Æ. [RUSSELL, George] An Autograph Letter Signed from A.E. to the editor of The Reader, 10 West 23rd St, New York, dated 12.10.1903. One page quarto written in a neat forward slanting hand, on 25 Coulson Ave., Rathgar, Dublin, headed paper. A few nicks to border and crease tear to fold. In very good condition. Autograph letters of George Russell are exceedingly rare. €95

The contents relate to Mr. John Quinn and A.E.'s manuscript copy with a view to publication "I would be pleased to send you verses for publication but I have not gathered all the verses I have, which I care to make public into a volume which is now in the press" He goes on to state that Mr. John Quinn of Equitable Buildings, 120 Broadway has a copy of the M.S.S. with a view to arranging its publication and also acknowledges receipt of payment.

2. AINSWORTH, William, Esq. An Account of the Caves of Ballybunian, County of Kerry: with some Mineralogical Details. Illustrated with frontispiece and nine woodcuts (two full-page). Dublin: William Curry, Jun., 1834. Demy octavo. pp. [iv], 362. Green pebbled cloth, title on printed label on upper cover. Octagonal yellow label on front pastedown 'Sold at / The Juvenile / Library / 43 Low. Sackville St., / Dublin.' Mild staining to cover and browning to margin of frontispiece as usual. A very good copy. Rare. €75



COPAC locates 10 copies. WorldCat 2.

"That part of the coast of Kerry, on which the caves of Ballybunian occur, may be considered as contained between the mouth of the river Feale, called Cashin, where it enters the Shannon to the south, and Kilconly point to the north, comprising nearly the whole length of the barony of Iraghticonnor, and is immediately opposite to the embouchure of the last mentioned great river."

William Francis Ainsworth FSA (1807-1896) was an English surgeon, traveller, geographer and geologist, known also as a writer and editor. He was born in Exeter, the son of John Ainsworth of Rostherne in Cheshire, captain in the 15th and 128th regiments. The novelist William Harrison Ainsworth was his cousin; at his cousin's request he adopted the additional Christian name Francis, to avoid confusion.

In 1831 there was an outbreak of cholera at Sunderland; Ainsworth went there to study it, and published his experiences in *Observations on the Pestilential Cholera*, London, 1832. This book led to his appointment as surgeon to the cholera hospital of St. George's, Hanover Square. On another outbreak, in Ireland, he acted successively as surgeon of the hospitals at Westport, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Newport.

He recorded incidents of his time in Ireland in *Ainsworth's Magazine* and the *New Monthly Magazine*.

3. [AN IRISH GENTLEMAN [WALFORD, Thomas] The Scientific Tourist through Ireland: by which the traveller is directed to the principal objects of Antiquity, Art, Science, and the Picturesque; Arranged by Counties. To which is added an introduction to the study of the Antiquities of Ireland. Engraved frontispiece and additional vignette title, six engraved plates and

two folding maps. Dedication to Grand Duke Michael of Russia. London: Booth, 1818. 12mo. pp. Unpaginated. [x], 34, [2], [196]. Publisher's blind-stamped cloth, titled in gilt. Engraved title with vignette of the Giant's Causeway. Seven plates, a vignette and two very fine hand-coloured folding maps, of Ireland and the Lakes of Killarney, all complete. Early twentieth century dark brown quarter calf on marbled boards, five raised bands, title in gilt on a dark green morocco label. Slight tanning to the edges of the frontispiece, old ink name to the head of the engraved title otherwise a near fine largely unopened copy. First edition. A near fine copy. Rare. €676



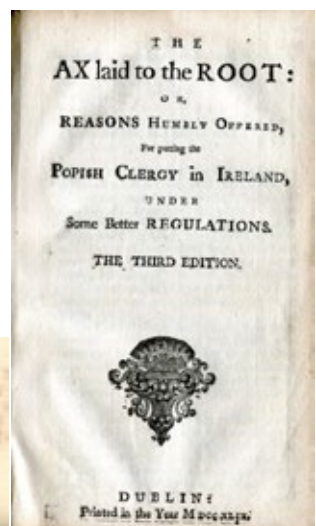
COPAC locates 10 copies only.

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

4. AN IRISH PRIEST [Rev. Thos. Conefry, P.P.] A Short History of the Land War in Drumlish in 1881. By an Irish Priest. To which is added an Appendix showing a most interesting mass of Correspondence relative to the Land War and also an Introductory Letter from An Irish Priest. Thomas Conefry. Dublin: Duffy, 1892. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. viii, 78. Original printed wrappers. Some dusting and wear to covers. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €395

COPAC with 3 locations only.

An account of a celebrated dispute during the 'Land War', over evictions and rent increases imposed by the Earl of Granard on his tenants in Drumlish, County Longford, and the role of local priest Father Thomas Conefry in mediating a settlement.



See items 4, 5 & 6.

5. [ANGLO-NORMAN] Anglo-Norman Poem on the Conquest of Ireland by Henry the Second from a Manuscript preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth Palace. Edited by Francisque Michel, with an introductory essay on the history of the Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland by Thomas Wright. With one-page colour facsimile of the original manuscript. London: William Pickering, 1837. 12mo. pp. viii, lx, 185. Contemporary full purple calf, covers ruled in gilt with shamrock tools at corners. Spine divided into five panels by five gilt raised bands, title in gilt on dark blue morocco label in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design, board edges and turn-ins gilt; comb-marbled endpapers. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust, with label and neat stamps. Earlier armorial bookplate of Lord Coloony on front pastedown. Mild foxing to plate. A very attractive copy. Very rare. **€375**

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

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

The author is unknown, but he obtained his information from the mouth of Morice Regan, interpreter to King Dermot, as he states in the opening lines of this poem: "Morice Regan iert celui, Buche ... buche parla ... lui ... Ici Morice iert Latiner Al rei Dermot, ke mult l'out cher". He did not however confine himself to Regan's oral account but made use of the reminiscences of 'old men', and others who took part in the proceedings at that time. We also know that our poet did not live far from the scene of the events which he related.

POPIISH PRIESTS SWARM OVER THE COUNTRY

6. ANON The Ax Laid to the Root: or, Reasons Humbly Offered, for Putting the Popish Clergy in Ireland, under some better regulations. Dublin: [s.n.], 1749. Third edition. Octavo. pp. 22. Modern quarter calf on marbled boards. A very good copy. **€385**

No copy of this edition listed on COPAC. ESTC T88075.

"It is evident that all the Laws made for preventing the growth of Popery, since the Revolution, have had very little effect, for Popish Priests swarm over the whole Kingdom at present, and the resort to Mass-houses is as publick and unrestrained, as it is to our Churches. Many poor people have been deluded and perverted to Popery by the assiduity of the Priests; and many Papists well inclined to become Protestants, have been prevented by Terrors injected into their Consciences by those Priests.

The designs of the Charter Schools have been traversed and obstructed by Popish Priests, who terrify poor parents from yielding up their children to be educated in those schools, choosing rather to abandon them to idleness and beggary, than to have them brought up industrious Protestants".

7. [ANON] An Essay on the Nature, Use, and Abuse, of Tea, in a Letter to a Lady; With an Account of its Mechanical Operation. Dublin: Printed by Pressick Rider and Thomas Harbin, for Edward Hamilton, at Corner of Christ-Church-Lane, 1725. pp. 63, [1]. Modern marbled wrappers. Stamp of R.C.P.I. (deaccessioned) on verso of title. Unobtrusive stain to lower right hand margin of some pages. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. **€675**



COPAC locates 6 copies only. WorldCat 1. ESTC ESTCT62888.

Sometimes attributed to Richard Helsham (1683-1738) physician and natural philosopher who was born at Leggetsrath, Kilkenny City, son of Joshua Helsham. He was educated at Kilkenny College, and entered Trinity College Dublin in 1697. He graduated BA in 1702, was elected a Fellow in 1704, and was awarded MA in 1705. He then studied medicine, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland in 1710. Back at TCD, he became MD in 1713, and was co-opted a senior fellow in 1714, eventually resigning from that position in 1730. Helsham was Donegall Lecturer in Mathematics (1723-1730), and he was a trustee of Dr Steevens' Hospital [at] Trinity College Dublin. He was the inaugural Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy from 1724 and Regius Professor of Physic from 1733. Helsham was a friend of Jonathan Swift, and of Dublin men of letters generally, including Michael Clancy and Patrick Delany.

With Patrick Delany, Helsham wrote an anonymous political pamphlet, *A Long History of a Short Session of Parliament in a Certain Kingdom* (Dublin, 1714). It was aimed at the Irish Parliament, was considered scandalous, and was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. The Privy Council of Ireland offered a reward to discover its author. Helsham married Jane Putland, widow of Thomas Putland, in 1730. Her unmarried name was Rolton.

EXTREMELY RARE DUBLIN PRINTING

8. [ANON] *The Path to Paradise: Being the Catholics Companion to the most adorable Sacrament of the Altar. To which are added, the Rosaries; the Vespers and the Manner of Serving at Mass.* A new edition. Dublin: Printed by E.J. Hanvey, 28, Upper Bridge Street, 1802. 16mo. pp. 255. Near contemporary full black morocco, upper cover with religious crosses in corners and an anchor in gilt; lower cover with similar crosses and the Virgin and Child in gilt. Previous owner's signature on front pastedown. Part of frontispiece (the Crucifixion) missing, top edge close-shaved in a few places with miniscule loss. **£375**

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

HARRY CLARKE'S COPY

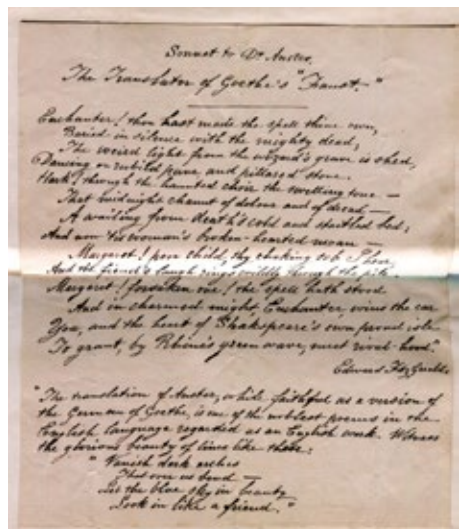
**WITH ALS FROM THE POET EDWARD FITZGERALD
AND A NOTE IN PENCIL BY HARRY CLARKE**

9. [ANSTER, John] *Faustus, a Dramatic Mystery; The Bride of Corinth; The First Walpurgis Night.* Translated from the German of Goethe, and illustrated with notes [by John Anster, LL.D. (of Trinity College, Dublin), Barrister at Law]. London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longman, Paternoster-Row, 1835. First edition. pp. liv, 491, [1]. "Errata" slip after title. With manuscript copy of "Sonnet to Dr. Anster The Translator of Goethe's *Faust*" tipped in and signed by poet Edward Fitzgerald, translator of *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*. Signed presentation copy from John Anster to his sister, Helena Massey. With additional signature of Elizabeth Anster, dated 1853, on titlepage. From the library of Harry Clarke with his signature on front free endpaper and a few marginal pencil markings towards rear; with a note in pencil referring to colours loosely inserted. Half red morocco on cloth boards, spine a little worn. Very good. Unique copy of an extremely rare item. **£3,250**

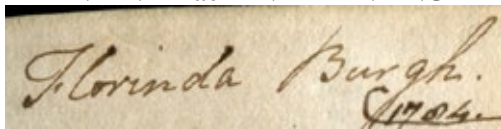
Harry Clarke's copy with his pencilled signature 'H. Clarke' on front free end paper. A few marginal pencil markings towards rear. Evidently Clarke used his Tauchnitz edition as a working copy when planning his illustrations to this text. Perhaps he did not wish to mark the inscribed first edition; alternatively it may have been a later acquisition.

Bernhard John Martin Anster (1793-1867), translator and poet was born at Charleville, County Cork. In 1816 he received a B.A. from Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1824, and received an LL.D. in 1825. His *Poems. With Some Translations from the German* (1819) contained a fragment of *Faust*, which was praised by Goethe. This encouraged Anster to produce the first complete translation in English (1835, 1864). Of it, Arthur Symons wrote, "John Anster besides writing some valueless verse of his own, did a translation of Goethe's *Faust* which remains one of the best for lightness of touch on rhymes and rhythm." Anster's original verse is hardly as valueless as Symons suggested. Anster was regius professor of civil law at Trinity from 1850 until his death in Dublin on June 9, 1867.

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 of *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* in 1859. A most attractive multiple association copy.



IN FINE MacKENZIE BINDING



THOMAS BURGH OF OLDTOWN COPY

10. ARIOSTO, Lodovico. L'Orlando Furioso di Lodovico Ariosto. With forty-seven engraved plates. Four volumes. Londra [i.e. Leghorn?]: 1781. 12mo. Si vende in Livorno presso Gio. Tomo. Masi e Comp. Engraved titlepages. The imprint is false; probably printed in Leghorn. The titlepages are engraved. Bound in walnut calf by William M'Kenzie of Dublin. Covers framed by a gilt chain-link roll. Flat spine divided into five compartments by triple gilt rules and a gilt chain-link roll. Title in gilt on red morocco letterpieces in the second, volume number in gilt on green morocco label in the fourth, the remainder with circular red morocco onlays elaborately tooled in gilt. McDonnell and Healy tools: 21, 28, R4, and R16. Board edges hatched in gilt. The present bindings represent the typical style of McKenzie with green, yellow, pink, red, white and black splash-marbled endpapers. From the library of Thomas Burgh with his name stamped on upper covers and his armorial bookplate on front pastedowns. Signature of his wife Florinda Burgh on titlepages dated 1784. Annotated throughout. Also with library stamp of Furness Library, County Kildare, on flyleaves. Toning of pages. Some minor wear to extremities and joints, minor surface wear to upper cover, otherwise a near fine set in a fine and rare M'Kenzie binding. A most attractive set. **€1,650**



COPAC with 3 locations only. ESTC T169316.

Thomas Burgh (1754-1832), M.R.I.A., Oldtown, near Naas, County Kildare was M.P. for Harristown in the Irish Parliament. The Oldtown estate contained almost 3,000 acres. He married in 1784 Florinda, daughter of Charles Gardiner M.P., and sister of Luke Gardiner, 1st Viscount Mountjoy. This set may well have been a wedding gift to his wife.

Thomas Burgh was a political follower of the Duke of Leinster and a brother-in-law of John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was a commissioner of customs and revenue, a wide streets commissioner, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy. According to Mary Kelleher's list of eighteenth century members (RDS. Library 1982) he was briefly a member of the Dublin Society in 1768-70 and rejoined in 1782. He was joint honorary secretary of the society 1788-92, and a vice-president 1792-1810. He appears to have resigned from office and from the society in 1810.

Orlando Furioso (The Frenzy of Orlando), more literally *Raging Roland*, is an Italian epic poem by Ludovico Ariosto which has exerted a wide influence on later culture. The earliest version appeared in 1516, although the poem was not published in its complete form until 1532. *Orlando Furioso* is a continuation of Matteo Maria Boiardo's unfinished romance *Orlando Innamorato* ("Orlando in Love", published posthumously in 1495).

In its historical setting and characters, it shares some features with the Old French Chanson de Roland of the eleventh century, which tells of the death of Roland. Orlando is the Christian knight known in French (and subsequently English) as Roland. The action takes place against the background of the war between Charlemagne's Christian paladins and the Saracen army that had invaded Europe and is attempting to overthrow the Christian empire. The poem is about war and love and the romantic ideal of chivalry.

FEINAIGLIAN INSTITUTION PRIZE

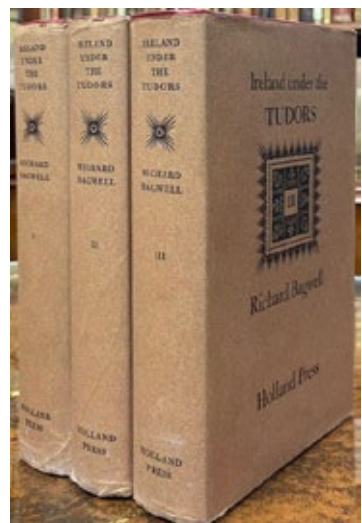
11. BACON, Francis. Essays, Moral, Economical, and Political. London: Printed at the Chiswick Press, by C. Whittingham, for J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, 1822. Large post octavo. pp. xl, 295. Contemporary full calf, boards decorated with a wide gilt greek-key roll enclosing badge of the Feinaiglian Institution, Luxembourg, in gilt on upper cover; flat spine decorated in gilt, title in gilt on black morocco label; marbled endpapers and edges. Premium label of the Feinaiglian Institution, Luxembourg, on front pastedown. Some wear to covers, joints rubbed, corners peeping. A very good copy. **€465**



Gregor von Feinaigle (1760–1819) of Baden, German mnemonist and Roman Catholic monk. Obligated to flee the Cistercian monastery with the other monks due to the Napoleonic invasions, he became an itinerant professor in Karlsruhe, Paris, London, Glasgow and Dublin. He opened near Mountjoy Square in Dublin in 1813 one of the most splendid and, briefly, successful public schools in the British Isles, unusual for the extent of its offerings, for its advanced disciplinary methods, and for the key to its teaching methods - the art of memory. The school which bore his name was established by public subscription in Aldborough House, Portland Row, Amiens Street, North Strand, Dublin. Erected as a private residence in 1796 for Viscount Amiens, created Earl of Aldborough (1777), it cost £40,000 and was the last of the great 18th century houses to be built. Several silver medals are extant made by William Mossop Junior which bear the inscription Institutum Feinaighlianum Luxemburgi. It then became a barracks and is now used as a store by Telecom Éireann. He died in Dublin on 27 December 1819.

12. BAGWELL, Richard. Ireland Under The Tudors. With a succinct account of the earlier history. Three volumes. Illustrated with seven maps. Somerset: Holland Press, 1963. Crown octavo. pp. (1) xxii, 440, (2) xi, 391, (3) xvii, 502. Red cloth, titled in gilt. A fine set in fine dust jackets with a few nicks. Scarce. **€295**

This work deals at length with: The Celtic Constitution, Tribal System and Celtic Land Law; The Northmen, Turgesius, Danes and Norwegians, Battle of Clontarf; The Reign of Henry II, Ireland given to England by the Popes, Anglo-Normans in Ireland, Strongbow, Henry II in Ireland, Viceroyalty of John; From John's Visit in 1210 to the Bruce Invasion, John Lord and King of Ireland, Leinster Divided after Strongbow's Death, The De Burgos in Connaught, Colony declines under Henry III, The Colonists become Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores, Irish Corporate Towns, Anglo-Norman Families; From 1346 to the Accession of Henry VII, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, The Statute of Kilkenny, Richard II's first visit, His second visit, Henry IV and V neglect Ireland, Richard of York made Lord-Lieutenant; The Irish Parliament, Growth of Representative Institutions, The Sphere of English Law, The Parliament of Kilkenny not representative of Ireland, The Peerage, The Clergy, The Viceroy; The Reign of Henry VII, The Fitzgeralds were Yorkists, The Butlers Lancastrians, Lambert Simnel Crowned in Ireland, The York Yorkists cut to pieces at Stoke, Mission of Sir Richard Edgcombe; The Butlers and the Geraldines, Power of the Kildare family, Battle of Knocktoe; From the Accession of Henry VIII to the year 1534, The Kildare and Ormonde families, O'Donnell and O'Neill, Desmond and the MacCarthy's; The Geraldine Rebellion - Skeffington's Administration; The O'Neills,



Grey in the West of Ireland, Grey and the O'Connors, The O'Carrolls, The O'Mores, Case of the O'Tooles, Henry VIII made King of Ireland by Act of Parliament; 1541 to the close of the reign of Henry VIII, MacWilliam Burke made Earl of Clanricarde, The MacDonnells in Antrim, The Lord of the Isles in Ireland; The Irish Church under Henry VIII; The Reign of Mary, etc.

13. BARRY, Michael Joseph. *Essays on the Repeal of the Union: Ireland, As She Was, As She Is, and As She Shall Be.* Dublin: Duffy for the Loyal National Repeal Association, 1845. Large post octavo. pp. v, 112. Modern maroon buckram, titled in gilt. A very good copy. €385

Michael Joseph Barry (1817-1889), Young Irelander, poet, and journalist, was born in Blackrock, Cork city, eldest among five children of Michael Joseph Barry, a catholic merchant, and his wife Anne (née England). John England, Catholic bishop of Charleston, USA, was an uncle. He was educated at Carlow College, entered King's Inns (1834) and Gray's Inn (1837), and was called to the Irish bar in while living at 8 Lr Dominick St., Dublin. In 1840 he and William Keogh published a legal textbook, *Treatise on the Practice of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland*. Although he practised law sporadically during the 1840s, he was more interested in literature, and in 1842-3 contributed a series of humorous poems, *The Kishogue Papers*, to the *Dublin University Magazine*, then edited by Charles Lever, who introduced him to his literary friends. Closely involved with the College Historical Society at TCD, Barry and fellow Corkman Denny Lane became friends of Thomas Davis. From October 1842 Barry's nationalist verse and love songs became a regular feature of *The Nation*, appearing under various pseudonyms such as 'B', 'M.J.B.', 'Beta', and 'Brutus'. He excelled in writing martial ballads such as 'The Green Flag', 'Bide your Time', and 'Step together', the last of which became a popular marching song of the Irish Volunteers.

Along with a large group of other barristers Barry joined the Repeal Association of Daniel O'Connell in summer 1843 after a number of JPs were dismissed for attending repeal meetings. He became an active member of the association and of the elite '82 club, and maintained that the association should concentrate on achieving repeal rather than seeking concessions from Westminster. He strongly opposed proposals for a federal assembly for Ireland, and in October 1844 threatened to resign from the association if it moved in this direction. In the debate in May 1845 on the new university colleges proposed by Sir Robert Peel, Barry welcomed the prospect that protestants and catholics would be educated together, and his forthright speech contributed to the open breach between O'Connell and the Young Irelanders on the education issue.

In 1845 Barry won the £100 first prize in a Repeal Association essay competition with this work *Ireland as she was, as she is, and as she shall be*, which strongly argued that the union had been a failure and that an independent Irish parliament would benefit Ireland and the British empire generally. Davis, though, found his political writings excessively didactic and in July 1845 advised Lane to "keep Barry to his songs. He writes them incomparably better than any else in Ireland" (Duffy, Davis, 336). After Davis's death in September 1845, Barry took over responsibility for compiling 'Songs of Ireland' (1845) for the Nation's Library of Ireland series. It proved to be one of the Library's most successful publications, going through four editions by 1849. Barry was also commissioned to write a military history of the 1798 rebellion for the Library of Ireland, but never completed it.

Barry and Charles D. Murphy (d. 1849) had taken over the *Southern Reporter* in Cork in 1847, and the paper denounced as inadequate the whig government's famine-relief policies and welcomed the overthrow of the French monarchy in February 1848. Barry was in Cork while his Young Ireland comrades attempted an uprising in Tipperary and Kilkenny in late July 1848. He was arrested in his father's house in Blackrock on 2 August and held in Cork county jail. Released after some weeks, he concluded from the lack of popular support for rebellion that the cause of Irish independence was lost and that Ireland must make the best of the union, a view he expounded in the *Southern Reporter*. As one of the few leading Young Irelanders to give up the party's aims, his change of opinion bitterly disappointed many nationalist friends.

He continued to edit the *Southern Reporter* until 1855 and wrote verse for it, some of which was later published as *Echoes from Parnassus* (1849) and *A Waterloo Commemoration* (1854); he also wrote *A Grammar of Eloquence* (1849), a guide book for orators. An enthusiastic supporter of the Crimean war (1854-6), he assisted in the organisation of the Great National Banquet for Crimean veterans in Dublin in October 1856, and published *Lays of the War* (1856), a series of rousing ballads on the conflict. He published several pamphlets including *The Pope and the Romagna* (1860) which defended the temporal power of the papacy, and *Irish Emigration Considered* (1863) which argued that mass emigration was good both for Ireland and the host countries. He was an early contributor to *Punch* and wrote several leader articles for *The Times*.



See items 13, 14 & 15.

On 12 November 1866 he married Anne Marcella Moore (née Donegan), a widow from Cork; they had a daughter Amy a year later. After marriage Barry set up a legal practice at 18 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. This does not appear to have been successful and in December 1871 he accepted the position of divisional police magistrate for Dublin, a decision that was fiercely criticised in *The Nation*. After his retirement in 1872, Barry continued to write and travelled on the Continent, living for a time in Paris and Heidelberg with his wife and daughter. On the death of his wife in France in 1881 he returned to Cork, and died on 23 January 1889 in his home at 109 George's Street

THE RED PATH TO GLORY

14. BARRY, Tom. BEASLAI, P., BREEN, Dan & Others. With the I.R.A. in the Fight for Freedom, 1919 to the Truce. With location maps. Tralee: The Kerryman, n.d. (c.1930). First edition. Large post octavo. pp. 238. Pictorial wrappers. A fine copy. €95

The chapters include: Monaghan Men's Baptism of Fire at the Ballytrain R.I.C. Post; The Ambush at Rineen; The R.I.C. at Ruan; A Tipperary Column Laying for R.I.C. at Thomastown; Lord French was not Destined to Die by an Irish Bullet; Auxiliaries Wiped out at Kilmichael; The Sacking of Cork City; Dromkeen Ambush; Scramogue Ambush; Action by the West Connemara Column; Tourmakeady Ambush, etc.

15. BEAUFORT, Daniel A. Memoir of a Map of Ireland; Illustrating The Topography of that Kingdom, and containing A Short Account of its Present State, Civil and Ecclesiastical; with a complete index to the map. With list of subscribers, glossary of Irish words, and folding map of Ireland, coloured in outline. Dublin: Printed and sold by William Slater and William Allen, Dame-Street, 1792. Quarto. pp. [xiv], xvii, 147, 71, + errata. Modern half green morocco over marbled boards, covers ruled in gilt. Spine divided into six panels by five gilt raised bands, title and author in gilt on green morocco label in the second. A fine copy. Very scarce. €175

ESTC T60922. Bradshaw 5440. Not in Gilbert.

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

The subscribers included: Thomas Burgh, M.P., Richard L. Edgeworth, John Foster, Richard Griffith, Rev. Samuel Johnson, Rev. Michael Kearney, Edward Ledwich, Rev. Henry Leslie, Edmond Malone, William Pitt, John Quin, Rev. Joseph Stock, Edward Synge, Most Rev. Dr. Troy, Rev. John Vignoles, Rev. James Whitelaw, etc.

WITH MAP OF IRELAND & PLAN OF DUBLIN

16. [BEER, Johann Christopher] Das Neu-Geharnischte Groß-Britannien, Das ist: Wahre Landes- und Standes-Beschaffenheit Derer drey-vereinigten Königreiche Engel- Schott- und Irlands : Jn völliger Beschreibung ihrer Provintzen, Jnsuln, Städte, Schlösser, Festungen,

Früchten, Reichthümer und Regiments-Form, Wie nicht weniger der leßwürdigsten Staats- und Kriegs-Geschichten; Bevorab Ihrer neulichsten größwichtigsten Handlungen, absonderlich aber derer bey unlängster Versetzung der Cron von Jacobo II. Auf den jüngst-inthronisirten und gekrönten König Wilhelmum III. / Mit einer warhafften unpartheyischen Feder curiosen Gemütern grundrichtig vorgestellt, Darzu mit wahren Contrefaiten, Landkarten und Abrissen der fürnehmsten Städte und andern hierzu füglichen Kupffer-Bildern. Nürnberg: In Verlegund Johannes Andreae Endters, 1690. Quarto. pp. [viii], 1094, [18], 61 (plates). Early twentieth-century black pebbled leather, spine gilt-stamped. Marbled endpapers. Cockled and lightly browned, some tear to plates at folds; occasional chipping in the margins, with early paper repairs to two plates, one of which suffers loss of letters but not of sense. Minute traces of old worm holes in outer margins. Faint stamp of an old library. Upper joints starting but firm. A good copy. €1,250



This German-language history of the British Isles is copiously illustrated with three fold-out maps showing the three kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland; 22 plates showing plans of cities, including one fine fold-out plate with a plan of London; 14 plates showing costuming, regalia, and major events, including a fold-out plate with the coronation of William and Mary; 21 portraits of major figures; and one showing a fleet off the south coast of England - probably the same that brought William of Orange from the Netherlands in 1688. In the frontispiece, an allegorical figure of Britain thrusts aside James II and leads William of Orange forward, Mary his wife standing in the background. This is printed in 'fraktur' with shouldernotes, foreign words being printed in Roman. Johann Christopher Beer (1638-1712) also wrote a number of other histories of European countries.

17. BEHAN, Brendan. Framed Display. A photograph of Brendan Behan in a characteristic pose, drinking a pint of the black stuff (Guinness). Inscribed in panel below "Go raibh mile maith agat / a million thanks - Breandáin / Brendan Behan / 22.9.62. In green mount, 430 x 300mm. Photo: 175 x 120mm. Inscription: 160 x 80mm. In fine condition. €685



Brendan Behan: described himself as a “drinker with a writing problem”. Sadly at the young age of 41, in 1964, Behan died at the Meath Hospital in Dublin of complications from diabetes and alcohol. Allegedly, his last words to the nun attending him were: “Sister, may all your sons be bishops.” Apocryphal or not, that story, unjustly, sums up the life of Behan, a writer slaughtered by drink. To put it mildly, Behan and drink did not mesh. And he seemed to know it. “One drink is too many for me,” he once said, “and a thousand not enough.”

18. [BEHAN, Brendan] Who Killed Brendan Behan? By “Feicreanach.” [Place of publication or publisher not identified] Reprinted from the *Irish Democrat*, May 1964. pp. 12. Stapled wrappers. Portrait of Behan on upper cover. A very good copy. €65

COPAC locates 2 copies only.

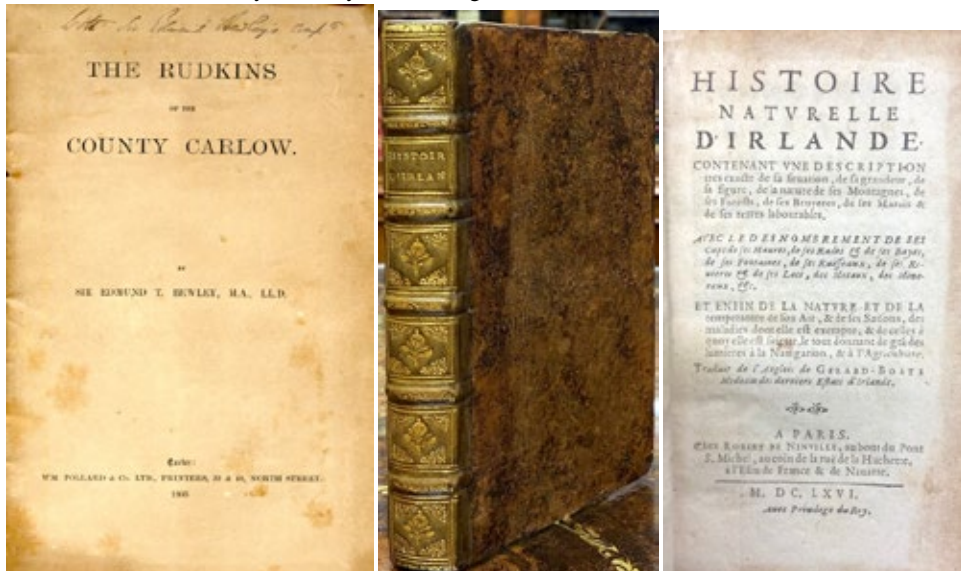
He was “enslaved by the alcohol that has now killed him,” and suffered from “what seem to amount to a compulsive death wish.” So he “committed Hari Kari the liquid way.”

19. BERKELEY, G.F.H. The Irish Battalion in the Papal Army of 1860. Illustrated. Dublin: Talbot Press, 1929. demy octavo. pp. xxii, 254. Blue cloth, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy in frayed dust jacket. Scarce. €165

As a result of his researches in Rome, the author has written a book which is not only a valuable side-light on the Italian Risorgimento, but a brilliant and reliable account of Ireland’s military effort on behalf of the Temporal Power. It is a major reference work of importance to all who are interested in religious, political and military history.

20. BEWLEY, Sir Edmund T. The Rudkins of the County Carlow. Exeter: Reprinted from the Genealogist New Series by William Pollard & Co Ltd, 1905. Royal octavo. pp. 20. Stapled printed wrappers. Inscribed complimentary copy from the author. In very good condition. Extremely rare. €245

COPAC with 1 location only - Society of Genealogists.



See items 20 & 21.

21. BOATE, Gerard. Histoire Naturelle d’Irlande. Contenant une Description tres exacte de sa situation, de sa grandeur, de sa figure, de la nature de ses Montagnes, de ses forests, de ses Bruyeres, de ses Marais & de ses terres labourables. Paris: Chez Robert de Ninville, au bout du Pont S. Michelle, 1666. 12mo. pp. [viii], 334, [4]. Contemporary full calf, spine and corners professionally rebacked. All edges sprinkled. A very good copy. €1,450

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

The first translation into French, by Pierre Briot, of Ireland’s *Natural History* (1652). Gerard Boate (1604-1650), a native of Holland, was educated at the University of Leiden; after settling in London he became physician to Charles I. Ironically, he began to write this very interesting work in 1645, without

ever having visited the country. After working on the book for five years, he did eventually get to Ireland where he took up a post as a doctor in a Dublin hospital in 1649. He describes in detail all aspects of the country's natural resources "metalls, mineralls, freestone, marble, sea-coal, turf, and other things that are taken out of the ground"; the book also outlines its geography, geology, topography and agriculture. We are told that this was published "for the common good of Ireland, and more especially for the benefit of the Adventurers and Planters there", by providing them with information on the island's basic situation. It was by far the most detailed such record to that date. His brother Arnold, the famous Hebrew scholar, supplied most of the information for the natural history. He was resident in Dublin until the outbreak of the Bloody Rebellion of 1641. Sir William and Sir Richard Parsons also contributed to the work and it was from them that the author obtained much of his information relating to the rocks and minerals of Ireland.

POPISSH PLOT BALLAD

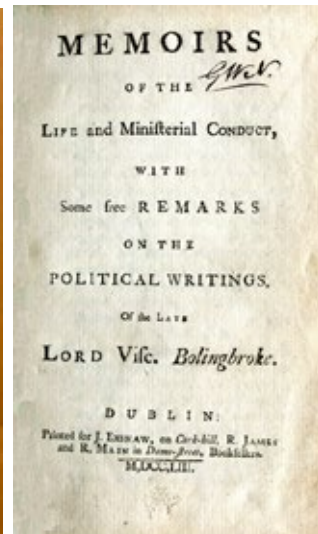
22. [BOGG-TROTTER'S GLORY] A Looking-glass for a Tory; Or the Bogg-Trotter's Glory. To the Tune of Hey boys up go we. London: Printed for L.C. [Langley Curtis], 1682. Broadside, printed on both sides. Framed and glazed. Exceedingly rare. **€1,350**

COPAC locates 5 copies only. WorldCat 5. Wing L 3015. Sweeney 2891.

A seventeenth-century London street ballad against the background of the "Popish Plot" but with verses such as the following that will strike an echo for those who relish their Percy French:

"Oh Cram a Chree the times are hard,
We know not how to live,
If that our Oaths should be debarr'd
And Pope no Money give,
Why fait and trote dear Joy we must
With our Potatoes play,
And the English would preserve our dust
The clean contrary way."

Several ballads appeared in the wake of this unfortunate episode of history. It is generally accepted it was a fabricated conspiracy known as "The Popish Plot" that occurred between 1678 and 1681 in the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, during a period of widespread social and cultural prejudice against Catholicism.



23. BOLINGBROKE, Lord Viscount. Memoirs of the Life and Ministerial Conduct, with Some free Remarks on the Political Writings, Of the Late Lord Visc. Bolingbroke. Dublin: Printed for J. Exshaw, on Cork-hill, R. James and R. Main in Dame-street, Booksellers, 1753. 12mo. pp. [16], 330. Contemporary full calf. Joints starting but very firm, title in gilt on red morocco label in second compartment; armorial crest in gilt in the first. Corners lightly bumped. Initials of G.W.N. on titlepage. A very good copy. Very rare. **€475**

COPAC with 6 locations only. ESTC T110908. Attributed to David Mallet.

Henry Saint John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke, (1678-1751) was probably born in Wiltshire. After entering Parliament in 1701, he became a prominent Tory in the reign of Queen Anne, serving as secretary of war (1704-08) and of state (1710-15). He was attainted with the Duke of Ormond and was dismissed from office by George I and, fearing impeachment because of his intrigues with the Jacobites, he fled to France in 1715. He returned to England in 1725 and became the centre of a literary circle that included Alexander Pope, John Gay and Jonathan Swift who some years earlier came to London and made a final vain attempt to reconcile his two friends, Bolinbroke and Robert Harley.

A FINE SET OF THE LIMITED EDITION

24. [BOOK OF DURROW] Evangeliorum Quattuor Codex Durmachensis. The Book of Durrow. Two volumes. Switzerland: Berne, Printed by Urs Graf-Verlag, 1960. Folio. pp. (1) xv, 239, 4 [plates], (2) [12], 248 [including tipped in coloured plates]. Pigskin and quarter pigskin, title in green along spine. Edition limited to 650 copies only [No. 559]. A fine set housed in a recent buckram bound slipcase. Scarce. **£,750**



Ireland in the earliest centuries of her recorded history was known throughout Europe as the Island of Saint and Scholars, a place where books were written and treasured. The craftsmen and artificers of early Ireland wrought costly and elaborate shrines for famous books. The Venerable Bede, the historian of early England, writing in the first half of the eighth century, says: "At this period there were many English nobles and lesser folk in Ireland who had left their own land during the episcopates of Bishops Finán and Colmán, either to pursue religious studies or to lead a life of stricter discipline. The Irish welcomed them all kindly and, without asking for any payment, provided them with books and

instructors". The *Book of Durrow* which is sometimes called 'the elder sister of the *Book of Kells* was probably written in the second quarter of the seventh century. This manuscript is so called because of its association with the important Columban monastery of Durrow, in Offaly, where it was kept for centuries. There is evidence to show that the book was at Durrow at the close of the eleventh century from a manuscript insertion entered into the back of the book. In 1627, Conall Mac Eochagáin, the translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, recorded that the book was in the custody of an ignorant man and was used as a cure for sick cattle, the manuscript being dipped into water which was then given to the cattle to drink. By 1677 it was in the library of Trinity College where the antiquary Roderick O'Flaherty made some notes on the book, recording an inscription in Irish on the shrine, which in translation reads: "The prayer and blessing of Colum Cille for Flann son of Maolsachnaill, King of Ireland, who had this shrine made". Its ornamentation is almost as magnificent as that of Kells, but it is more interesting because of its greater antiquity. The *Book of Durrow* is the earliest surviving insular Gospel-book de luxe. It contains the Four Gospels in Latin, complete with the preliminaries, in a pure Vulgate text which bears a remarkable resemblance to that of ms. St. Gall No.1395, claimed by C.H. Turner to be the oldest manuscript of the Vulgate Gospels. The contributors to the Commentary are: Dr. A.A. Luce; Dr. George Simms; Prof. Peter Meyer and Prof. Ludwig Bieler. This is the complete facsimile edition with 17 plates in colour and 479 in monochrome.

THE 9TH CENTURY BOOK OF KELLS

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK IN THE WORLD

"THE WORK OF AN ANGELIC RATHER THAN A HUMAN HAND"

25. [BOOK OF KELLS] Evangeliorum Quattuor Codex Cenannensis. Three volumes. Berne: By Urs Graf-Verlag, 1950. Large folio. Full and quarter vellum. Limited to 500 numbered sets (90 / 111). In fine condition. €4,500



The *Book of Kells* or 'Codex Cenannensis' is a manuscript copy of the four gospels in Latin, written in Celtic style. Originally it was known as 'Soisceala Mor Columchille' or the 'Great Gospel of Columcille'. The book takes its name from the monastery of Kells, County Meath, where it remained for centuries. With the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII, the last Abbot, Richard Plunkett, gave it to his kinsman, Gerald Plunkett of Dublin, for safe keeping. Early in the following century it came into the possession of Archbishop James Ussher, who kept it in his library at his house in Drogheda. It narrowly escaped destruction during the Rebellion of 1641 and shortly afterwards when Ussher went to England he brought this masterpiece with him. Some fifteen years later it was brought back to Ireland and kept safely in Dublin Castle until 1661 when it was given to Trinity College, where

it is on permanent view to all. It is the finest example extant of the art of illumination. Giraldus Cambrensis, the Norman Chronicler, writing in the twelfth century stated:-

“If you look closely and penetrate the art, you will discover such delicate and subtle lines, so closely wrought, so finely curved, so intricately woven and so beautifully adorned with colours that are still so fresh, that you will acknowledge that all this is the work of an angelic rather than a human hand”, and he concludes “However often and however closely I scrutinize it, I am always astounded afresh, and always find more and more to admire in it”. The original manuscript was written on vellum which has stood the test of time. The *Book of Kells* on offer here is a complete facsimile edition and limited to 500 sets. Forty-eight of its finest pages are in colour and six hundred and fifty two in monochrome. There is an excellent introduction by E.H. Alton; a study of the illuminations by Prof. Peter Meyer; and a collation of the text with the Vulgate by Dr. G.O. Simms, Archbishop of Dublin.

THE BOOK OF THE O’KELLYS

26. [BOOK OF UI MAINE] The Book of Ui Maine otherwise called “The Book of the O’Kellys”. Edited by R.A.S. Macalister, with descriptive Introduction and Indexes. Dublin: Published for the Irish Manuscripts Commission by the Stationary Office, 1942. Imperial folio. pp. 65, 158 (leaves of plates) + addendum. Contemporary half blue morocco on blue cloth boards, titled in gilt. A fine copy. Very scarce. **€850**

The vellum manuscript was written in Irish in the fourteenth century probably in the ancient territory of Uí Mhaine (east Galway, south Roscommon, part of Clare, and the parish of Lusmagh in Offaly) for Muirceartach ua Ceallaigh, Bishop of Clonfert 1378-1394. It was in the possession of Mael-Muire ua Uiginn in 1488; presumably this is the same person of the name as described in the *Annals of The Four Masters* “Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge Higgins, Chief Preceptor in Poetry ... died”. There are ten scribes credited with this work of which the two principal ones were Adam Cusin and Faelan Mac a’ Gabann na Scél.

Its contents are described by one of the scribes as bolg an tsolathair (a mixed bag of contents) the manuscript contains a series of metrical dindsenchas, An Banshenchas, Cormac’s Glossary, Lebor na Cert, portions of Lebor Gabála, poems, genealogies and pedigrees.

The manuscript remained in O’Kelly hands until 1757. It was acquired by William Betham in 1814, and he sold it to the Duke of Buckingham for £150. It was one of the 156 manuscripts of Irish interest in the Ashburnham Collection of Stowe manuscripts and it was deposited in the Royal Irish Academy by the British Government in 1883.



27. BOOKER, John. A Bloody Irish Almanack, or, Rebellious and Bloody Ireland, discovered in some notes extracted out of an Almanack, printed at Waterford in Ireland for this year 1646. Whereunto are annexed some astrological observations upon a conjunction of the two malignant planets Satvrne and Mars in the middle of the signe Tavrns the horroscope of Ireland, upon Friday the 12. of June this year 1646, with memorable prædictions and occurrences therein. London: Printed for John Partridge, 1646. First edition. Small quarto. printed frontispiece describing the title vignette in verse, pp. [viii], 57 [i.e. 59], [1 - blank]. Titlepage offset. Old brown panelled calf, five raised bands. A very good copy with the often lacking frontispiece. Ex libris the Waite Collection with their label on lower pastedown. A very scarce book. **€2,750**

The 1st and only Wing printing - B 3723A. Sweeney 129.

John Booker (1603-1667) astrologer, was born at Manchester in 1602-3, as appears by his nativity among the Ashmolean MSS. He was originally apprenticed to a haberdasher in London, and was subsequently a writing-master at Hadley and clerk to two city magistrates. He must, however, have soon commenced the professional practice of astrology, to which he had been addicted ‘from the time he had any understanding,’ as the first number of his almanack, the *Telescopium Uranium*, was

published in 1631. He almost immediately obtained great reputation from a prediction of the deaths of Gustavus Adolphus and the elector palatine, founded upon a solar eclipse, and was soon afterwards



appointed licenser of mathematical, by which is probably to be understood astrological, books.

In 1640 Lilly thought him 'the greatest and most compleat astrologer in the world,' but revised his opinion when Booker, in his capacity of licenser, 'made many impertinent obliterations' in his *Merlinus Anglicus Junior*, and 'at last licensed it according to his own fancy.' After the publication of Lilly's 'Introduction,' nevertheless, Booker amended beyond measure, and Lilly allows that he always had 'a curious fancy in judging of thefts.' About the time of his differences with Lilly he had a violent controversy with Sir George Wharton, which occasioned several pamphlets, now of no value.

His *Bloody Irish Almanack*, however, contains some important particulars respecting the Irish rebellion, and he is the author of *Tractatus Paschalis, or a Discourse concerning the Holy Feast of Easter* (1664). Upon the Restoration we find him petitioning for leave to continue the publication of his almanack, which seems to imply that he had lost his post as licenser. He died on 8 April

1667, after three years' indisposition from dysentery, leaving, says Lilly, the character of 'a very honest man, who abhorred any deceit in the art he practised.' This favourable judgment is confirmed by the internal evidence of his extensive correspondence preserved in the Ashmolean collection. Ashmole bought his books and papers for 140l., and bestowed a gravestone and epitaph upon him, but where he does not say. The *Dutch Fortune Teller* and *The History of Dreams*, published under Booker's name after his death, are probably spurious. An explanation to the frontispiece is given in verse:

"Marke and behold yee bloudy Irish Nation
This Heavenly Figure; where my contemplation
Hath bene employeed: Your horrid deedes, mee thought
Would into question in short time be brought.
Bloud cries for Bloud: mee thinks I feare each houre
God will his vengeance on that Island powre ...".

28. BOOTH, Evelyn Mary. *The Flora of County Carlow.* With the assistance of Mary J.P. Scannell. Dublin: Printed by Folens for the R.D.S. 1979. Demy octavo. pp. viii, 172. Blue buckram, titled in gilt. A very good copy in frayed dust jacket. Scarce. €75

TRINITY PRIZE BINDING

29. BOSWELL, James. Esq. *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.* Frontispiece of Boswell by Sir J. Reynolds. Four volumes. London: G. Cowie & Co. Smith and Elder et.al., 1824. Fifth or later edition. Demy octavo. Folding round robin plate present in Vol. 3. Contemporary brown diced russia, covers framed by double gilt fillets, enclosing in the centre the arms of Trinity College, Dublin, in gilt; spine divided into five panels by four raised bands, title and volume number in gilt on black morocco labels in the second and fourth, the remainder richly tooled in gilt; Praemium bookplates in Vols. 2, 3 and 4, removed from Vol. 1 damaging a half inch strip of the marbled pastedown. The books were given to Thomas Knox in 1828. Some tanning of the paper in Vols. 2, 3 and 4, less so in Vol. 1. The upper joint in Vol. 1 is just cracked but all 8 hinges are firm. An elegant very good copy. Uncommon printing. €385

The title continues: Comprehending an account of his studies, and numerous works, in chronological

order; a series of his epistolary correspondence and conversations with many eminent persons; and various original pieces of his composition, never before published: the whole exhibiting a view of literature and literary men in Great Britain, for near half a century during which he flourished.



See items 29, 30 & 31.

30. BOURKE, Very Rev. Ulick J. *The College Irish Grammar*, containing, besides the usual subject of grammar, some remarks in the form of dissertation on the orthography of the language; how it can become fixed; on the number of declensions, and number of conjugations, &c. Compiled chiefly with a view to aid the students of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and of the Catholic University of Ireland, in the study of the national language. Dublin: John O'Daly, 1856. First edition. Octavo. pp. xxvii, 204, + errata. Blind-stamped olive-green cloth, evenly sun-tanned. The Harp of Erin in gilt on upper cover. Minor wear to spine ends. A very good copy of the rare first edition. **€165**

31. BRASH, Richard Rolt. *The Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil in the British Islands*. With a dissertation on the Ogam character. Edited by George M. Atkinson. Illustrated with fifty photo-lithographic plates and a folding map. London: George Bell, 1879. Quarto. pp. xvi, 425, [50] leaves of plates. Modern green buckram, title in gilt on spine. Top edge gilt. A very good copy. Very scarce. **€395**

Mr. Brash in his prospectus for this work states: "There is no country in Europe which presents so rich a field for the investigation of the antiquity as Ireland ... We have abundant evidence that successive tribes, driven towards the Atlantic by more recent migrations from the East, found a refuge in this remote isle, in attestation of which we find, that every district teems with the military, religious, and sepulchral monuments of pre-historic peoples, most of which are the subjects of weird traditions still preserved by the peasantry, being even yet regarded with that jealous veneration inherent in the Celtic race. Foremost in interest amongst these megalithic remains stand her Ogam inscribed pillar-stones, bearing the sepulchral legends of a race of her early colonists in such archaic characters as at once to place them amongst the most ancient written records known".

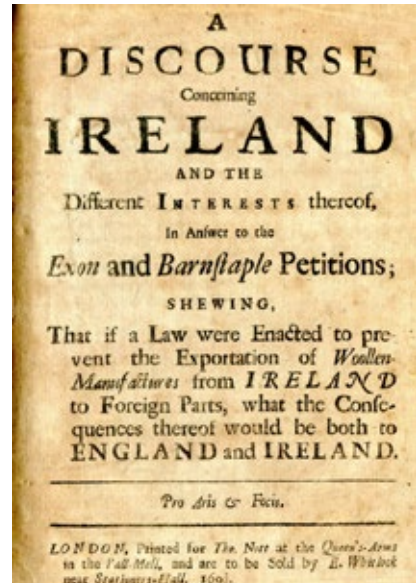
A SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC TEXT BY A FORMER LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN

32. [BREWSTER, Sir Francis] *A Discourse Concerning Ireland and the different Interests thereof*, in answer to the Exon and Barnstaple petitions : shewing, that if a law were enacted to prevent the exportation of woollen-manufactures from Ireland to foreign parts, what the consequences thereof would be both to England and Ireland. London: Printed for Tho. Nott at the Queen's-Arms the Pall-Mall, and are to be sold by E. Whitlock at Stationers-Hall 1697/98. Small quarto. pp. [4], 72. Nineteenth century half calf on marbled boards, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. Macclesfield copy with North Library armorial bookplate on front pastedown. Some toning. A very good copy. **€1,450**

COPAC with 10 locations only. Wing printing B 4433. Sweeney 694.

Sir Francis Brewster (fl. 1674-1702) was a writer on trade, and a citizen and alderman of Dublin. He was lord mayor of the city in 1674. In 1670 he received a conveyance of land in Castletowndelvin, County Westmeath, while he also owned lands in Cullinane, County Kerry. The annual rent roll for the Kerry estate amounted to £672 in 1733, at which time the lands had passed into the hands of Nathaniel

Bland. Brewster appears to have been involved in trade: he was accused in 1671 of illegally exporting timber and wool-fells (i.e. sheep skins) to Amsterdam. Commercially interested parties in Exeter and Barnstaple had petitioned Parliament to enact legislation forbidding the export of woollen manufactures from Ireland to foreign parts. Sir Francis showed the disastrous effects that would follow such a Statute. He sat in the Irish house of commons as MP for Tuam (1692-3, 1695-9) and for Doneraile (1703-4). Whiggish in sentiment, he was politically active from the outset of his parliamentary career, advocating the sole right of the commons to initiate heads of money bills, and earning himself special notice among the opposition of 1692. In February 1692/1693 Brewster gave evidence before the Irish House of Commons on certain public abuses in Ireland, and in 1698 was appointed one of seven commissioners to inquire into the forfeited estates in Ireland. The commissioners disagreed among themselves, and when the report was delivered in the following year it was signed by only four of the members of the commission; the other three, the Earl of Drogheda, Sir Richard Levinge, and Sir F. Brewster, having refused to sign it because they thought it false and ill-grounded in several particulars. The dispute was brought before parliament, and Sir R. Levinge was committed to the Tower for spreading scandalous aspersions against some of his colleagues. Brewster's own land interests in Ireland included the foundation of an ironworks and protestant plantation on his lands in Kerry. These works were destroyed during the war of 1689-91. With the personal backing of Capel, Brewster petitioned William III for a grant of forfeitures and financial relief in order to re-establish the ironworks and plantation. In 1696 Brewster's son William reported that all had been going well with both enterprises, but recent tory activity in the area had caused a reversal of fortunes. Brewster died at some point between March 1704 and February 1705.

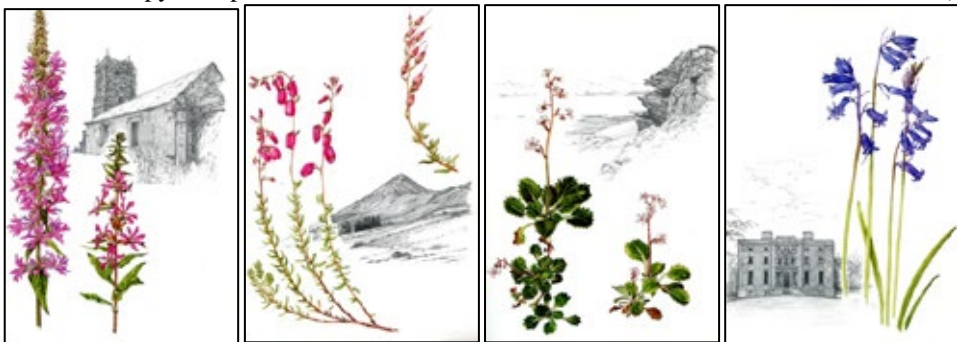


“A TREASURED POSSESSION”

WITH ORIGINAL WATERCOLOUR BY WENDY WALSH

WON OVERALL BOOK OF THE YEAR AWARD WHEN PUBLISHED

33. BROWNE, Patrick. *Flowers of Mayo.* Dr. Patrick Browne's *Fasciculus Plantarum Hiberniae* 1788. With sixteen specially commissioned watercolours and other illustrations by Wendy Walsh. Dublin: De Búrca, 1995. Folio. pp. xiv, 275, 4. Limited edition of 150 numbered copies only for sale. Quarter goatskin on handmade paper, title inset on printed label on upper cover and in gilt on spine; red and maroon endbands. This copy is numbered 6 of 10 copies only, with an original watercolour by Wendy Walsh, of a White Water-Lily (*Bacán Bán*). Signed by Wendy Walsh, Charles Nelson and the publisher Éamonn de Búrca. Also inscribed by Wendy Walsh on front decorated endpaper. Loosely inserted is the original prospectus. A superb and most desirable copy in slipcase. €4,750



This treasure contains an authoritative biographical essay by Dr. Nelson about the Mayo Botanist Dr. Patrick Browne (c.1720-1790), and the full text of Browne's hitherto unpublished flora of Ireland accompanied by modern annotations and botanical notes by Dr. Nelson. Fifteen specially commissioned full-colour botanical portraits and other illustrations by Wendy Walsh, of flowers and plants associated with Browne's Mayo studies embellish the book: each illustration has a landscape background depicting Mayo localities, including Ballintubber Abbey, Castle Bourke, Crossboyne Parish Church, Croagh Patrick, etc. Transcriptions and translations of Dr. Patrick Browne's correspondence with the eminent Swedish naturalist, Dr. Carl Linnaeus, and transcriptions of Browne's little-known catalogues of Irish birds and fishes form the appendices. Nothing has been spared in the design and production of this volume, which we can describe with confidence as one of the finest Irish publications for decades.

"I wish to tell you that I am so delighted with *Flowers of Mayo* and to thank you for publishing such a completely satisfying and beautiful book. It is on the scale of workmanship seldom seen today, binding, paper, printing all reflect the thought and care that you have put into its production and my copy will be a treasured possession, both to look at and to read" - Wendy Walsh to Éamonn de Búrca, 24th November, 1995.



- 34. BROWNE, Sir John.** An Essay on Trade in General: and on that of Ireland in particular. By the author of Seasonable Remarks. Dublin: Printed by S. Powell, for George Ewing, At the Angel and Bible in Dame Street, 1728. Octavo. pp. 119, [1 with errata]. Modern stiff grey wrappers. €1,250

Goldsmiths' 6584. Hanson 3809. ESTC T67119.

Dedicated to the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, Esq; Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. Browne tells us in his dedication: "I shall not fail before the next Sessions to call in able Assistants, and to lay before the house an exact Scheme of our Trade and Navigation, of our Loss and Gain by each particular Trade, of our Money-Matters, of our Inland Business, and of every Branch of our Manufactures, with Proposals for the Improvement of each."

Contents: The Woollen Trade; The Beef Trade; The Linnen Trade; Observations on the Navigation Act; On the Trade Act and other Laws relating to the Plantation Trade; First Rise of Trade of the Natural and Artificial Wealth of a Country; Interests of Land and Trade inseparable; Of the Ballance of Trade Rules for discovering the fame; Our Trade with France; Of the Russian - African - Greenland - Newfoundland - East-India - South-Sea and Turkey Companies, etc. He concludes with an abstract on the Exportations and Importations of Ireland, for the year ending the 25th of March, 1725.

- 35. BRUNKER, J.P.** Flora of the County Wicklow. Flowering plants, higher cryptogams and characeæ. With large folding map. Dundalk: Dundalgan, 1950. Large post octavo. pp. [xii], 310. Red cloth, title in gilt on spine. A fine copy. Scarce. €125

MONAGHAN AUTHOR

"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH AN' TO HELL WITH JOHN BULL"

- 36. [BUCKLEY, Robert John]** Ireland as it is and as it would be Under Home Rule. Sixty-two Letters written by the Special Commissioners of the Birmingham Daily Gazette, between March and August, 1893. With coloured map of Ireland showing the places visited. Birmingham: Daily Gazette, n.d. (c.1894). pp. xiv, 415, 3 (index). Green gilt decorated cloth over bevelled boards, title in gilt on upper cover and on spine. Presentation label to South Staffs. Conservative League

on front pastedown. All edges red. A fine copy. Very rare.

€250

COPAC locates 8 copies only.

The *Birmingham Gazette* of 27 December 1938 (page 4) reported under the heading 'Doyen of Music Critics - Death of Mr R.J. Buckley':

"The *Birmingham Gazette* regrets to announce the death, which occurred at 43 Sandford-road, Moseley, of Mr Robert John Buckley, FRCO, for 40 years music critic of the *Birmingham Gazette* and associated papers and, at the time of his retirement from that position in 1926, doyen of the music critics of England ... Mr Buckley, who was born on 14 July 1847 at Monaghan, Ireland, was brought to England in infancy, and spent his childhood at Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire. A self-taught organist - it was his boast that, though a Fellow of the Royal College of Organists and a leading authority on harmony, counterpoint and fugue, he had never had a lesson in his life - he came to Smethwick in 1878 as church organist, later going to Harborne ... In 1893 Mr Buckley was sent to Ireland as special correspondent of the *Gazette* during the Gladstone Home Rule troubles. The brilliant series of articles he sent back during six months, and which powerfully influenced national politics, made his reputation ... He was also a prolific contributor of special articles to newspapers all over the country and conducted chess columns at various times in Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield and Liverpool journals. In 1933, his resignation from the chess editorship of the *Manchester City News* was signalized by a presentation from solvers of many years' standing - many of whom had never met Mr Buckley in person. In addition, he was the author of a volume of short stories, three novels and the first - and still standard - life of Sir Edward Elgar, who was an intimate personal friend".



SEE ITEMS 36, 37 & 38.

37. BUDGELL, E. Esq. *Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Earl of Orrery, and of the Family of the Boyles.* Containing several curious facts, and pieces of history, from the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the present times: extracted from original papers and manuscripts, never yet printed. With a short account of the controversy between the late Earl of Orrery and the Reverend Dr. Bentley; and some select letters of Phalaris, the famous Sicilian Tyrant: translated from the Greek. The second edition. With engraved portrait frontispiece of Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, Baron Boyle of Marston & Baron Broghill. London: Printed for W. Mears, at the Lamb in the Old Bailey, 1732. Crown octavo. pp. xl, 258, [(2 (adverts.))]. Contemporary full panelled calf. Spine professionally rebacked. Occasional foxing and traces of old ink stain to margin of titlepage. A good copy.

€85

ESTC T97291. Bradshaw 7332. Gilbert 97.

Eustace Budgell (1686-1737) English writer and politician was born in St Thomas near Exeter, the son of Gilbert Budgell, D.D. by his first wife Mary, only daughter of Bishop William Gulston of Bristol, whose sister was wife of Lancelot, and mother of Joseph Addison. He matriculated in 1705 at Trinity College, Oxford. He afterwards entered the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar but under the influence of Addison chose an alternative career.

Addison took him to Ireland and got him appointed to a lucrative office. However, when he lampooned the Viceroy, he lost his position. Budgell assisted Addison with his magazine, *The Spectator*, writing 37 numbers signed X. In these he imitates Addison's style with some success. Between 1715 and 1727, he represented Mullingar in the Irish House of Commons. He, who was vain and vindictive, fell on evil days; he lost a fortune in the South Sea Bubble and was accused of forging the will of Dr Matthew Tindal at the expense of his nephew, Nicolas Tindal. Disliked by many, Budgell was criticized by Alexander Pope in the Epistle to Dr Arbuthnot and in *The Dunciad*.

“Budgell had become one of the Grub Street authors.[and] was also protected by the Earl of Orrery, the editor of *Phalaris*, who had been arrested on suspicion of Jacobitism in 1722, and was hostile to Walpole’s government” [DNB, Vol. 7, p. 225].

He committed suicide by throwing himself out of a boat at London Bridge. His suicide note famously said: “What Cato did, and Addison approved, cannot be wrong”.

38. [BUNYAN, John] Gluaiseachd an Oilithrigh no Turus an Chriosduighe, o’n t-Saogal so chum an t-Saoghal le teacht fa amhlughadh aisling. Aistrithghe ó mBhearla Eoin Bhuniain. Dublin & London: John Robertson, James Nisbet and R. Groombridge, 1837. Quarter linen on original grey paper boards. Ex. libris Milltown Park Trust with label and stamps. A very good copy. €685

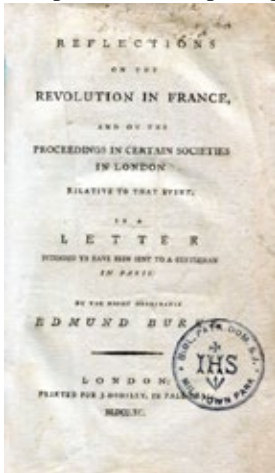
Fry’s Irish Type.

Incomplete translation of John Bunyan’s *Pilgrim’s Progress*, comprising Part I, ending with the death of Faithful. The advertisement (p.2) is signed by Christopher Anderson, the Irish address ‘Chum dhaoineadh na h-Eireann (p.3) by H. G. (ostensibly a Baptist woman in Edinburgh). There had already been a translation of the work into Scottish Gaelic, *Cuairt an Oilthirich; no Turus Chriosduidh*, translated by Patrick MacFarlane (Edinburgh, 1812, Glasgow, 1819). The initiative for an Irish version seems to have come from Scotland, but the printing was done in Dublin.

When a modern Irish translation was published, *Turas an Oilithrigh fá shamhail aislinge*, translation M. Joynt (Dublin, 1928), the editor commented on this older version in her introduction, in particular on its incompetent use of the language. This was then drawn to the attention of those interested in books by Seamus Ó Casaide, *An Irish Translation of Bunyan*, IBL 16 (1928), 118. In *The Life and Letters of Christopher Anderson* (1854), 152, we may read in a letter from Charlotte Elizabeth [Tonna] to Anderson, dated at Bagshot, 18 September 1830: “Times, I pray the Lord to expedite its appearance among our poor dear Paddies, for Now, in regard to the *Pilgrim’s Progress*, a book which I rank next to my *Bible* ... give my warmest love.” The writer adds: “The translation of the *Pilgrim’s Progress* into the Irish language, mentioned in the preceding letter, was undertaken by a lady of Mr Anderson’s congregation [in Edinburgh] at his suggestion. Interested by the facts brought forward in the *Sketches*, she acquired the language, and this was the first-fruits of her acquisition. He took a deep interest in her work and watched its progress, providing her with whatever books were necessary, and giving her *carte blanche* for the expense of its publication. Great were the difficulties met with in preparing it for the press, and then in getting it through, but at length these were overcome, and the first part appeared in 1836, with a short preface by Mr Anderson”.

BOOKS BY OR ABOUT EDMUND BURKE

39. BURKE, Edmund. Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the Proceedings in Certain Societies in London relative to that event. In a Letter intended to have been sent to a Gentleman in Paris. London: J. Dodsley, 1790. Octavo. First edition. pp. iv, 356. Later half calf on marbled boards, title in gilt on olive-green morocco label on spine. Armorial bookplate of Sir Edward Syngé, Bart. on front pastedown. Stamps and bookplate of Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate and stamps. Light wear to extremities. Name erased on title. Very good copy. €4,750



Edmund Burke’s *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, first published in 1790, is written as a letter to a French friend of Burke’s family, Charles-Jean-François Depont, who requests Burke’s opinion of the French Revolution to date. Burke speaks at length on the development of the French Revolution, and notably, the developments of the French Assembly; the detainment of the French monarch Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette; the seizure of church and aristocratic property and funds; and other subsequent radical changes unfolding in France to date.

Throughout the letter, Burke offers his summary on the actions taken by the French Assembly; however, he frequently reminds the reader that his knowledge of France is limited, and his accounts are often not of a firsthand nature. The account, being in the epistolary tradition, often takes the form of spontaneous effusions and uses an informal tone; however, what Burke offers here is his opinion on the revolution in France based on his opinion of what constitutes the best-working society available to humankind. In this, he distinguishes what he believes in (abstractions like *Rights of Man*—that men have dignity and may pursue happiness) and

what he believes will work in practice (how a government can equally provide for those rights among its citizens).

This treatise on political theory, as it would come to be known, would be widely read by Burke's political contemporaries, with polarizing reviews. Burke, a Whig, alienates himself from his party regarding the letter's negative response to the French Revolution. A previous proponent of several revolutions, notably in the newly-minted United States, Burke elicits shock from his contemporaries in proposing the French err in pursuing their new government. *Reflections on the Revolution in France* receives a positive review, however, from England's monarch, George III, establishing Burke as a political conservative. Ultimately, as Burke urges readers to retain established institutions like the monarchy, church, and the aristocracy, he implores his countrymen to seek the wise, if reactionary, course of their ancestors. *Reflections on the Revolutions in France* earns itself a lasting place as one of the most influential arguments for conservatism in political philosophy.

The letter overall questions many popular theories of the Enlightenment, a period that flourished during much of the eighteenth century and was spearheaded by writers like Jean Jacques Rousseau, who spoke out against establishments like the monarchy and church, accusing them of corruption and oppression. Burke also brings himself into conflict with the Enlightenment and the sentiments of the French Revolution because he maintains that prudence is a wiser course of action than any radical act: he repeatedly uses the letter to denounce clubs like Jacobin and the Revolutionary Society in London, known for disseminating radical ideas opposing long-standing establishments like monarchies, inherited powers, and the church. Such radical thinkers, including Thomas Paine and Mary Wollstonecraft, would be Burke's loudest detractors, and would establish Burke as an opponent to a popularly held theory of the time: the Rights of Man.

Reflections on the Revolution in France can certainly be read as anti-rights; however, it is more accurately and overall a tract of anti-radicalism, in which Burke points out the difference between modifying a system (such as what England did during the Glorious Revolution, and replacing a bad monarch with a good one) rather than razing a system to the ground (such as what the French are doing by creating an entirely new government: legislature, executive, judicial power, etc.). Burke believes radicalism and radical thinkers create unrest; unrest, he maintains, creates division. Division, he argues, paves the way for mob rule. He ultimately predicts that the French government, being that it is built on no solid, existing foundation, will crumble. Theorists of the Enlightenment would urge for abrupt, radical action that aligns with the French Revolution, whereas Burke argues extensively for small, prudent changes over the course of many years.

First edition of Edmund Burke's (1729-1797) enduring polemic against the French Revolution and defense of conservative principles. Burke's pamphlet is today widely hailed as a defining statement of modern conservatism, and Russell Kirk identified Burke and *Reflections* as the cornerstone of modern conservatism in his seminal 1953 book 'The Conservative Mind'. A towering work of political thought that has influenced generations of conservative thinkers, here in a rare first edition state that is uncommonly bright and well-preserved.

Todd identifies three editions with a 1790 title page, comprising ten impressions. Todd's setting a of [A]2 with the ornamental flower on p. [iv] pointing to the right and the "M" in the imprint immediately below the first "D" of "Dodsley" and setting x of 2A2 with no press figure on p. 354. SC/2/6.

40. BURKE, Edmund. A Letter from Mr. Burke, to a Member of the National Assembly; in answer to Some Objections to his Book on French Affairs. The second edition. Paris, Printed, and London re-printed for J. Dodsley, 1791. Octavo. pp. [2], 74. Modern grey paper boards, title in black along spine. A very good copy. **€365**

Todd 54e.

Immediately upon its appearance the pamphlet was counterfeited and this in turn counterfeited again. Each succeeding printer, however, though careful to reproduce the misprinted date, was unable to copy the distinctive title-ornament and, within the text, gradually departed from the style and spelling of the original.

41. [BURKE, Edmund] An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs, in consequence of some late Discussions in Parliament, relative to the Reflections on the French Revolution. Second edition. London: Printed for J. Dodsley, Pall-Mall, 1791. pp. [iv], 139, [1]. With half-title. Modern grey boards, lettered in black along spine. A fine copy. **€365**

Todd 56b. ESTC N174.

The second printing, following the first printing of 2,000 copies which quickly sold out. The

publication of Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution* in November 1790 brought on a split between Burke and many of his Whig colleagues. In this *Appeal* and other publications, Burke continues his severe criticism of the French Revolution and advocates its repression. Todd locates ten copies.

42. BURKE, Edmund. *Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the Proceedings in Certain Societies in London relative to that event. In a Letter intended to have been sent to a Gentleman in Paris.* Dublin: Printed for W. Watson, T. Cross ... J. Milliken, J. Mehain, 1790. Octavo. First Dublin edition. pp. iv, 356. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt. Spine showing signs of wear. Some underlining, notes in pencil at end. Previous owner's signature on titlepage. A very good copy. **€175**

Burke's magnum opus on the French Revolution went through eleven printings in the first year of publication and attest to the influence of this book, in which Burke refutes the allegations of his support for the French Revolution, and distinguishes it from legitimate revolutions to restore political traditions.



43. BURKE, Edmund. *A Letter from the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, M.P. in the Kingdom of Great Britain, to Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart. M.P., on the subject of Roman Catholics of Ireland, and the Propriety of Admitting them to the Elective Franchise, consistently with the Principles of the Constitution as established at the Revolution.* London: For J. Debrett, 1792. Second edition. Corrected. Octavo. pp. [1], [3], 4-88. Disbound. In very good condition. **€65**

Todd 59c. Prominent Irish member of the Irish House of Commons, Sir Hercules Langrishe (1729-1811) was a contemporary of Edmund Burke. His views are said to have been influenced by his lifelong friendship with Edmund Burke, who wrote this *Letter to Sir H. Langrishe* in 1792, encouraging his efforts to secure relief for Catholics from the rigours of the Penal Laws. Langrishe sought Burke's opinion on a petition, resulting in this published reply. Born in Ireland of a Catholic mother and Protestant father, Edmund Burke was a devoted Anglican but he was sympathetic to the Irish Roman Catholic.

First Published in Dublin, (Todd 59 a & b) using an unauthorised manuscript which Burke condemned as "so blundering as to vex me." Probably the reference is to page 11 (Dublin issue), lines 19-21, reading: "The nobles have the monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth". In the corrected London edition this is at page 13, line 19-21, is restored to read: "The nobles have the monopoly of honour. The plebeians a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth." This and other corrections appeared in this, the first London edition. "Debret brought [the Dublin issue 'a'] to me very luckily before he printed it, and I corrected the worse parts". [Burke].

44. [BURKE, Edmund] *Correspondence of The Right Honourable Edmund Burke; between the year 1744, and the period of his decease, in 1797.* Edited by Charles William, Earl Fitzwilliam and Lt. General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B. Four volumes. London: F. & J. Rivington, 1844. Contemporary full crimson calf, covers framed by double gilt fillets; spine divided into six panels by five gilt raised bands, contrasting morocco labels with title and volume number in second and third, the remainder tooled in gilt to a floral design; red, green and gold endbands; splash-marbled endpapers. All edges marbled. Small repair to spine of volume two. Label on front pastedown 'The Gift of Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, Roxbury, Mass.' An attractive set. Scarce. **€750**



General Sir Richard Bourke, KCB (1777-1855), was an Irish soldier, who served in the British Army and was Governor of New South Wales from 1831 to 1837. As a lifelong Whig (Liberal), he encouraged the emancipation of convicts and helped bring forward the ending of penal transportation to Australia. In this, he faced strong opposition from the landlord establishment and its press. He approved a new settlement on the Yarra River, and named it Melbourne, in honour of the incumbent British prime minister, Lord Melbourne.

Bourke was born in Dublin, the son of Anne (née Ryan) and John Bourke. His mother was from County Tipperary and his father from Dromsally in County Limerick. He was educated in England at Westminster School before reading law at Christ Church, Oxford. He was a distant relation of philosopher Edmund Burke, whose home he frequently visited.

45. [BURKE, Edmund] *The Public and Domestic Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke*. Second edition. Peter Burke, Esq. Illustrated. London: Nathaniel Cooke, 1854. Crown octavo. pp. xiv, [1], 316. Red blind-stamped cloth, titled in gilt. Premium label of Drogheda Grammar School on front pastedown. Previous owner's signature on front endpaper. From the library of the Archdale family of Castle Archdale, County Fermanagh, with their blind stamp. Repair to head of spine. A very good copy. Some minor foxing to prelims. A very good copy. €125

AUTHOR'S COPY WITH ANNOTATIONS

46. [BURKE, Edmund] *Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents*. With an introduction by Vincent Scully. Dublin: Gill, 1882. Octavo. pp. 68. Printed grey wrappers. Mild staining to upper cover. A very good copy. €185

Vincent Scully (1810-1871), barrister, landowner, banker, and politician, was the second son of Denys Scully and his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Vincent Eyre of Highfield and Newholt, Derbyshire. A leading Catholic advocate, he was educated at Oscott, Trinity College, Dublin, and Trinity College, Cambridge, but did not graduate at either university. He was one of the editors of the *Oscotian* (from 1826). In 1833 he was called to the bar, and speedily obtained a good practice. In 1840 he became a Queen's counsel. He was elected M.P. for Cork in 1852, and remained its member until 1857. He was re-elected in 1859 and sat till 1865. Vincent Scully was the author of some important pamphlets on the Irish land question.

LIMITED TO 100 COPIES ONLY PRIVATELY ISSUED

47. BURKE, Henry Farnham. *Examples of Irish Bookplates*. From the collections of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. Privately issued by his son, Henry Farnham Burke, F.S.A., Somerset Herald, Genealogist to the Order of St. Patrick. London: Griggs, 1894. 4to. pp. [144]. Contemporary quarter morocco on cloth boards, minor wear to spine ends. Occasional mild foxing. Limited to 100 copies only. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €1,500

Privately published by Henry Farnham Burke who held the title of Somerset Herald from 1887-1911. Includes reproductions of 71 Irish bookplates, printed on rectos only. Bookplates themselves are fine and unmarked. Sir Henry Farnham Burke, KCVO, CB, FSA (1859-1930) was a long-serving Anglo-Irish officer of arms at the College of Arms in London. A son of Sir Bernard Burke (who was Ulster

King of Arms from 1853 until his death in 1892), Henry Burke was appointed Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in Ordinary in 1880. In 1887, he was promoted to the office of Somerset Herald of Arms in Ordinary. On 26 October 1911, Burke was promoted to Norroy King of Arms to replace Sir William Henry Weldon. In 1913 he was given the additional appointment of Genealogist of the Order of the Bath. On 22 January 1919, he was promoted to the office of Garter Principal King of Arms on the death of Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty. He held this office until his own death in 1930.



- 48. BURKE, Oliver J.** *The Abbey of Ross, Its History and Details.* Illustrated. Dublin: Ponsonby: 1868. First edition. pp. [viii], 80. Some minor spotting, otherwise a very good copy in the original green cloth binding. Scarce. €125

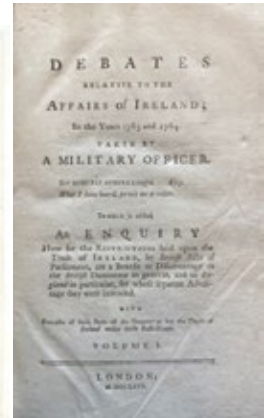
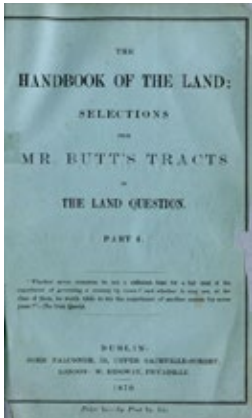
This Friary was founded in 1348 by Raymond de Burgh, progenitor of the MacRaymond Burkes of the Barony of Clare in Co. Galway. Luke Wadding in his *Chronicles* tells us that it took three years to build. The friary flourished until the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1538, many of the monks were put to death, some imprisoned, and those that survived fled. They were always however protected by the powerful Clanricardes and shortly afterwards were reinstated. The author was a member of that distinguished family of the Burkes of Ower, a noted historian and an eminent barrister in his day. See illustration below.



- 49. BUTLER, Ewan.** *Barry's Flying Column. The Story of the I.R.A.'s Cork No. 3 Brigade 1919-21.* With maps and illustrations. London: Cooper, 1971. Octavo. pp. 165. Green papered boards, title in gilt on spine. Map on endpapers of Cork No. 3 Brigade IRA operations. A fine copy in fine unpriced dust jacket. €75

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

- 50. BUTT, Isaac.** *Handbook of the Land: Selections from Mr. Butt's Tracts on the Land Question. Part I.* Dublin: Falconer. & London: Ridgway, 1870. Octavo. pp. 72. Modern quarter black buckram on marbled boards, original upper printed blue wrapper bound in. Tissue repair to fore-margins of a few pages, old inoffensive stain to final leaf. A very good copy of one of the rarest of Butt's works. A very good copy. €85



See items 50, 51 & 53.

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 Middleton 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.

On land tenure Butt had been a pioneer in advancing the cause of the Irish tenant farmers against prevailing assumptions about the ownership of agricultural land. He argued that this issue involved 'the very life of the nation, the right of the Celtic race to live in their own land – it is one that approaches the very foundation of society and proprietary rights' (*The Irish People and the Irish Land*, 253). He disputed the view that in Ireland the letting of farms could be governed by a competitive market. The concept of a single, capitalist market for the whole of the United Kingdom, assimilating Irish agriculture to that of Britain, he rejected on the ground 'that it involves the extermination of the people' (*Land Tenure in Ireland*, 64).

51. BYRNE, Fanny. Ed. by. *Memoirs of Miles Byrne Chef de Bataillon in the Service of France.* Three volumes. Paris & New York: Gustave Bossange, 1863. Large post octavo. First edition. pp. (1) 391, 1 (2) 242, 1 (3) 356. Contemporary half calf over pebbled cloth boards, title and volume number in gilt on contrasting red and brown morocco labels in second and third panels of elaborately gilt decorated spines; blue, green and gold marbled endpapers; red and gold endbands. Some mild foxing to endpapers and faint rubbing. A near fine set. **€1,450**

COPAC with 5 locations only. WorldCat 3.

Myles Byrne was born at Monaseed, County Wexford in 1780. As a young man he enrolled as a United Irishman, joined the insurgent force under Fr. John Murphy and fought bravely at Oulart, Enniscorthy, Clough, Arklow and Vinegar Hill where they were well outnumbered by General Lake's forces. Byrne tells us "I had seen many combats and battles, but I never before witnessed such a display of bravery and intrepidity as was shown along our line." He later was engaged in some skirmishes with the troops and joined Michael Dwyer and General Holt in the glens of Wicklow. Escaping to Dublin he was employed by his brother, and in the spring of 1803 was introduced to Robert Emmet. After the abortive rebellion he was asked by Emmet to go to France and seek assistance, but any hopes of French intervention were unfounded in the wake of the Humbert Expedition. He entered the French army, served with distinction and rose to the rank of Chef-de-Bataillon. His *Memoirs* which were edited by his wife are of two-fold interest, depicting Byrne as the successful Irish insurgent and as a 'Wild Goose or a professional soldier in the Irish Legion of the Grand Army. They are full of interesting particulars and biographical notices.'

52. BYRNE, The Rev. Stephen. *Irish Emigration to the United States: What it has been, and what it is. Facts and reflections especially addressed to Irish people tending to emigrate from their native land; and to those living in the large cities of Great Britain and of the United States.* New York: The Catholic Publication Society, 1873. First edition. Foolscap octavo. pp. 165, [2].

Original brown cloth over bevelled boards, titled in gilt on upper cover, blue endpapers. Tiny frays to the head and tail of the backstrip, archival paper repair to the map. A very good copy of an extremely rare book. **€385**

WorldCat locates only three copies of this first edition.

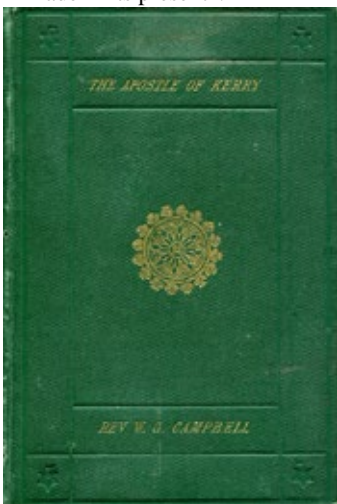
RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IN IRELAND

53. [CALDWELL, James] Debates Relative to the Affairs of Ireland; In the Years 1763 and 1764. Taken by A Military Officer. To which are added, An Enquiry How far the Restrictions laid upon the Trade of Ireland, by British Acts of Parliament, are a Benefit or Disadvantage to the British Dominions in general, and to England in particular, for whose separate Advantage they were intended. With Extracts of such Parts of the Statutes as lay the Trade of Ireland under those Restrictions. Dedication to William Pitt. Two volumes. London: 1766. pp. (1) [iv], x, iii, [4], 404, (2) [ii], [1], 406-853. Paged continuously. Contemporary full mottled calf, spine divided into six panels by five raised bands; titles in gilt on red morocco labels in the second; gilt device to the remaining panels. Armorial bookplate of Marquess of Headfort on front free endpapers. Names of Speakers on front pastedowns. Joints starting, but very firm on volume two. Minor surface wear to lower cover and corners of volume one. A very good set. Very scarce. **€1,250**

Goldsmiths'-Kress 10149.

Sir James Caldwell (1720-1784), political writer, was a member of a prominent Fermanagh family, who produced several distinguished soldiers. He was the first to take down parliamentary debates, and “we owe to him a [this] valuable collection of the speeches in the Irish Parliament”. He served in the Austrian army, and was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by Maria Theresa.

In his preface the author relates: “The Parliamentary Debates, however, of this Country are interesting, not only on account of the Importance of the Subjects, but the Abilities of the Speakers. Our House of Commons consists of Gentlemen who have eminently distinguished themselves in every learned and honourable Profession; and, upon this Occasion, I cannot but observe, that there is scarce one Native of this Country in the Parliament of England that is not a Speaker of some Distinction. Let me add, that, in my Travels through many Nations, during an absence of seven Years from my Country, I came into no Kingdom where I did not find Natives of Ireland, in every Profession, and almost in every Art, who had been preferred to eminent Stations merely by their Merit, having entered the Country under all the Disadvantages of Aliens, without Money, and without Friends. I flatter myself that these Debates, notwithstanding the Injury they may have suffered in my Hands, will discover Abilities in the Speakers, that would do Honour to any Age and any Nation; and that, notwithstanding their different Situations and the different Circumstances. The present Situation of Ireland is such as renders it absolutely necessary that some Persons of the greatest Experience and Abilities should make it the Object of their serious and most mature Consideration, particularly as to its Defence, when another War shall break out; its Government, with respect to Popularity and Resources; and, above all, its Trade in its present”.



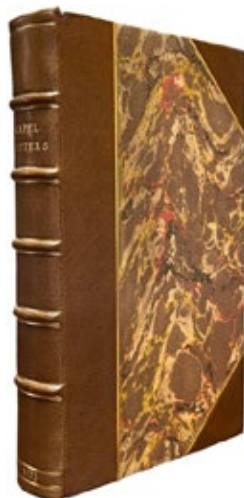
54. CAMPBELL, Rev. W.G. ‘The Apostle of Kerry’ or, The Life of Rev. Charles Graham who had for many years, as his associate on The Irish General Mission the Celebrated Gideon Ouseley. Also Four Appendices containing Mr. Graham’s sermons, an Irish hymn, etc. Dublin: Moffat, 1868. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. xxvii, 324. Modern half purple morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt on black morocco letterpieces on spine. Original green blind-stamped cloth lettered and decorated in gilt, dark green endpapers. All edges gilt. A very good copy. Extremely rare. **€385**

Charles Graham, a native of Sligo, was the oldest of the Methodist evangelists who worked for a long time among the Irish peasantry from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Graham’s mission, along with the most colourful of Irish evangelists, Gideon Ousley, was to bring to the masses the gospel of personal revival and conversion, at an age when the Irish countryside was allegedly distinguished by “blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking and drunkenness ...

Party spirit, pitched battles, sanguinary conflicts, nocturnal devastations and private murders.”

55. CAPEL, Arthur. Letters written by his Excellency Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the year 1675. To which is prefixed an Historical Account of his Life and deplorable Death in the Tower of London. Dublin: Printed for T. Walker, at Cicero’s Head, Dame-street, 1773. Second edition. pp. xxxix, [1], 367, [1]. Modern half calf on marbled boards, title in gilt on spine. Repair to top of titlepage. Ex lib with stamps. A very good copy. €475 ESTC T110680.

Arthur Capel (1631-1683), Earl of Essex, was in April 1671, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the removal of the Duke of Ormonde, and continued until his recall in 1677. Burnet said of him: “He exceeded all that had gone before him, and is still considered as a pattern to all that came after him. He studied to understand exactly well the constitution and interest of the nation. He read over all their council books, and made large abstracts out of them to guide him ... He made several volumes of tables of state, and persons that were in every county and town, and got true characters of all that were capable to serve the public; and he preferred men always upon merit without any application from themselves, and watched over all about him, that there should be no bribes among his servants”. The full, detailed and continuous *Letters*, both private and official, bears testimony to the truth of every word in this quotation, this is further compounded by the fact that Ormonde bore honourable testimony to the integrity, and ability of his government. Essex seems to have protected the papists, as far as English opinion would allow, though he knew from sources in London that he would be torn to pieces if he permitted secular priests to say mass openly. Throughout his administration, he had to struggle continuously against the pretensions of Orrery and



misgovernment of Ranelagh. His last few months in office were embittered by a scandalous insult to his wife from a Captain Brabazon, who declared her guilty of an intrigue with him. This was brought about by the connivance of Ranelagh, Danby and the Duchess of Portsmouth. Essex before leaving Ireland proved the charge was a malicious falsehood. He was one of a few Englishmen who urged Charles II to pardon St. Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, illegally condemned to death on account of the pretended Irish plot, declaring from his own knowledge that the charge could not be true. The king rebuked him saying: “Then, my lord, be his blood on your conscience. You might have saved him, if you would. I cannot pardon him because I dare not”. Arrested on a charge of treason, Essex was confined to the Tower (to the very rooms from which his father had been taken to execution), and there cut his throat.

56. CARLETON, William. Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. New Edition. With the Author’s Latest Corrections, an Introduction and Explanatory Notes. Illustrated by Daniel Maclise. London: William Tegg, n.d. circa 1860. Octavo. Bound in full dark green morocco with shamrock tooling to the spine and upper cover with the initials APC and EAC at either end of the main stalk. Embossed ownership stamp to the frontispiece - Thomas Spiers. All edges gilt. A very good copy in a fine personalised binding. See illustration below. €385

Etched frontispiece, and 3 further etched plates by Daniel Maclise, title with vignette, and pages 1-703 (page collation accords with the copy in the National Library Edinburgh).

William Carleton (1794-1869) was born in Prillisk, County Tyrone, one of fourteen children of a tenant farmer. He went to Dublin and besides his novels, he also contributed articles to many journals: the *Christian Examiner*; the *Family Magazine*; the *Dublin University Magazine*, etc. He also wrote for *The Nation* but as D.J. O’Donoghue said: “Carleton was never a Nationalist, and was quite incapable of adopting the principles of the Young Irelanders”. As a race we are reputed to be very severe when appraising each other; a great man referring to this characteristic once said “an honest people, they never speak well of each other”!

The Tyrone-born novelist although reared a Catholic and intended for the priesthood, became a Protestant on marriage. He wrote for hire, writing for anyone that would pay him, Catholic, Protestant, or Dissenter, and suited his material to the current client’s needs and outlook.

57. CARPENTER, Nathanael. Achitophel; or, The Picture of a Wicked Politician. Divided into Three Parts. London: Printed for M[ichael] S[parke], 1629. Quarto. pp. [v], 64. Recent quarter brown morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy. Very scarce. €475

ESTC S107539 locating the Cashel Cathedral Library copy only. Sweeney 874. Of the 1st edition printed in Dublin in 1627 only a titlepage survives in the British Library.

Carpenter, sometime-fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, secured the patronage of Archbishop Ussher to whom this work is dedicated and became Schoolmaster of the King's wards in Dublin. The full citation entry Early English Books Online describes this as "a parable on Irish politics of uncertain reference."



58. CARTE, Thomas. An History of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde. From his birth in 1610, to his death in 1688. Wherein is contained an account of the most remarkable Affairs of his time, and particularly of Ireland, under his Government. To which is added ... a very valuable Collection of Letters, written by his Grace, or by the King, the Secretaries of State ...and serving to verify the most material facts in the said history. Three volumes. London: Printed by F. Bettenham, for J.J. and P. Knapton, in Ludgate-Street ... and T. Wotton, in Fleetstreet, 1735/36. Foolscap folio. pp. (1) lxxvii, [1], 606, 6, (2) ii, 559,133, 11, (3) xii, 608. Tail-pieces, capitals; marginal notes. Folio. Contemporary full calf, richly gilt spines divided into seven panels by five gilt raised bands, title and volume number in the second and fourth; joints cracked, but very firm. All edges sprinkled. A very good set.

€1,285

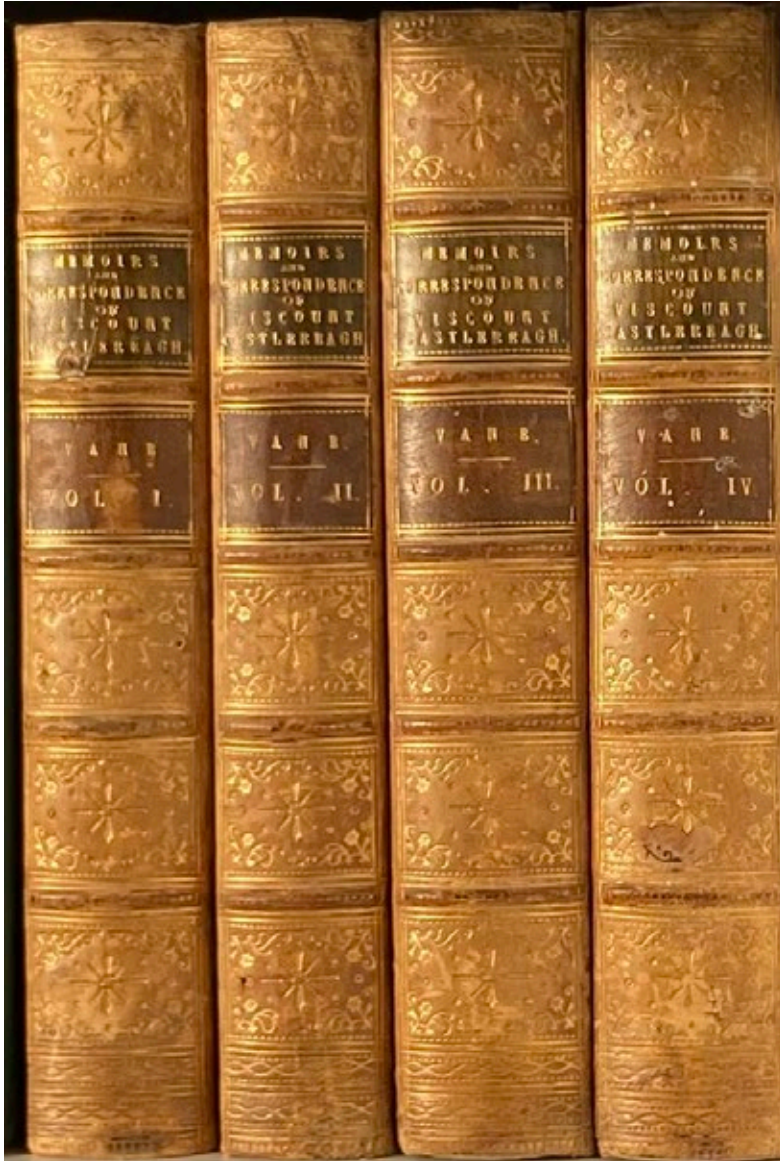
Life of one of the most distinguished Irish statesmen and soldiers of his day, a supporter of English rule who was nevertheless a conciliator. This work is further enhanced with the addition of the third volume (usually wanting), which contains a valuable archive of important correspondence.

James Butler, 12th Earl and 1st Duke of Ormond, known as the 'Great Earl' was born at Clerkenwell, London, in 1610, in the house of his grandfather, Sir John Poyntz. Shortly after his birth, his parents returned to Ireland; he was brought by his nurse when three years of age, and for the rest of his life remembered being carried through

Bristol on that occasion to take the ship for Ireland. He succeeded to the earldom in 1633. A royalist, he raised a troop of horse for the king. James was six times Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was one of the most distinguished Irish statesmen and soldiers of his day, a supporter of English rule who was nevertheless a conciliator. He arranged a cease fire with the Irish rebels in 1643, and offered a treaty in 1646 which granted religious tolerance to Catholics. In all those troublesome times he fought for the king in the senate and the field until 1650, when he retired to France. He played an important role in the restoration of Charles II and was afterwards created Marquis and Duke by him. He retired to Dorset and died there in 1688.

59. CASTLEREAGH, Viscount. Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Castlereagh. Edited by his brother, Charles Vane, Marquis of Londonderry. The Irish Rebellion; Arrangements for a Union; Completion of the Legislative Union; Concessions to Catholics and Dissenters: Emmett's Insurrection. Portrait frontispiece. Four volumes. London: Henry Colburn, Publisher, Great Marlborough Street, 1848/1849. Large post octavo. Contemporary full maroon morocco, title in gilt on contrasting green and brown morocco labels on gilt decorated spines; fore-edges gilt. Splash-marbled endpapers. All edges marbled. Green and gold double endbands. Presentation inscription on front free endpaper. Spines evenly faded. All edges marbled. A very good set. €675

Robert Stewart (1769-1822) Second Marquess of Londonderry, better known as Lord Castlereagh, was a noted statesman and diplomat. He is best remembered as Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom from 1812 to 1822 and he played an important role at the Congress of Vienna of 1814 to 1815.



He purchased the Cape Colony and Ceylon from the Netherlands and worked to abolish the international slave trade. He committed suicide in 1822, one year after succeeding his father in the title. Robert Stewart is said to have inherited all his father's benevolence of heart and sweetness of disposition, united to a firmness and resolution of character which nothing could ruffle or intimidate.

In 1793 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Londonderry militia, and in the following year married the youngest daughter of the Earl of Buckingham, "a lady whose congenial disposition, amiability, and talents made her his constant partner in every act of kindness or bountiful charity to which his generous nature incessantly prompted him". His career in the House of Commons was successful from the start. He sided with the popular party, and advocated, among other liberal measures, that which gave Catholics the vote in 1793.

The following extracts from Lord Castlereagh's papers embody the reasons that influenced him in differing from the vast body of his countrymen on such a vital question as the Union: "The times require that we should, if possible, strengthen the Empire as well as this Kingdom. We at present require, and shall continue, I fear, to require, a larger military force than our own resources can supply. There can be little doubt that a union, on fair and liberal principles, effected with the good will of both

Kingdoms, would strengthen the Empire; and there can be as little question that Ireland would be more secure were the resources of England pledged to her by incorporation than, as they are at present, but as a favour ... United with England, the Protestants, feeling less exposed, would become more confident and liberal; and the Catholics would have less inducement to look beyond that indulgence which is consistent with the security of our establishments ... Both the Parliament and people of Ireland have, for the seventeen years past, been almost entirely engaged in lessening, by degrees, their dependence on Great Britain, in weakening the connexion, and paving the way for the separation of the two countries ... The connexion between the two countries is reduced by them almost to a single thread - the unity of the executive power, and a negative on the laws passed in the Irish Parliament ... I do not say that the present members of the Irish legislature are at all inclined to come to these extremities; their conduct has been in the highest degree loyal, and their attachment to England sincere. But who can answer for their successors; nay, who can even answer for themselves, in case the rebellion should acquire a firm consistence, and be so powerfully supported by Gallic force or machinations as to seem in a fair way of succeeding?... ”

There are in this ‘Correspondence’ some remarkable memoirs penned by him at this period for the guidance of the Ministry - urging the necessity of Catholic Emancipation, the payment of the Catholic clergy, the substitution of a charge upon land for tithes, and the erection of military works of defence in Ireland.

60. CAULFIELD, Richard. *Sigilla Ecclesie Hibernice Illustrata. The Episcopal and Capitular Seals of the Irish Cathedral Churches Illustrated. Part I. Cashel & Emily.* Cork: Printed by H. Ridings, 19 Cook Street, 1853. Octavo. pp. 12. Later marbled wrappers with original blue wrappers bound in. Autograph letter signed from Richard Caulfield to the antiquarian and folklorist, Thomas Crofton Croker, tipped in to lower wrapper. A very good copy. **€85**



Richard Caulfield (1823-1887), antiquary and Cork’s finest historian, was one of the sons of the merchant, William Caulfield, and his wife Catherine, his father was Henry Gosnell, a noted Cork doctor and surgeon. Caulfield was initially educated at Bandon endowed school, and he enrolled in Trinity College in October 1840. He obtained his B.A. in 1845, following with an LLB in 1864, and LLD in 1866.

His lifelong study of Antiquarian research, began with his first publication in 1864 *Sigilla Ecclesiae Hibernicae Illustrata*, a book on ecclesiastical seals. This was followed by other academic tomes, i.e the *Diary of Rowland Davies, DD, Dean of Cork* (1857), from an original manuscript chronicling the siege of Cork in 1690. *Rotulus Pipae Clonenisis* (the Pipe Roll of Cloyne) (1859); *Life of St Fin Barr* (1864), transcribed from manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, *The Register of the parish of Christ Church, Cork* (1877); *Annals of St Fin Barre’s Cathedral Cork* 1871, and *Annals of the Cathedral of St Colman, Cloyne* (1882).

Caulfield’s most important work, *Council Book of the Corporation of Cork* (1876), was followed by similar publications on the corporations of Youghal (1878) and Kinsale (1879), the latter the result of extensive research conducted in Belgium. He contributed numerous articles to antiquarian journals, including the *Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, which later became the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*. He was its secretary and co-editor that society for a period of 10 years. Caulfield became acquainted with the leading academics of science, and antiquarians throughout Britain, Ireland and further afield. He travelled extensively studying manuscripts, recorded and transcribed many rare documents which no longer exist. In 1864 he was appointed librarian of the Royal Cork Institution, and from 1876 he was the first librarian at Queen’s College Cork. Caulfield was a founding member of the Library Association of Great Britain. He was president of the Cuvierian Society Cork’s first historical society, and was a member of the Cork Literary and Scientific Society and of the Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. In 1862 he was made a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and in 1882 received honorary membership of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid.

He was for many years part of the building committee and the select vestry of St Fin Barre’s Cathedral, Cork. He died after suffering from bronchitis on February 1887, and is buried in Douglas cemetery, Cork city alongside his friend, fellow antiquarian and historian Samuel Hayman. His funeral was attended by city dignitaries, professors, lecturers, and students from Queens College including the

President of the college William K. Sullivan.

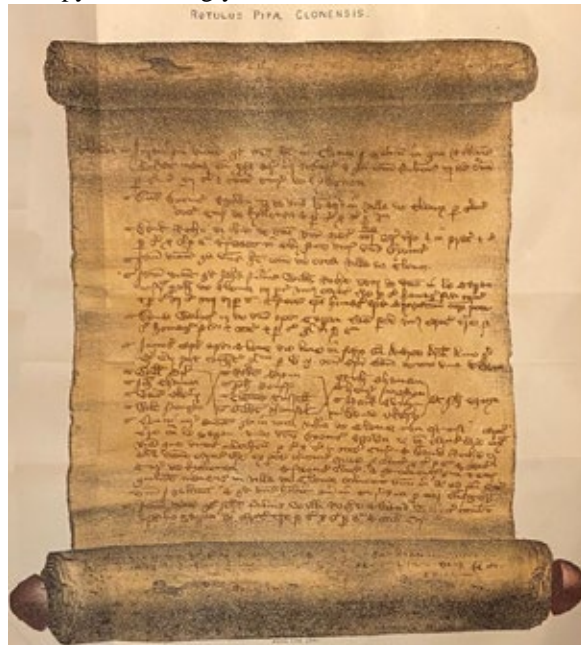
A bronze door was erected to his memory in his beloved St Fin Barre's Cathedral by public subscription. Unfortunately Caulfield's unique private collection of manuscripts, artefacts, documents and books was dispersed at a Dublin auction in Jan 1888. Some of his books were acquired by his good friend, fellow antiquarian and Ireland's greatest collector Robert Day.

61. CAULFIELD, Richard. *The Life of Saint Fin Barre, first Bishop of the See of Cork.* Edited, with notes, etc., from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; Archbishop Marsh's Library, and Trinity College, Dublin. London: Russell Smith, 1864. Small quarto. pp. 23. Printed stitched wrappers. Some corners dog-eared. A very good copy. €95

Signed presentation copy from Caulfield Richard to the Liverpool Historical & Literary Society.

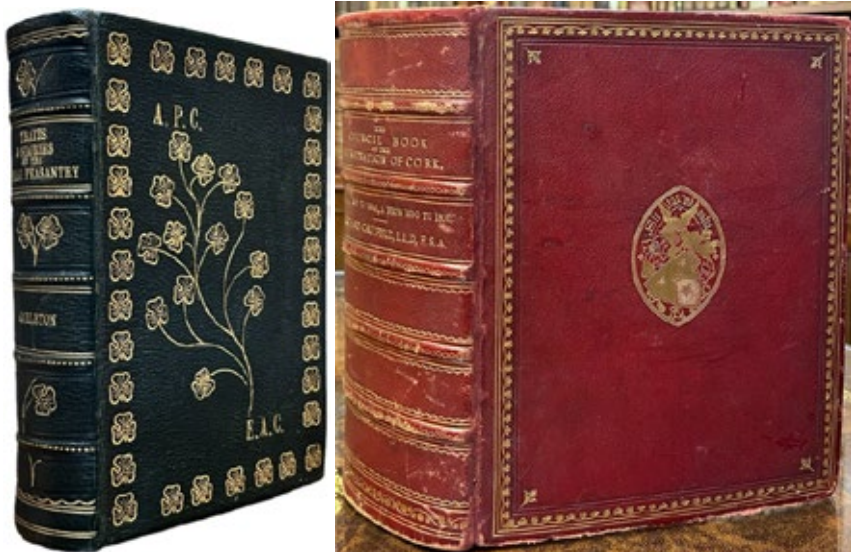


62. CAULFIELD, Richard. *The Life of Saint Fin Barre, first Bishop of the See of Cork.* Edited, with notes, etc., from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; Archbishop Marsh's Library, and Trinity College, Dublin. Bound with: *Rotulus Pipae Clonensis (The Pipe Roll of Cloyne)*, ex originali In Registro Ecclesiae Cathedralis Clonensis asservato Nunc Primum Editus, cum prefatione et indicibus locupletissimis, opera et studio Ricardi Caulfield. London: Russell Smith, 1864. & Cork: George Nash, 1859. Small quarto. pp. 23, ix, [1], 72. Contemporary half maroon morocco on maroon cloth boards, titled in gilt direct on spine. Signed copy from Richard Caulfield to Rev. William A. [Stubbs] MA. Bookplate of Congregational Library, Boston, on front pastedown with their embossed and cancellation stamp on titlepage. Repair to marbled endpapers. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. €85



The original manuscript the Pipe Roll of St. Coleman was believed missing in the mid eighteenth century but resurfaced in the registry of Cloyne. Richard Caulfield transcribed this roll which originated in 1384 and measured 17 feet 8 inches long by 7ft width. The Latin was intermingled with English and Irish words and continued by subsequent bishops for almost another 200 years.

63. CAULFIELD, Richard. LL.D. The Council Book of the Corporation of the City of Cork, from 1609 to 1643, and from 1690 to 1800. Edited from the original, with Annals and Appendices compiled from public and private records. Guildford: Billing, 1876. Quarto. pp. xxx, 1191. Contemporary full red morocco, covers tooled in gilt enclosing in the centre the gilt armorial crest of Robert Day. Spine divided into five panels by five gilt raised bands, title and author in gilt direct in the second and third; board edges and turn-ins gilt; comb-marbled endpapers; armorial bookplate of Robert Day on front pastedown, Richard Caulfield's decorative architectural bookplate on front free endpaper; blue and gold endbands. All edges marbled. Some mild rubbing. Manuscript full page in Robert Day's hand recording the death of his friend and fellow antiquarian Richard Caulfield. Loosely inserted is an autograph letter signed from Caulfield to Dillon Croker (Crofton Croker's son), three pages octavo, dated at the Royal Institution, Cork, dated August 13th 1870. In the letter Caulfield discusses the death of Charles Dickens. A near fine copy with a magnificent provenance. **€2,750**

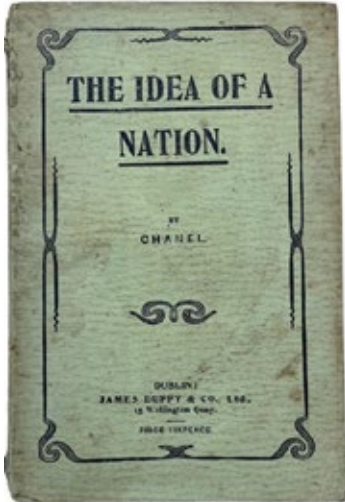


See items 56 & 63.

The *Council Book of the Corporation of the City of Cork* contains the proceedings of the municipal authorities of Cork during the period, 1690 to 1800. Caulfield's work is an endeavour to provide a faithful record of history using sources in the Library of the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Treasury of the Corporation of Cork. Caulfield notes that the *Council Book* for the years between 1643 and 1690 were lost. The Corporation's work was discontinued during the period of the Civil Wars in England, Scotland and Ireland in the 1640s and 1650s. The period which is

missing corresponds to the period between the English Civil War and the Williamite Wars.

Richard Caulfield (1823-1887) was secretary, librarian and custodian of the Royal Cork Institution and librarian for Queen's College Cork. He is considered to be Cork's foremost historical and theological expert using obscure manuscripts and recording these during his lifetime. He was acquainted with and respected by the members of the clergy, Cork city dignitaries, lecturers, professors and the student body of Queen's College and he corresponded with many leading antiquarians and historians during his career.



64. [CHANEL] Pseud. Arthur Edward Clery. The Idea of a Nation. Dublin: J. Duffy & Co., 1907. First edition. Octavo. pp. [vi], 76. Printed green wrappers. Wear to spine. Scarce. €75

Essays on Irish nationality: On Tram-car's Top; Nationhood and Politics; The Theory of Nationhood; Looking Beyond England After the Abbey is Over; Art and Nationality; The Revival of the English Language; The Commercial Value of Patriotism; Going To Trinity Nationality and Music; Nationality and Culture; Gaelicophile Poetry and Two New Poets (MacDonagh & Griffin); Nationality and Amusements; The Philosophy of an Irish Theatre; Silly People and the Irish Movement; Respectability and Nationality; Of Sourness; The Island of Protestants; The Partition of Ulster; Free Ulster and Federated Ireland, etc.

65. [CHILDERS, Erskine] A Movado Chronometre Ermeto purse watch (travelling clock) in leather and brass chromium plated case. The signed square [Europa / 7 Jewels] dial with Arabic numerals and square seconds dial. Engraved on top

front rim 'E. CHILDERS.' In original brown bakelite case. In very good condition. €1,250

Robert Erskine Childers DSC (1870-1922), usually known as Erskine Childers was an English-born Irish writer. Originally a liberal imperialist (he served with Churchill in the South African war), became a supporter of Irish Republicanism and smuggled guns into Ireland in his sailing yacht *Asgard*. Executed by 'Free State' Government in 1922. He had become a convert to Home Rule for Ireland around 1908 and came to live in Ireland in 1919.

Provenance: From the Tony Sweeney collection.

66. [CIVIL ENGINEER] Ierne: or, Anecdotes and Incidents during a Life Chiefly in Ireland. With Notice of People and Places. By a retired Civil Engineer. First Series. Illustrated with a frontispiece, four engraved plates and . London: Partridge and Co. Dublin: Curry. Limerick: Ledger ... Also at the Irish Railway Stations, 1861. Octavo. pp. xvi, [5]-344. Original dark blue blind-stamped cloth, lettered gilt, yellow endpapers. Armorial bookplate of William Ruddell Clarke on front pastedown. Wear to extremities of cover. A clean and very good copy. €85



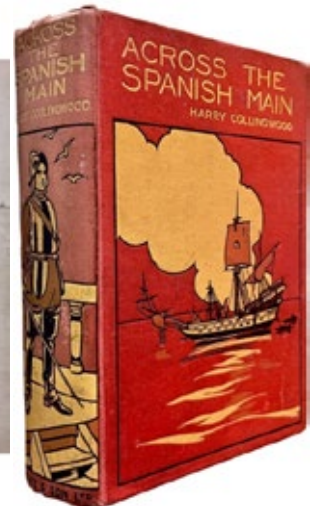
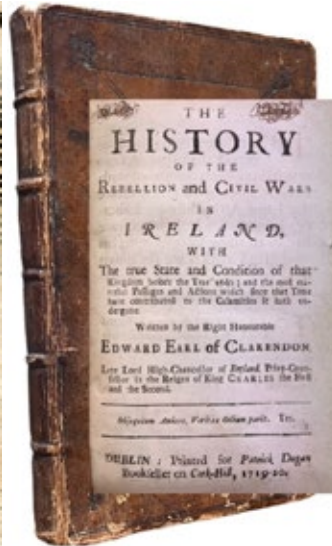
Frontispiece entitled "Irish Fox-hunters, going to the Ball, by Low-commotion.", in addition to the four fine steel engraved plates there are a woodcut of Poulaphoooca, a plan of the Anchorage at Galway, a plan of Foynes Harbour, two vignettes of mounted foxhunters, a hotel and the College Vice Provost. There is a seven-page list of over 180 subscribers. The book is complete regardless of the odd pagination. Pencil inscription on titlepage gives the author as John Walker.

Contents: Roscrea - Dromoland - Cashel - Round Towers - Whisky Mills - Want of Industry - Prison Discipline - Irish Cry - Scenery on the Suir - Fin ma Cool and the Devil's Bit - The Rock of Cashel - Munster Festivals - Marriage in the Mountains - Rag Inn Riots - The Fair - Faction Fights - Irish Music



- Criticism on Goldsmith. Limerick - Castle Connell - Adare. Wicklow - Crack Coachmen - Horse Pass Bridge - Poulaphoooca - Original Anecdotes of John Philpot Curran. Military - Yeomanry and Volunteers. Wales - Shipwreck - Back to Ireland - Howth - Kingstown Harbour - Dublin - The Great Fancy Ball (1819) - Nelson's Pillar - Sketches In and Out of College - Vice Provost - Jacky Barrett - Mr. Lefroy Election Excitement. The Kilkenny Road - The Naval Service - Charley Bunting - Burke, Mary Leadbeater and the Shackletons - Ballitore. Westport - The Killeries - Marquis of Sligo's Hospitality - Clare Island -

Delphi Lodge - The Pilgrimage to Croagh Patrick - The Hermit of Glenconella by Eneas McDonnell - Cave of Aal - Partree - Headford - Galway - Improvement of the Harbour - Connemara. The Chase - Fox Hunters - Carlow, Kilkenny and Kildare - The Kavanaghs of Borris - Morgan Kavanagh - Happy Wedding - Pattern of St. Mullins - The Vale of St. Moling - Morgan Kavanagh Enlisted in Prussia - Note on Wexford Railway. The Appendix has notes on: Suir Valley - Cashel Crozier - Burren Oysters - Irish Fisheries - Cause and Decline in Irish Fisheries - Foynes and Galway Packet Stations - Importance of Railway - British Historical Reminiscences in Ireland, etc.



See items 67, 68 & 70.

67. [CLANRICARDE] The False and Scandalous Remonstrance of the Inhumane and Bloody Rebels of Ireland, delivered to the Earl of St Albans and Clanrickard, the Earl of Roscommon, Sir Maurice Eustace Knight: and others His Majesties Commissioners at Trim, 17 March, 1642 to be presented to His Majesty, by the name of The Remonstrance of Grievances Presented to His Majesty on the behalf of the Catholics of Ireland. Printed at Waterford nine moneths after, by Tho: Bourk Printer to the Confederate-Catholicks, and untill then concealed from his Majesties good Protestant subjects. Together with an Answer therunto, on the behalf of the Protestants of Ireland. Also a True Narration of all the Passages concerning the Petition of the Protestants of Ireland, Presented to his Majesty at Oxford the 18 of April, 1644. With the reasons inducing the said Protestants to Petition, the Proceedings and Successes thereof in Ireland, and afterwards in England, untill the Protestant agents were dismissed by his Majesty, 30 Maii, 1644. (Collected in obedience to the order and command of the honourable House of Commons of England) for the manifestation of the Truth, and Vindication of the Protestants. London: Printed for Edw. Husbands, in the Middle-Temple, 1644. Quarto. pp. 80, 77-132, + errata. Recent half blue morocco on marbled boards. Some margins close trimmed with minor loss of letters. Small burn hole in final leaf, affecting a couple of letters. A very good copy. **€1,250**

Sweeney 1872. Wing F 343. ESTC R210053 gives 5 locations in Ireland.

The London edition of the earliest Bradshaw piece of verifiable Waterford printing (Sweeney 4478) whose title starts 'A remonstrance of grievances presented to his most excellent Majestie in the behalf of the Catholicks of Ireland'. A note with this reprint relates that although printed at Waterford nine months before, it had been "until then concealed from His Majesties good Protestant subjects" and it now contains "an answer thereunto on the behalf of the Protestants of Ireland."

The Irish Rebellion of 1641 (Irish: Éirí Amach 1641) was a Catholic-led uprising in Ireland, whose demands included an end to anti-Catholic discrimination, greater Irish self-governance, and return of confiscated Catholic lands. Its timing was partially driven by the political dispute between Charles I and his opponents in England and Scotland, which the rebels feared would lead to an invasion and further anti-Catholic measures. Beginning as an attempted coup d'état by Catholic gentry and military officers, it developed into a widespread rebellion and ethnic conflict with English and Scottish Protestant settlers. It ultimately resulted in the 1641 to 1652 Irish Confederate Wars, part of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, with up to 20% of the Irish population becoming casualties.

RARE DUBLIN EDITION

68. CLARENDON, Edward Earl of. The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland, with The true State and Condition of that Kingdom before the Year 1640; and the most material Passages and Actions which since that Time have contributed to the Calamities it hath undergone. Written by the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Clarendon, Late Lord High-Chancellor of England, Privy-Counsellor in the Reigns of King Charles the First and the Second. Dublin: Printed for P. Dugan, Bookseller on Cork-Hill, 1719-20. pp. [4], 217, [1]. Contemporary full panelled calf. Surface wear to boards, joints starting but firm. Early signature scribbled out in titlepage. A very good copy of the rare Dublin edition. €175

COPAC locates 4 copies only. ESTC T53950.

"This edition is much more correct than that of London, having been compared with two manuscripts, in his Grace the Lord Archbishop's library, in one of which His Grace has writ these words with his own Hand ... This Vindication [of Charles I and the Duke of Ormond] as I was inform'd by the late Lord Clarendon, was Writ by his Father Lord Chancellor Clarendon (if I remember right) at Cologne, with the assistance of the Duke of Ormond, and by the help of memoirs, furnished by the said Duke... [signed] Will.[King] Dublin."--1st prelim. leaf.

69. CLARKE, Thomas. Tom Clarke (First Signatory of the 1916 Proclamation). A printed cheque with manuscript entries and endorsements, made out by Clarke to C.G. Henry for "Twenty nine pounds & six pence". Signed Thos. J. Clarke, dated Sept ~~CROSSED OUT~~ Oct. 6, 1913, with a good signature, drawn on Northern Banking Co., Limited, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, Branch, clipped at one end as usual, without significant loss, endorsed at rear by recipient. Rare. Thomas Clarke's signature is one of the rarest of the 1916 leaders as he spent most of his adult life in jail or in America. £29 was a substantial amount in 1913. €1,650



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.

SLIGO GRAMMAR SCHOOL PRIZE

70. COLLINGWOOD, Harry *Across the Spanish Main: A Tale of the Sea in the Days of Queen Bess.* Illustrated by William Rainey with four plates and a frontispiece. London: Blackie and Son, 1907. First edition. Crown octavo. Original publisher's pictorial red cloth. pp. 351, + advertisements. Prize label of the Association of Promoting Christian Knowledge on front pastedown, awarded to H. Pittman, Sligo Grammar School. In very good condition. A scarce item. **€135**

A scarce first edition of this nautical adventure story by Harry Collingwood (pseudonym for William Joseph Cosens Lancaster). The first edition of this work, published in 1907. One of Harry Collingwood's many adventure books set at sea.

THE TWO RIVALS FOR KITTY KIERNAN'S HAND

71. COLLINS & BOLAND. Original Photograph of Michael Collins and Harry Boland Playing Hurling on the Pitch at Croke Park, on the day of the Leinster Hurling Final, Dublin, 12 September, 1921. 195 x 146mm. Small crease to top right hand corner, repair to a small tear. In very good condition. **€1,450**

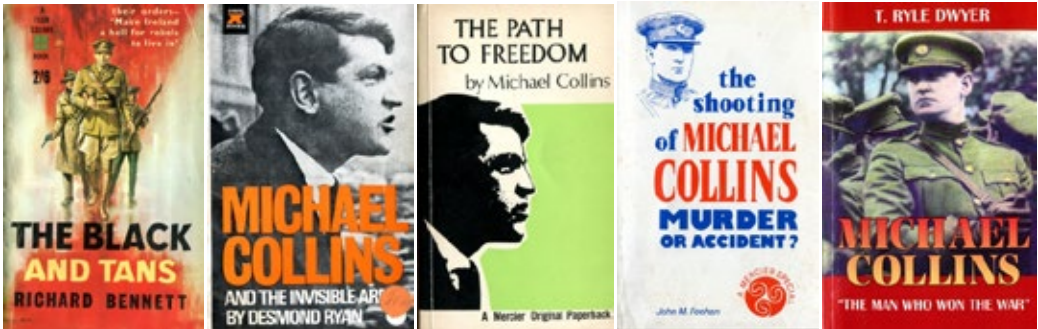


More than 17,000 spectators turned out in fine weather to see defending champions Dublin withstand the challenge of Kilkenny on a score-line of 4-4 to 1-5 in the final of the Leinster Senior Hurling Championship yesterday at Croke Park. Michael Collins, Dáil Éireann Minister for Finance, threw in the ball to start the match and before the start Collins and Boland were playing hurling.

Boland became a key figure in the rebuilding of the national movement, becoming close to Michael Collins. Boland joined de Valera in his travels across the United States for much of the War of Independence, organising nearly every aspect of the American tour. Tensions arose in Boland's friendship with Collins, with both men's rivalry for the heart of Kitty Kiernan, which has remained a point of public fascination, mainly due to the 1997 film biopic, *Michael Collins*. In truth, their true break came over their respective stances on the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

72. [COLLINS, Michael] A Collection of 5 Paperback Books on Michael Collins: *The Path to Freedom; Michael Collins and the Invisible Army.* By Desmond Ryan; *The Shooting of Michael Collins: Murder or Accident?* By John M. Feehan; *Michael Collins "The Man Who Won the War".* By T. Ryle Dwyer. *The Black and Tans.* By Richard Bennett. Dublin, London, Cork & Tralee: 1959/1990. Five volumes. All in very good condition and all in pictorial wrappers. **€100**

73. [COLLINS, Michael] Michael Collins Memorial Card. A single sheet memorial card [55 x 100mm], with black border. With the legend "I nDíl-Chuimhne ar Mhícheál Ó Coileáin a fuair bás i mBéal na Blátha, an 22adh láde mhí na Lughnasa, Go dtugaidhh Dia an Bheatha shiorruidhe dá anam". With verse and prayer in Irish. Original monochrome photograph of Michael Collins laid down on card. In very good condition. A scarce and sought-after item. **€750**



See item 72.

74. [COLLINS, Michael] Original photograph, circa 140 x 190mm, showing Collins standing on a platform addressing a crowd, said to be at St. Enda's (Pearse's School) in Rathfarnham, presumably during the Truce (1921). Mrs. Pearse is on the platform behind him. Attractive and characteristic photo, showing Collins in a three-piece suit, with moustache, a lock of hair falling on his forehead. Not in Coogan or Connolly. Photographs of Collins are rare, as he deliberately stayed away from the lens until the fighting was over. €3,650

Inscribed in pencil on verso: "Michael Collins Addressing the / Members of a Hurling-match / at St. Enda's / Rathfarnham."



75. COLLINS, Michael. *The Path to Freedom*. Portrait frontispiece. Dublin: Talbot Press, 1922. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. 153. Grey cloth. Portrait of Collins and title in black on upper cover. Presentation inscription on half-title. A very good copy. €245

Michael Collins (1890-1922), was born at Woodfield, Clonakilty, County Cork, the son of a small farmer. Educated locally and at the age of sixteen went to London as a clerk in the Post Office. He joined the IRB in London, during Easter Week he was Staff Captain and ADC to James Connolly in the GPO. With The O'Rahilly led the first party out of the GPO immediately before its surrender. Arrested, imprisoned and released in December 1916. After the victory of Sinn Féin in the 1918 general election and the establishment of Dáil Éireann as the Irish parliament he was made Minister of Home Affairs and later Minister for Finance, and organised the highly successful National Loan. A most capable organiser with great ability and physical energy, courage and force of character, he was simultaneously Adjutant General of the Volunteers, Director of Organisation, Director of Intelligence and Minister for Finance. He organised the supply of arms for the Volunteers and set up a crack intelligence network and an execution squad nicknamed "Twelve Apostles". He was for a long time the most wanted man in Ireland but he practically eliminated the British Secret Service with the Bloody Sunday morning operation. These articles and speeches in *The Path to Freedom*, first published in 1922, are written in a forceful and very personal style in which he evaluates our heritage, puts forward his arguments in favour of the Treaty, and shows the possibilities for an Ireland of the future. "Our strength", he writes, "will depend upon our economic freedom and upon moral and intellectual force. In these we can be a shining light to the world."

76. COLUM, Padraic. *The King of Ireland's Son.* Illustrations and decorations by Willy Pogany. London: Harrap, 1920. First edition. pp. [viii], 316. Crown octavo. Title printed in green and black. Green cloth, titled in dark green on upper cover and spine. Previous owner's neat stamp on front endpaper. A fine copy in rare frayed dust jacket. Scarce. €65

Padraic Colum (1881-1972) poet, novelist, dramatist, biographer, collector of folklore and one of the leading figures of the Celtic Revival. He was born in a County Longford workhouse where his father worked. In 1911, with Mary Gunning Maguire, a fellow student from UCD, and David Houston and Thomas MacDonagh, he founded the short-lived literary journal *The Irish Review*, which published works by Yeats, George Moore, Oliver St John Gogarty, and many other leading Revival figures. He left Ireland before the Revolution and had a long and distinguished career in the United States. He had several collaborations with the great illustrator Willy Pogany.



See items 76 & 77.

77. COLUM, Padraic *The Big Tree of Bunlahy.* *Stories of My Own Countryside.* Coloured frontispiece and black and white illustrations by Jack B. Yeats. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1933. First edition. pp. viii, [2], 166. Green cloth, title in brown on upper cover and on faded spine. A very good copy. €375

IRISH - "THE FINEST AND LOFTIEST TONGUE IN THE WORLD"

78. [CONNELLAN, Thady] *An English Irish Dictionary*, intended for the Use of Schools; containing upwards of eight thousand English words, with their corresponding explanation in Irish. Dublin: Printed by Graisberry & Campbell, 1814. 12mo. pp. vii, [1], 144, + errata. Near contemporary half calf on cloth boards. Owners' signatures on endpapers and on verso of titlepage. Traces of old stain. A good working copy. Scarce. €125

Sharpe 254. McGuinne 65.

Thady Connellan (1780-1854), Gaelic scholar, was a kinsman of Owen and from the same barony in County Sligo. Lady Morgan in her *Patriotic Sketches* recounts meeting with 'Thady O'Conolan', a schoolteacher, "a personage not only highly esteemed by his rural disciples, but looked upon by his less intelligent neighbours as a prodigy of learning, erudition and genius". In a brogue "that beggared description" he remarked to Lady Morgan that Irish was "the finest and loftiest tongue in the world". Thady invited Lady Morgan to visit his school-house and to her amazement she discovered that Thadys' 'seminary' was little more than "a miserable cabin" situated on the outskirts of a desolate wood. His 'seminary' was so ill-equipped with text-books that a class of seven had to read together from one copy of Homer, which was all the 'Corkhill lyceum', possessed. Thady embraced the Protestant faith when he was about thirty years of age, and from then on he worked for the Bible Societies, promoting the education of his countrymen through their native language. He worked tirelessly in 'converting' his fellow-Sligonians. Sir Robert Peel referred to Connellan as "a most efficient agent in communicating spiritual knowledge to the Irish peasantry."



Irish type: Fry-Moxon distinguished by its more angular 'g' and its longer 'i'. Belonged to Graisberry & Campbell, and this dictionary was its first use. It has been said that the cost of producing this book was borne by the Rev. Whitley Stokes.

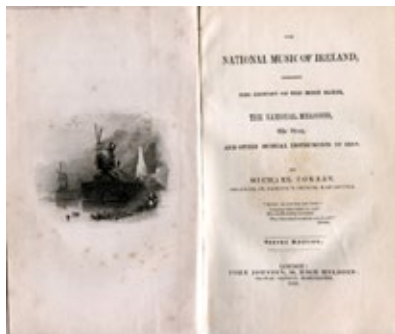
CONNOLLY ASSOCIATION COPY

79. CONNOLLY, James. Labour in Ireland. Labour in Irish History. The Re-Conquest of Ireland. With an introduction by Robert Lynd. Dublin: Maunsel, 1922. Crown octavo. pp. xxxviii, 346. Original blue cloth, titled in gilt. Signed presentation copy from William O'Brien (Trade Unionist and close friend of James Connolly) to F.J. Kelly, dated August 1937. A very good copy. €395

"James Connolly is Ireland's first Socialist martyr ... Of all the leaders in the Insurrection of Easter Monday, 1916, he was most in the tradition of Wolfe Tone ... One does not need to accept the point-of-view of the insurgent leaders in order to realise the value of Connolly's work as a Socialist historian and propagandist. Syndicalist, incendiary, agitator - call him what you will: it still remains true that his was the most vital democratic mind in the Ireland of his day" - Introduction by Robert Lynd. During the action in the G.P.O. he was badly wounded. Captured and court-martialled, he was executed by firing squad in Kilmainham, while tied to a chair as he could not stand. His writings are an invaluable source on the labour movement in Ireland.

William O'Brien, trade union pioneer and politician, was a close friend of James Connolly and Jim Larkin. He helped to establish the Irish Transport and General Workers Union in 1909. A full-time official, he was General Secretary for twenty-two years, until his retirement, and President, Irish Trade Union Congress 1913, 1914, 1925 and 1941.

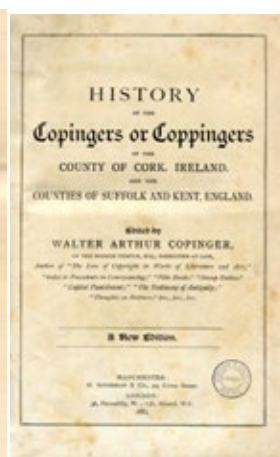
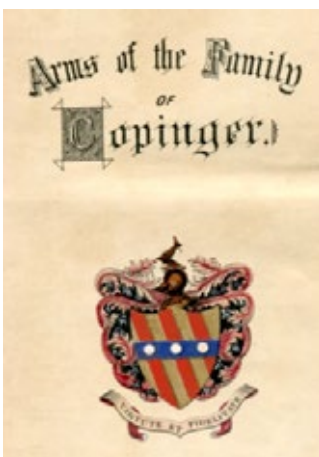
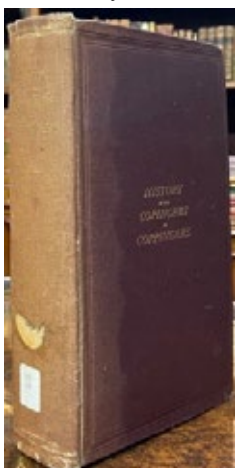
This is decidedly a book which those interested in the problems and the thoughts of present-day Ireland cannot afford to miss.



80. CONRAN, Michael. The National Music of Ireland, containing The History of the Irish Bards, The National Melodies, the Harp, and other Musical Instruments of Erin. Illustrated. Second Edition. London: John Johnson, 1850. Foolscape octavo. pp. xii, 287. Black buckram, title in gilt on red spine. A very good copy. €235

From the preface: "The matter contained in this Essay formed the subject of a course of lectures (with illustrations) on the 'National Music of Ireland,' which the writer had the pleasure to deliver, in 1842, at the request of the Directors of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution."

81. COPINGER, Walter Arthur. History of the Copingers or Coppingers: of the county of Cork, Ireland and the counties of Suffolk and Kent, England. A new edition. Coats of arms and numerous genealogical charts. Manchester & London: H. Sotheran, 1884. Royal octavo. pp. vi, 428. Original purple cloth, titled in gilt. edition limited to 150 copies only [No. 2]. Autographed note signed from the author to Richard Caulfield, dated 28th Febr. 1884 attached to front endpaper. Extremely rare. €1,365

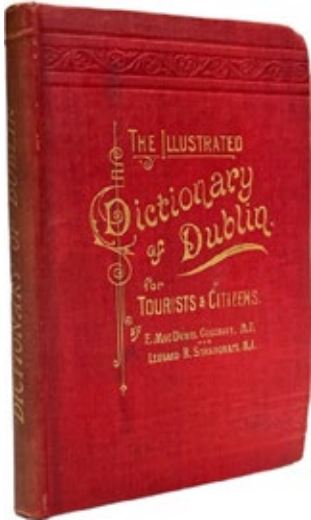


COPAC with 4 locations only.

Hand-painted coat-of-arms frontispiece.

Contents: The family of Copingers of Cloghan, of Rincoolisky (now White Hall), of Ballyverine Castle (now Copinger's Court), of Lissapoole, of Peafield, of Glenville, of Carhue, Leemount, and Sandy Hill, all in the County of Cork, and of Roscoff in Brittany, Trehiddle in the County of Cornwall, and Manchester in the County of Lancaster. The Coppingers of Ballyvolane and Barryscourt, by Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell. The Coppingers of Buxhall and Lavenham, in the County of Suffolk, and Allhallows, in the County of Kent.

- 82. COSGRAVE, E. MacDowel, & STRANGWAYS, Leonard R.** The Dictionary of Dublin. Being a Comprehensive Guide to the City and its Neighbourhood. Illustrated by numerous photographs taken by the authors. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker, 1897. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. [9], 299, [3] (advertisements). Red cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and along spine. Occasional spotting. A near fine copy. €165



The *Dictionary* consists of Two Parts. The first gives the information required by all visitors; the second, a Dictionary proper, gives fuller particulars on subjects of special interest; a system of cross references, making it easy to consult either section as desired. A very thorough description of Dublin, covering the history, walks through the city, Dublin from a tramcar, trips in the neighbourhood of Dublin, books, views and maps, etc.

Ephraim McDowel Cosgrave (1853-1925) was an eminent Irish physician, antiquary and writer. He was born in Dublin and studied in Dublin at Trinity College, the House of Industry and the Rotunda Hospital, taking degrees in chemistry in 1870 and in medicine in 1878. He was physician to Simpson's Hospital, Cork St. Fever Hospital and Drumcondra Hospital in Dublin.

He was one of the principal founders of the Georgian Society, where he acted as honorary secretary. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and a recognized authority on old Dublin.

- 83. COYLE, Rev. James.** The Antiquities of Leighlin. Dublin: Browne and Nolan, n.d. [1920]. Octavo. First edition. pp. viii, 62. Pictorial cloth, titled in black. Author's complimentary slip tipped in. A very good copy. €125
Carty 1012.

This report, released in early 1921, focused world attention on prevailing conditions in Ireland and brought further pressure on the British Government to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

- 84. CROFTON CROKER, T. Esq.** Autobiography of Mary Countess of Warwick. Edited with introduction and notes by T. Crofton Croker. London: Printed for the Percy Society, 1848. Crown octavo. pp. xii, 50, 7. Brown buckram, title in gilt along spine. Occasional foxing. A very good copy. €145

Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick (1625-1678) was the seventh daughter of Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork, and his second wife, Catherine Fenton, only daughter of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Principal Secretary of State for Ireland, and Alice Weston. She was born in Youghal, County Cork, and after her mother's death in 1628, was raised by her relatives Sir Richard and Lady Clayton in Mallow, before becoming a maid of honour to Queen Henrietta Maria. In 1641 she married Charles Rich, 4th Earl of Warwick. They had two children, who died young. Mary is remembered for her love of literature and the diaries she kept from 1666 to 1677, which include many of the current events in 17th-century Ireland, alongside her domestic issues.

- 85. [CROFTS, Charley]** Memoirs of Charley Crofts, containing Numerous Highly Entertaining Anecdotes. Written by himself. Cork: Printed by Edwards and Savage, Castle Street, 1829. pp. 177. Worn quarter linen on cream paper boards, title in ink on spine. Inscribed in pencil on front pastedown. Occasional spotting. Ex lib with stamp. A well read copy in good condition. Rare Cork imprint of this Irish Character. €375

COPAC with 3 locations only. Loeber p.312.

The scarce first edition of this humorous memoir from Charley Crofts.

Charley Crofts (b.1770) fictional autobiographer was the eighth son of William Crofts of Velvetstown

and Elizabeth Beare. His father was a respectable country gentleman “of good property, which he inherited from his ancestors.” Charley was educated by the Rev. Edward Delaney and at the Farihy Glebe House “where, if I did not learn to construct radices, I did pancakes and various other matters of culinary importance.” He died unmarried.

His *Memoirs* contain numerous highly entertaining anecdotes, giving us an account of his school days in Cork and his adventures as a young man in both Cork and Dublin. He also mentions the church at Farihy and the Ghost; The Auction held at Velvetstown in November following his father’s death. He goes on to manage a residence at Danesfort, with his brother William. He also writes about his experiences of the 1798 Rebellion.

The Crofts were Elizabethan settlers who settled in County Cork in the 17th century. This North Cork family owned large tracts of land and large houses in the area. Velvetstown Buttevant was the main family home until it was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1895. Ballymachthomas House, Castleview Buttevant, Castle Wrixon Ballyhea, Churchtown House, Clogheen House Doneraile, Clonrobin House, Kanturk, Danesfort, Spitalfields Buttevant, and Streamhill House, were all owned by the Croft family through the centuries. Kilcloosa New Twopothouse was owned by Richard Crofts, sixth son of William Crofts of Velvetstown in 1823 and was the scene of a Whiteboy raid. Richard shot and killed one of the raiders and the house was sold later. In Cork City the Croft family are listed as merchants in 1826 and lived in Sunday’s Well Road.

EARL OF ERNE’S COPY

86. [CROKER, John Wilson] Familiar Epistles, to Frederick J(one)S Esq. on the Present State of the Irish Stage. Second edition, with considerable additions. Dublin: John Barlow, Bolton-Street, 1804. Second edition. Tall 12mo. pp. xxiii, [2], 26-122. Near contemporary half calf on marbled boards, flat spine divided into panels by double gilt rules, title in gilt direct in the second, the remainder tooled in blind. The Earl of Erne’s copy with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown. Occasional mild foxing. A very good copy. Scarce. **€250**

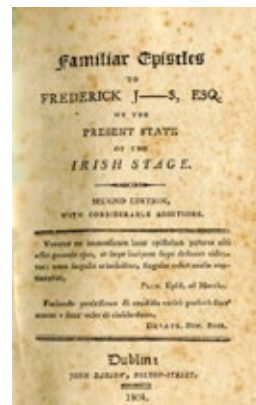
COPAC locates 6 copies only.

Dedication signed: T.C.D. Letters, in verse, to Mr. Jones, the manager of the Crow Street theatre.

Provenance: From the library of the John Creighton, 2nd Baron Erne, of Crom Castle in the County of Fermanagh. The title in the Peerage of Ireland was created in 1789 for John Creighton who had earlier represented Lifford in the Irish House of Commons. He had already been made Viscount Erne, of Crom Castle in the County of Fermanagh, in 1781, also in the Peerage of Ireland, and sat from 1800 to 1828 as an Irish Representative Peer in the British House of Lords. The title of Baron Erne, of Crom Castle in the County of Fermanagh, was created in the Peerage of Ireland in 1768 for his father Abraham Creighton. The Earl was succeeded by his eldest son, the second Earl. On his death the titles passed to his nephew, the third Earl. He was an Irish Representative Peer from 1845 to 1885 and also served as Lord Lieutenant of County Fermanagh during the same period. In 1876 he was created Baron Fermanagh, of Lisnaskea in the County of Fermanagh, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Frederick Edward Jones (1759-1834) was an Irish theatre manager. He was born at Vesington, County Meath and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. With Lord Westmeath he leased the Music Hall in Fishamble Street, Dublin, and opened it, 6 March 1793, with productions of *Beggar’s Opera* and *The Irish Girl*, with amateur casts. He himself played Sir Lucius O’Trigger in *The Rivals* - there is no evidence that he himself was a professional actor. In 1794 Jones obtained permission to open a theatre for seven years in Dublin, and to hire female but not male performers. He was, however, prohibited from taking money at the doors. His aristocratic patrons asked him to apply in 1796 to the Earl of Camden for a patent for a theatre. In the end he leased quite expensively Crow Street Theatre from the manager Richard Daly. Supported by Lord Westmeath, Jones spent heavily on the house, with the interior decorated by Gaetano Marinari and Zaffarini. The new house was opened, but after a few weeks was closed in after the proclamation of martial law and the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Two years later a new patent was granted to Jones, who brought in Thomas Ludford Bellamy as stage manager. He spent further sums, but had again, for political reasons, to close in 1803.

Jones was known as “Buck Jones”. A member of Daly’s, the most aristocratic club in Ireland, he lived



in style in a house in Fortick's Grove, rechristened by its old name Clonliffe House. *Familiar Epistles to Frederick Jones, Esq.*, criticised some of Jones's actors, but had less to say about him.

John Wilson Croker (1780-1857) Irish statesman and author, was born in Galway, the only son of John Croker, the surveyor-general of customs and excise in Ireland. After passing his early years in Newport, County Mayo, at the age of ten he attended a school run by French émigrés in Cork, and in 1792 he went to Willis's school and later to the Rev. Richmond Hood's school, both in Portarlington. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated in 1800. Immediately afterwards he entered Lincoln's Inn, and in 1802 he was called to the Irish bar.

In 1804 he published anonymously *Familiar Epistles to J. F. Jones, Esquire, on the State of the Irish Stage*, a series of caustic criticisms in verse on the management of the Dublin theatres. The book ran through five editions in one year. During this period a rather scathing poem attributed to Croker led to the suicide of actor John Edwin, husband of Elizabeth Rebecca Edwin. Meanwhile Croker was making his way at the Irish bar. He attached himself to the Munster circuit, where he first encountered Daniel O'Connell. His father's influence got him briefs in many revenue cases; he seemed in the way of rising into a large practice, and in 1806 he married Miss Rosamond Pennell, daughter of Mr. William Pennell, afterwards British consul in South America. She proved to be a thoroughly congenial companion, and he always regarded his union with her as the chief blessing of his life. In the same year, he entered Parliament and was taken up by Canning, becoming a strong Tory supporter but was sympathetic to a measure of parliamentary reform.

87. CROKER, T. Crofton. Ed. by. *Memoirs of Joseph Holt, General of the Irish Rebels*, in 1798. Edited from his Original Manuscript, in the possession of Sir William Betham. Two volumes. London: Colburn, 1838. pp. (1) liv, 367, (2) xii, 432. Modern cloth boards. Ex lib Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library with cancellation stamp. A very good set. Very scarce. €185

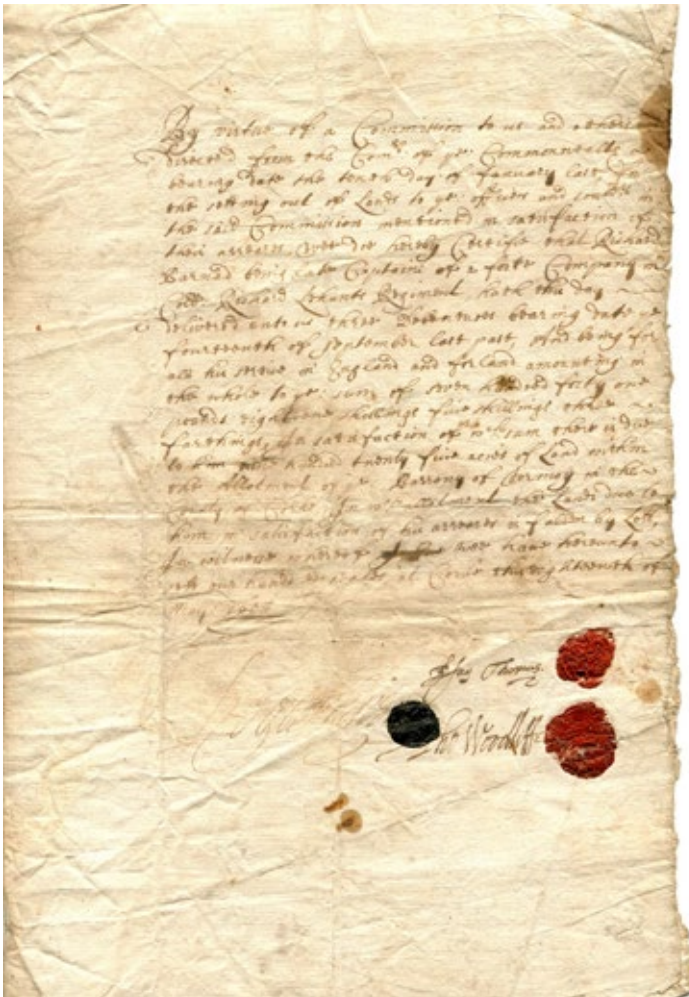


Revered in song and in story 'The Famous Chieftain Holt' (Joseph Holt, 1756-1826), was born at Ballydaniel, Castlemacadam, County Wicklow in 1756, of Protestant parents, descended from Cromwellian Planters, a substantial farmer, overseer of public works and barony constable. Having incurred the wrath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

CONFISCATION & ETHNIC CLEANSING

88. [CROMWELLIAN DEBENTURE] By vertue of a Commission to us and others, directed from the Commissioners of the Commonwealth, bearing date the Tenth day of Janury last, for the setting out of Lands unto the Officers and Souldiers in the faid Commifsion mentioned, in fatisfaction of their Arrears: We do hereby certifie, That Edward Chadwick being late a shoulder in the Company Capt. Richard Barnard in the Regiment of Coll. Richard Le Hunt hath this day delivered unto us Debentur bearing date the fourteenth day of September laft past, And being for all his Service in England and Ireland, amounting in the whole to the Sum of sixteen pounds eleven shillings six pence thre[e] farthings in satisfaction of which Sum there is due unto him twenty acres tow rod [=two roods] thirty perch[es] of Land within the Allotment of the Barony of Fermoye in the County of Corke. In which Allotment the Lands due to the Officers and Souldiers of the faid Company in fatisfaction of their Arrears is fallen by Lot. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals, at Corke the eighteenth day of May, 1654. With three wax seals and signed by Col. Robert Phaire / [Major] Esay Thomas / and [Major] Thomas Woodliffe.

€1,650



With the defeat of the Irish Confederate Army and their English Royalist allies, Cromwell took measures to ensure his grip upon the island of Ireland. His Long Parliament in London passed the Act of Settlement in 1652 which provided for the confiscation and re-distribution of the lands of the defeated Irish, mostly Confederate Catholics, who had opposed Cromwell and supported the royalists. Parliamentary soldiers who served in Ireland were entitled to an allotment of confiscated land there, in lieu of their wages, which the Parliament was unable to pay in full. Lands were also to be provided to a third group, settlers from England and America. The dispossessed landholders were to be transported to Connacht and to other countries.

This act was to a large extent legalised ethnic cleansing in that it was to allow the confiscation of lands held by Catholics and the removal of the Irish from east of the Shannon to poorer lands in Connacht and Clare. The act also called for the execution of those involved in the 1641

rebellion, all Catholic clergy and the leaders of the Confederate and Royalist forces. In regards to the seizure of land, anyone who had taken up arms against the Parliament was to be divested of their properties entirely and that even those who did not fight would lose three-quarters of their lands, though recompensed in kind in the province of Connaught. Hence the rise of the saying "To Hell or to Connaught". Protestants who had sided with the Royalist/Confederate forces would be allowed to keep

their properties if they made payment of fines to the Commonwealth. This was not an option open to Catholics and as such it destroyed almost to a man the Catholic landowning class. Catholic ownership of land fell from 60% prior to 1641 down to 8% during the Commonwealth until after the Act of Settlement in 1662 under the Restoration the percentage would rise to 20%.

Of the 12,000 Cromwellians given land in Ireland, many of them returned to England and sold their new holdings to other Protestants. Others settled and many of these actually married into the Irish Catholic population. A generation later, during the Glorious Revolution, many of the Irish Catholic landed class tried to reverse the remaining Cromwellian settlement in the Williamite War in Ireland (1689-91), where they fought en masse for the Jacobites. They were defeated once again, and many lost land that had been regranted after 1662. As a result, Irish and English Catholics did not become full political citizens of the British state again until 1829 and were legally barred from buying valuable interests in land until the Papists Act 1778.

Colonel Robert Phaire, (1619?-1682), was an officer in the Irish Protestant and then the New Model armies and a Regicide. He was one of the three officers to whom the warrant for the execution of Charles I was addressed, but he escaped severe punishment at the Restoration through having married the daughter of Sir Thomas Herbert (1606-1682).

Phaire was the son of the Revd Emmanuel Phaire from Devonshire, who had migrated to Ireland and in 1612 became rector of Kilshannig, County Cork. Both father and son were living Duhallow in 1641 when the Irish Uprising started. They both sustained losses. Like many Protestants he joined Murrough O'Brien, 1st Earl of Inchiquin to fight the Confederates and by September 1646 he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the regiment of Richard Townshend. In April 1649 he was given command of a Kentish regiment to join Cromwell's expedition to Ireland. In November the town of Youghal capitulated to him, and he was made one of the commissioners for settling Munster. On 10 April 1650 he took part, under Lord Broghill, in the victory at Macroom over the royalist forces under Boetius MacEgan, the Roman Catholic bishop of Ross. Next year (1651) he was appointed governor of County Cork, and held this office until 1654. In the same year the Commissioners sent an order to Col. Robert Phaire, Majors Esay Thomas and Thomas Woodliffe (all three have signed this document) regarding the transportation of the Irish, the sum of £1330 to be paid out of the Treasury at Clonmel for that purpose. He was a parliamentary republican, dissatisfied with the rule of the army officers, and unfriendly to the Protectorate. He seems to have retired to Rostellan Castle, County Cork. In 1656 Henry Cromwell reported that Phaire was attending Quaker meetings. It is somewhat remarkable that Phaire himself married, as his second wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Thomas Herbert (1606-1682), the faithful attendant on Charles I in his last hours. The marriage took place on 16 August 1658 at St Werburgh's, Dublin.

At the Restoration he was arrested in Cork (18 May 1660), and sent prisoner to Dublin. Thence he was removed to London, and sent to the Tower of London in June. He doubtless owed his life, and the easy treatment he experienced, to his connection with Sir Thomas Herbert; Bishop Clancarty, whose life he had spared, also pleaded for him. By April 1665 Phaire was living at Cahermore, County Cork, when he was visited by Valentine Greatrakes, the stroker, who had served in his regiment in 1649. Greatrakes cured him in a few minutes of an acute ague. In 1666 Phaire was implicated in the abortive plot for seizing Dublin Castle. Phaire died at the Grange, near Cork, in 1682, probably in September. He was buried in the Baptist graveyard at Cork.

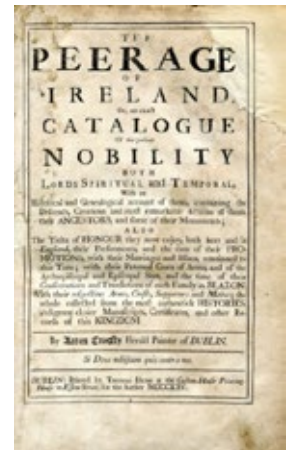
89. CRORY, William Glenny. *Industry in Ireland. A Treatise on the Agricultural Powers, Manufacturing Capabilities, and Commercial Advantages of Ireland.* Dublin: William Robertson, 1863. First edition. Octavo. pp. xvi, 158, x. Modern blue buckram, title in gilt along spine. A very good copy. **€695**

COPAC locates 1 copy only and none in Ireland. Not in RIA or NLI.

Croly, formerly a grain merchant, was a regular columnist on economic subjects with the *Dublin Evening Mail* and was a champion of the potential of water-power, even in the steam age, and of the revival of linen. He published at least three other essays on Irish industries in the 1860s and brought out a London edition of this work in 1865. He was later the author of *East London Industries* (London, 1876).

90. CROSSLY, Aaron. *The Peerage of Ireland: Or, an exact Catalogue of the present Nobility both Lords Spiritual and Temporal, with an Historical and Genealogical account of them, containing the Descents, Creations and most remarkable Actions of them; their Ancestors, and some of their Monuments; also the Titles of Honour they now enjoy, both here and in England,*

their Preferments, and the time of their Promotions, with their Marriages and Issues, continued to this Time; with their Paternal Coats of Arms, and of the Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees, and the time of their Consecrations and Translations of each Family in Blazon; With their respective Arms, Crests, Supporters and Mottos; the whole collected from the most authentic Histories, Pedigrees, choice Manuscripts, Certificates, and other Records of this Kingdom. Bound with: The Signification of Most things that are born in Heraldry, with the Explanation of their Natural Qualities, and of those Persons that they ought properly to be borne by. Two volumes in one. Dublin: Printed by Thomas Hume at the Custom-House Printing-House, in Essex-Street (and Smock-Alley), for the Author, 1725/1724. Small folio. pp. [xii], 4, [pages 5 & 6 misnumbered 4], [4], 9-260, [iv], 86, [18 (index & alphabetical list)]. Second part with separate title and pagination. Old worn half calf on worn marbled boards, spine expertly rebacked with title, year and place of publication in gilt direct. Label of Connolly, Bookseller on front pastedown. Paper repair to corner of titlepage and margin of a couple of leaves. Some old staining and browning. A good copy. Exceedingly rare. €1,250



ESTC T141098.

Aaron Crossly, herald-painter and undertaker, compiled the first Irish Peerage in a folio volume which was published in 1725. Notwithstanding its defects however, he must be commended especially as William Hawkins, the Ulster King-at-Arms, threw many obstacles in his way. Their differences went back to 1703 when Hawkins insisted on an alteration in the coat of arms painted by Crossly on the coach of William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, and perpetual disputes continued between them. In 1720, Crossly assured his friend Robert Dale, of the London College of Arms, that he did not value Hawkins "any more than the ground he trod on".

91. CULLEN, L.M. Anglo-Irish Trade. 1660-1800. New York: Kelley, 1972. pp. viii, 252. Maroon arlen, titled in gilt. A fine copy in fine dust jacket. €125

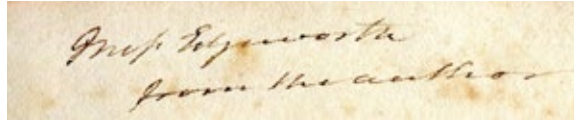
From the Restoration, Ireland was politically subservient to England. Although British legislation adversely affecting Irish trade suggests a clearly defined policy, the measures themselves were to a large extent simply the achievement of pressure groups, and in the eighteenth century Irish political resentment, based on constitutional rather than economic grounds, exaggerated their effects. A favoured position in the British market was a powerful factor in the expansion of exports of linen, worsted yarn and, after the 1750's, provisions. The Irish economy was largely a rural one. Its foreign trade was in the main an exchange of a few agricultural and textile products for a wide range of raw materials, luxuries and manufactured goods. The maritime towns with easy access to imported raw materials and fuel were the main urban centres of industry.

A detailed analysis is given in this study of the many aspects of Anglo-Irish trade during the period. These include the volume and growth of trade, exports from Ireland and exports to Ireland from England and Scotland, the organisation of trade, shipping, freights and insurances, smuggling, exchanges and the balance of payment and the growth of the Irish banks. One chapter is devoted to the corn and coal trades which occupied a rather special position.

92. CURRAN, William Henry. The Life of the Right Honourable John Philpot Curran, Late Master of the Rolls in Ireland in Ireland. By his son, William Henry Curran. Engraved portrait frontispiece. Two volumes. Edinburgh: Printed for Archibald Constable & Co. & Hurst, Robinson & Co., London, 1822. Second edition. Crown octavo. Quarter morocco. pp. (1) (2). Plates at each frontispiece (in vol. ii the plate includes a facsimile of a note from Robert Emmet to the author's brother in 1803). €295

This edition of the biography, written by one of the sons of the great defence lawyer and political radical, had first appeared in 1818 just after his father's death; here it carries a new introduction. It was intended as a corrective to Charles Phillips' commercially successful *Recollections of Curran* and some of his contemporaries, also first appearing in 1818. The biography was carefully constructed and throws considerable light on some of the more controversial moments in his father's political career, not least his devastating dealings with Robert Emmet and the author's sister Sarah.

MARIA EDGEWORTH'S COPY



93. CURWEN, J.C. *Observations on the State of Ireland, principally directed to its Agriculture and Rural Population*; in a series of Letters, written on a tour of that country. Two volumes in one. London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, 47, Paternoster-Row, 1818. pp. (1) xx, 435, xii, 355. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine divided into five panels by four gilt raised bands, title and author in gilt on maroon label in second; blue and gold endbands. Signed presentation copy from the author to Miss [Maria] Edgeworth. Occasional mild foxing. A fine and attractive copy with a mighty association. Very scarce. **€1,575**



Goldsmiths'-Kress 22011. Bradshaw 7784. Not in Gilbert.
John Christian Curwen (1756-1828), came from a Manx family and was a first cousin of Fletcher Christian, the mutineer of *The Bounty*. For the best part of forty years he was M.P. for Carlisle and Cumberland, and a friend of Edmund Burke. A pioneering agriculturalist he was awarded the silver medal of the Irish Farming Society.

In August 1813, in the company of Thomas Quaille, a Manx lawyer, he came on a tour to Ireland. They had their own carriage and coachman, and crossing from Scotland to Donaghadee they visited Belfast, Derry, Galway, Killarney, Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny and Dublin. Sometimes they stayed in grand houses such as Ardraccan, the seat of the Bishop of Meath and sometimes, at the other extreme, in wretched inns such as one at Dungarvan where, "after passing a whole day without refreshment [we arrived] at a town with a fine sounding name, which sent two members to the Irish parliament, and yet actually affording nothing on which the demands of hunger and thirst could be satisfied, but indifferent bread and worse tea".

The book contains many graphic descriptions of 'cabins' and the miseries suffered by the Irish peasantry. In all his writings he shows deep compassion for those wretched people, and yet, he says: "The Irish peasant, however, though poor in what the world calls riches,

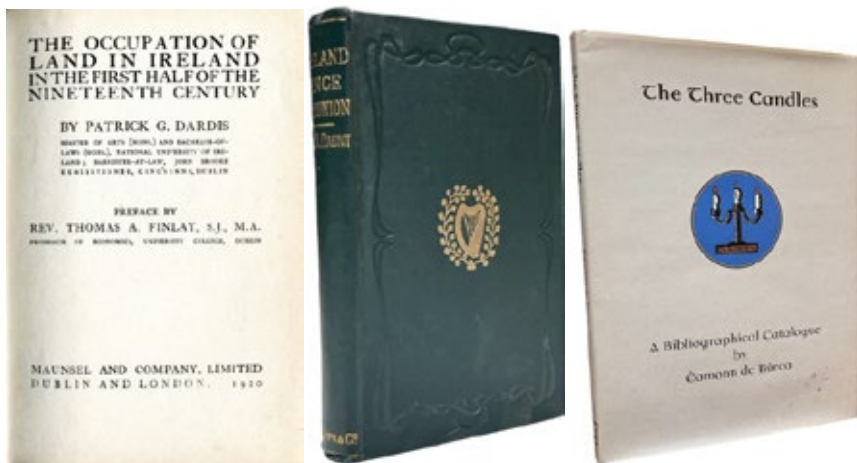
possesses that in his cabin which the mines of Peru could not furnish ... a warmth of heart, an overflowing of the kindest domestic affections and of the purest joys of life".

On the whole the book is taken up with detailed accounts of what he saw in the fields, of what farmers told him of crops and yields and rents. He was appalled by the reliance on potatoes: "The greatest political alteration that could take place in this distressed country would be a dislike to potatoes, and a general preference in the rising generation to bread and animal food". Elsewhere he speaks of the calamity that would follow a failure of that crop "which Heaven avert!" How prophetic his words were when one considers the appalling consequences of the Great Famine due to the failure of that crop.

An important and rare work by a compassionate Englishman.

94. DARDIS, Patrick G. *The Occupation of Land in Ireland in the first half of the nineteenth century*. Preface by Rev. Thomas A. Finlay, S.J. Dublin and London: Maunsel, 1920. Crown octavo. pp. xv, [1], 134. Quarter vellum over papered boards, title in gilt direct on spine. A very good copy. **€150**

The Chapters include: Tenure of Irish Farmers; Burdens on the Land; Legal Methods of Collecting the Burdens; People Intervening between Landlord and Tenant; Subletting; Subdivision; Labourers; Clearances, Consolidations, Agrarian Outrages, and Emigration as a remedy for Over-population; Capital and Credit; Agricultural Technique and Education; Improvements; Absenteeism; Affects of the System on the People; Reflections on the System; The Past and the Present.



See items 94, 95 & 96.

**INTENDED FOR A SCHOOL BOOK
“MALACHY WORE THE COLLAR OF GOLD”**

95. DAUNT, William J. O’Neill. Esq. Ireland Since the Union. Dublin: James Duffy, n.d. (c. 1889). 12mo. pp. [iv], 316. Blind-stamped green cloth, title and harp in gilt. Browning to titlepage and final leaf from endpaper. A near fine copy. Rare. **€75**

COPAC locates 4 copies only.

William J. O’Neill Daunt (pseudonyms, Denis Ignatius Moriarty & John O’Brien Grant) was born in Tullamore, 1807. He became a Catholic about 1827, was M.P. for Mallow, and joined the Repeal Association on its foundation and was always a staunch supporter of O’Connell. As a writer Daunt is better known for his novels. He died at Kilcaskan Castle in 1896.

The author states: “Mr. Pitt had determined to destroy the Irish Parliament. He clearly saw that this would be impossible if the fusion of all Irishmen in a bond of national brotherhood could be attained. His policy, therefore, was first to excite the hopes of the Catholics by a treacherous promise that they should be emancipated; secondly, to exasperate them by disappointing the hopes thus excited; thirdly, to revive and inflame by a system of intolerable persecution the social and sectarian enmities that were gradually expiring; and thus to drive the people into a rebellion which would give him an excuse for martial law; a rebellion which he confidently looked to quell by British power; and which, by the sanguinary confusion it must necessarily create, would break down the strength of Ireland so effectually that a legislative union could, with comparative facility, be forced upon her. Earl Fitzwilliam clearly saw this infamous game ... The policy of bloodshed and corruption was successful.”

96. [DE BURCA, Éamonn] A Bibliographical Catalogue of the Three Candles Collection by Éamonn de Búrca. Illustrated. Dublin: De Búrca, 1998. p. [2], ix, 44, [2], 12, 28 (illustrations). Pictorial papered boards. Edition limited to 175 copies. This presentation copy is lettered ‘S’ one of 25 such copies and signed by the compiler. A fine copy in pictorial dust jacket. Rare. **€250**

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

97. DE LATOCNAYE, Chevalier. Promenade d’un Français dans l’Irlande. With folded woodcuts. Dublin: Imprime aux Frais de L’Auteur, par M. et D. Graisbury, 1797. First edition. Large post octavo. pp. viii, 328, [4 (plates - 3 folding)]. Half calf over marbled boards. Previous owner’s signature on front free endpaper. Lacks letterpiece on spine. All edges green. A very good copy. **€75**

ESTC T108211. Not in McVeagh.

From scattered statements in his book, it appears that Jacques Louis de Bougrenet, Chevalier du la De Latocnaye was a Breton, an officer, and a Royalist. He was one of the thousands of his countrymen who sought shelter in England from the fury of the Revolutionists. He arrived in London on December 29th, 1792, knowing, at that time, not a word of the English language. He credits himself with a

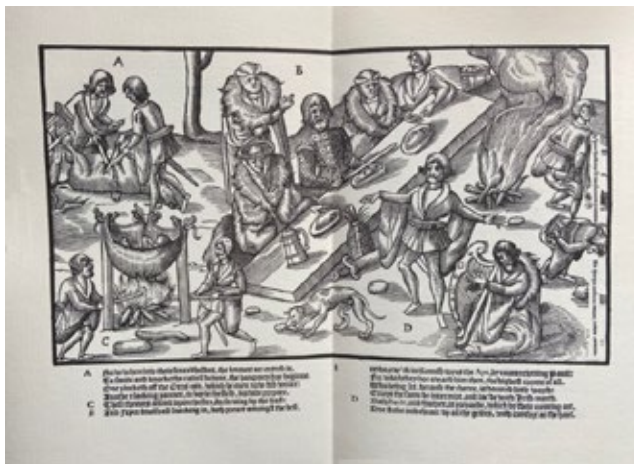
“genius for observation”, and after some time in London he decided to travel through England and Scotland, with the intention to write a book of his impressions of these countries and to publish it by subscription. His first *Promenade* was published in Edinburgh in 1797. In Scotland he learned something of broad Scotch, which tongue he delighted to use, later, in Ireland, to the mystification of impertinent questioners. Before leaving England, he made the acquaintance of a wealthy Irishman, Mr. Burton Conyngham, who encouraged him in his plans to travel to Ireland with the purpose of writing an account of his travels. He gave him many letters of introduction to the nobility and gentry of Ireland, and procured similar letters in his favour from others, including Lord Camden, Lord Lieutenant.

This volume details that journey.

Perhaps the chief interest of De Latocnaye’s Irish tour lies in the glimpses which he gives of the towns he passed through, and in his account of the Irish peasantry. He notices the beggars in the streets, but described a gay social life. Galway was a garrison town and had three barracks full of soldiers; it was also a centre of fashion for the gentry from the surrounding counties. Cork provided a striking contrast. The town with its population of 80,000 lying south of the great grazing counties, and exporting large quantities of provisions - salt beef, pork, butter, bacon and hides - to the Continent, the English colony in America, and the West Indies, was known as ‘The Bristol of Ireland’. Waterford, then thriving on the provision trade, impressed him most. The house of industry was clean and orderly, and he saw no beggars in the streets. He comments on the commercial spirit of the inhabitants, for while he was there the main topic of conversation was the state of markets and trade. Wexford on the other hand he dismissed as “one of the ugliest and dirtiest cities in Ireland.” Limerick was more to his taste, for like most eighteenth-century tourists he preferred the newly built and prosperous-looking parts of cities to the old, dirty, and picturesque. Sligo exported pickled salmon and other provisions to which the Frenchman refers in passing, but he was more interested in the linen towns of the north, Drogheda, Newry and Londonderry. All visitors to Ireland at this time, including John Wesley, remarked on the prosperous appearance of the north as compared with that of the south. Belfast, which had being little more than a village at the beginning of the eighteenth century, now ranked next in commercial importance to Dublin and Cork. At Killarney, when the place was crowded in the summer, he described how they had built miserable huts on the side of the road, teasing all visitors unmercifully. He saw wretched hedge school in the open air, full of ragged scholars, and in the extreme west heard many stories of smuggling and wrecking. De Latocnaye, who is much more liberal-minded than one might have supposed has much to say about Irish discontent. He blames this on the whole for Irish poverty, though he also condemns the middle men in Ireland who ate up two-thirds of the rent, and he disapproves of tithes, and of absentee landlords.

Dedication and preface in English. The author dedicated this work to the Earl Conyngham. There is a list of subscribers on p.viii. The plates are numbered III, IV, V and X.

98. DERRICKE, John. *The Image of Irelande with a Discoverie of Woodkarne.* With an introduction, translation and glossary by David B. Quin. Preface by Liam Miller and foreword by John A. Gamble. With twelve folding woodcut illustrations. Belfast: Blackstaff Press, 1985. Quarto. pp. xxx, 220, 1 (2 plates). Quarter vellum on blue boards. Limited to 286 copies for sale [145]. From the library of John Bradley with his bookplate. A fine copy in slipcase. Scarce. €345



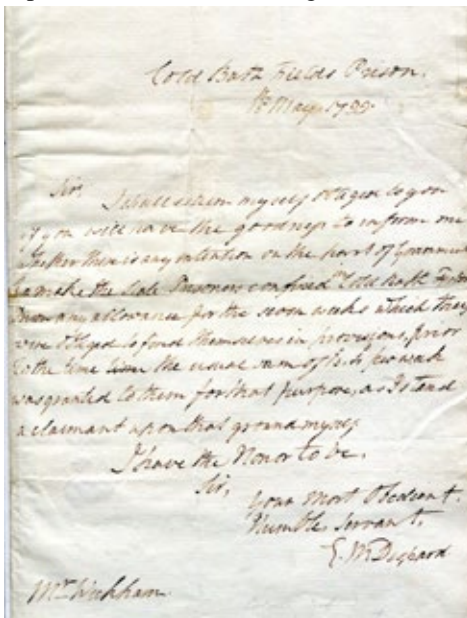
The author of this historical poem, John Derricke, was a follower of Sir Henry Sidney, Elizabeth's Lord Deputy of Ireland. *The Image of Irelande* was written in 1578 and first published in 1581. The work is acclaimed for the set of twelve curious woodcut illustrations of Irish Woodkerne (Foot soldiers) depicting the costumes of the Irish at the close of the sixteenth century both civil, ecclesiastical and military. The illustrations included are: An Irish Chieftain; A Body of Kerne Burning a House; The MacSweeney Chiefs at Dinner; A Friar Blessing an Irish Chief; Triumphant return of the English Soldiers; Sir Henry Sidney setting out from Dublin Castle; Sidney delivering a Letter to an Irish Kerne (Donolle Obreane); The English Troops marching through the Countryside; Flight of the Irish with a Piper lying on the ground and his bagpipe beside him; Sidney's Entry into Dublin; Rory Oge O'More in the Wilderness; and the Submission of Turlogh Lynagh O'Neale. Of the original edition only one complete copy is known and is located in the Drummond collection at Edinburgh University.

99. DESMOND, Shaw. *The Drama of Sinn Féin.* Illustrated. London: Collins, 1923. First edition. Demy octavo. pp. xx, 424, [4 (publisher's list)]. Green faded ribbed cloth, titled in gilt. A good copy. €75

With chapters on: In the Post-Office; Rat Traps; The Bloody Mess; Eamon de Valera; Clanwilliam House Saga; Surrender; How the Seven Died; "England's Extremity; Ulster; Sinn Fein and the Great War; Arthur Griffith and Separation; Roger Casement; Germany and Ireland; The Gallows Tree; IRA; RIC; The Terror; Dublin Castle; Ireland's Black Year - the Black and Tans; MacCurtain and After; The Hunger-Strike; Sinn Fein Courts; Terence MacSwiney; Cathal Brugha and Michael Collins; Bloody Sunday; The Truce; Negotiation; The Treaty, etc.

**FOR THE HONOUR OF BRITISH CIVILIZATION
A LETTER FROM PRISON SOME YEARS BEFORE HIS HANGING**

100. [DESPARD, Col. Edward Marcus] Autograph Letter Signed to William Wickham, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, enquiring about allowances granted to state prisoners. Also a memorandum on the subject by the Duke of Portland, initialled by William Pitt. Written from Coldbaths Fields Prison, 15th May, 1799. Two pages folio and quarto, address leaf, seal and docket. With an engraved portrait of Col. Despard published by Jas. Parry. Edward Marcus Despard (1751 – 21 February 1803), an Irish officer in the service of the British Crown, gained notoriety as a colonial administrator for refusing to recognise racial distinctions in law and, following his recall to London, as a republican conspirator. Despard's associations with the London Corresponding Society, the United Irishmen and United Britons led to his trial and execution in 1803 as the alleged ringleader of a plot to assassinate the King. €3,650



Colonel Edward Marcus Despard (1751-1803) was born at Kilbricken, Mountrath, County Laois and came from a family with a strong military tradition. After joining the army as an engineer he saw service in the West Indies, on the Spanish Main, and in the Bay of Honduras, where he was appointed superintendent of the British Colony at Belize. Both he and his friend Horatio Nelson were commended by Captain Polson who wrote in his despatch to the Governor of Jamaica: "There was scarcely a gun fired but what was pointed by Captain Nelson of the *Hinchinbrooke*, or Lieutenant Despard, chief engineer, who had exerted himself on every occasion". Despard became unpopular with the local officials of Honduras, and was recalled to England in 1790 to answer charges brought against him. Although subsequently exonerated he became thoroughly disillusioned by such treatment and thereby entered into radical politics. By the end of 1799 his radicalism was replaced by militant republicanism and he was pivotal in forming the Society of United Britons. In the Spring of 1798 he was arrested and imprisoned in Coldbath Fields Prison without any accusation being made against him. Lord Cloncurry visited him there and found him in a cell only six feet by eight, poorly furnished, without fireplace or window. While in prison he attempted to secure his release for voluntary transportation, as is evidenced in this letter. He was kept in gaol until 1800, and when he came to see Lord Cloncurry in London "he looked like a man risen from the grave", and declared that "though he had not seen his country for thirty years, he never ceased thinking of it and its misfortunes, and that the main object of his visit to me was to disclose his discovery of an infallible remedy for the latter - a voluntary separation of the sexes, so as to leave no future generation obnoxious to 'oppression'. By now he was a soured and embittered man and engaged (it was alleged) in a conspiracy against the Government.

According to the evidence given at his trial by spies, Despard's idea was to win over some of the soldiers of the guards, and with their help to seize the Tower of London and the Bank of England, assassinate the King on his way to open Parliament, and stop the mails going out of London. The whole plan was so ridiculous that no right-minded person could take it seriously; but the government did and arrested Despard and forty labouring men and soldiers, who were mostly Irish, at the Oakley Arms, Lambeth, 16 Nov., 1802. He was tried with twelve of his poor associates in February the following year. Found guilty of high treason, he was condemned to death along with six of his associates. The most interesting evidence given at his trial was that of his comrade Lord Nelson as to character, who said, referring to the days of the San Juan expedition: "We went on the Spanish Main together ... In all that period of time no man could have shown more zealous attachment to his Sovereign and his country, than Colonel Despard did. I formed the highest opinion of him at that time, as a man and an officer ... he is certainly one of the brightest ornaments of the British Army". After his condemnation Despard refused to attend chapel or receive the sacrament and on the 21 Feb., 1803 he was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Newington Gaol. His remains were handed to his widow, who was present at the execution, and were buried in St. Paul's churchyard. Despard was 48 years of age; and Cloncurry very decently maintained his widow for the rest of her life in his house at Hazelhatch.

Despard appeared as a character in the fifth (2015) series of the popular British television drama *Poldark*, played by Vincent Regan.

101. DICKSON, Charles. *The Life of Michael Dwyer. With some account of his companions. Illustrated with portrait of Michael Dwyer and a folding map.* Dublin: Browne & Nolan, 1944. pp. ix, 420. Quarter green cloth on green papered boards, title in gilt on spine. Ex lib Christian Brothers with stamp. A good copy. €65

Michael Dwyer (1772-1825) was an insurgent captain in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, leading the United Irish forces in battles in Wexford and Wicklow. Following the defeat and dispersal of the rebel hosts, in July 1798 Dwyer withdrew into the Wicklow Mountains, and to his native Glen of Imaal, where he sustained a guerrilla campaign against British Crown forces.

The failure in July 1803 of the rising in Dublin planned by Anne Devlin, his cousin, and by Robert Emmet, with which he had hoped to coordinate, and the internment of virtually all his extended family, disposed "the Wicklow chief" to accept terms. With his closest lieutenants he was transported to New South Wales, Australia as an unsentenced exile and free man in 1806. In Sydney in 1807, he was twice imprisoned and twice tried, but ultimately acquitted, of plotting an Irish insurrection against the British rule in New South Wales. As a result of the Rum Rebellion in 1808, he was reinstated as a free man in New South Wales. He was appointed Chief of Police in Liverpool, Sydney in 1813. In May 1825 due to the alleged non payment of a £100 debt, he was committed to a debtors' prison where he contracted dysentery. He was released on May 24th, 1825. Just three months later he died at the age of 53, never having seen his four youngest children since leaving them in Ireland.



See items 101, 102 & 104.

102. DICKSON, Stephen Fox. Address to the Honorable The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, more especially the Irish Members, on the Elevation of Ireland, by the International Fiscal Terms, Conditions, and Stipulations made and fixed by the Parliament of Ireland, with the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Seventh Article of Union. By Stephen Fox Dickson, Citizen of the City of Dublin. Dublin: Printed and Published by I. Mac Donnell, 13 Anglesea Street, 1867. Octavo. pp. 92. Modern black buckram. Title dusty. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €685

No copy located on COPAC.

Dickson (born c.1791) was a long-time inner-city resident on Townsend Street, initially trading as a coal factor, then as a grocer and spirits merchant. He came to public notice through a series of campaigns from the 1830s, first on the regulation of the coal trade and later on the equalization of excise duties between Great Britain and Ireland. A Protestant liberal reformer he was an inveterate campaigner, eventually carrying the case against current excise practices in Ireland to the House of Lords in 1865 (where he lost). Elected a Guardian to serve in the new South Dublin Union in 1841 and subsequently elected to serve as a water-tax collector in the city, he was less successful in business, entering insolvency in 1853 (when he was briefly and controversially imprisoned in Richmond Gaol by the Insolvency Court). His colourful career continued up until the time of this essay (which had been the subject of a lecture in the Rotunda the previous autumn); it developed arguments that he had first made in print with *The Case and Claims of the Licensed Victuallers of Ireland under 6th and 7th Articles of the Union ...* (Dublin, 1841). His claims of Irish over taxation in violation of the terms of the Act of Union were to be taken up and greatly expanded in nationalist discourse in the 1880s and 1890s.

103. DINNEEN, Rev. Patrick S. Foclóir Gaedhilge agus Bearla. An Irish-English Dictionary, Being a thesaurus of the words, phrases and idioms of the modern Irish language. New edition, revised and greatly enlarged. Dublin: Irish Text Society, 1927. pp. xxx, 1340 (double column), 4 (publisher's list). Crown octavo. Green cloth, gilt decorated. Previous owner's signature. A fine copy. €65

104. UA DUINNÍN, Athair Pádraig. Sraith leabhar scoile Sheathrúin Céitinn. The Geoffrey Keating series of school books. Aistidhe Gaedhilge, le haghaidh an aosa óig. Irish lessons for the young. With short vocabularies and copious explanations. Leis an Athair Pádraig Ua Duinnín. Part 1. Baile Átha Cliath: M.H. Gill agus a Mhac, [1920?]. Foolscap. Original rusted stapled wrappers. Repair to spine. Rare school book for children. Part I of 2. In very good condition. €75

105. [DISCOURTENANCING VICE] Report of the Association incorporated for Discourtenancing Vice and Promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion. Dublin: A. & W. Watson, 1829. Octavo, pp [iii]. 240. Card cover, pages uncut. €75

This incorporates Richard Mant's sermon *The Visible Church of Christ: The United Church of England and Ireland, a True and Sound Part of it*. A sermon, preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, before His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, President, and the members of the Association... June 17, 1829, together with an Appendix containing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Association,, 1826, 1827

and 1828... [and] A List of the Schools at Present in Connexion with them.

The sermon by one of the most prominent Church of Ireland bishops in the year of Catholic Emancipation was a significant event in itself, but the Appendix (pp 103-240), with its return of schools (pp 129-48) and of the near two thousand Association members and their addresses (pp 169-234), is of exceptional interest and it seems to be missing from all but one of the libraries listed in COPAC as holding copies of the sermon. The Association, prior to the introduction of the national school system two years later, was a major conduit of state funding of primary education.

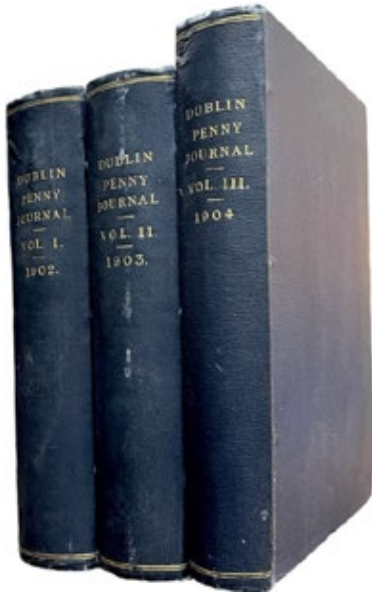
106. [DUBLIN & KINGSTOWN RAILWAY] The Dublin and Kingstown Railway, 1834. A Series of Four Coloured Prints from the Paintings of Andrew Nichol; J. Harris, Sculpt. The coloured prints depicted are the following views: From Blackrock looking across Dublin Bay towards Williamstown and Merrion; Granite Pavillions and Tunnel Entrance at Lord Cloncurry's Demesne of Maratimo near Blackrock; The Tunnel from the Excavation, looking towards Dublin; From the Foot Bridge at Sea Point Hotel, looking towards Salthill, Kingstown Harbor in the distance. 315 x 360mm. Framed and glazed. In very good condition. **€685**



DUBLIN PENNY JOURNAL RARE NEW SERIES

107. [DUBLIN PENNY JOURNAL] The Dublin Penny Journal. A Magazine of Art, Archaeology, Literature and Science. Journal. Vol. I., No. I. 1902 - Vol. III., No. 52, 1905. New Series. 156 issues. Complete in three volumes. With illustrations and maps. Dublin: The Nation Printing Works, 1902-5. Quarto. pp. (1) 632, (2) vii, 832, (3) 836. Printed in triple column. Blue buckram, titled in gilt. Occasional foxing as usual and paper repair to a couple of pages. A very good set of this rare and important journal. **€1,650**

The Dublin Penny Journal policies were: "As the model of our present enterprise, we have adopted the lines laid down by the conductors of the original and famous *Dublin Penny Journal*, which sixty years ago proved a means of bringing together a brilliant band of writers on various subjects connected with



Irish art, archaeology, literature and science. Of late there has been witnessed in our midst what can only be described as a renaissance of interest in matters connected with the past history of our race and country, as well in those affecting the development of the intellectual and material resources of the nation. For all those who are inclined to assist the growth of a movement which, in our judgement, must tend towards worthy ends, it is our desire to make the new *Dublin Penny Journal* a medium of expression of thought and for the publication of their views on questions of the moment to the people of Ireland of all creeds, classes and sections”.

With literary, scientific, political, biographical, genealogical and historical contributions by: F.J. Bigger, Martin J. Blake, E.R. M'C Dix, John Bernard, Eleanor Hodgens, Richard J. Kelly, Henry O'Hanlon, Margaret Gilman George, John O'Donovan, James Graves, William Bates, M. Weber, Isaac Butt, Annie A. Preston, W.L. Beasley, F.R.M. Hitchcock, Major Muskerry, Rev. Richard Henebery, Sir William Wilde, etc. etc.

A most interesting and important journal covering all aspects of Irish history, antiquities, music, castles, abbeys, scientific topics, biography, etc. With articles on: Irish Water Power

and its Electoral Development; Literary Notes; Battle of Rathmines; Taking of the Earl of Ormonde, 1610; Town of Sligo; Landing of the French at Killala; Irish Place Names; First Irish Aeronaut; Irish Prison Discipline; Irish Bibliography; Irish Faeries; Irish Family Names; Clew Bay; In the Old Irish House of Lords; The O'Neills of Shane Castle; Harris's History of Dublin; Smith's Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork; Literary Topics; Ulster Families Displaced by Planters; Thackeray's Journey to Waterford; Ancient Burroughs of Ireland; Sirge and Capture of Cork and Kinsale; Three Memorable Dublin Booksellers - John Gough, Richard Ryan and Richard E. Mercier; The Lynchers of Galway; Survivors of the Spanish Armada in Ireland; Irish Magic in the Days of Cormac; Ireland and Wales; Irish Folk Books of the Eighteenth Century; The De Freyne Family; The Clanna O'Hanluain; Old Publishers and Printers of Dublin; The Rivers of Ireland; The Earls of Kildare; Zoology and Civilisation by Isaac Butt.

DUBLIN'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

108. [DUBLIN'S FIGHTING STORY] Dublin's Fighting Story 1916-1921. Told by the men who made it. With a unique pictorial record of the period. Tralee: The Kerryman, 1947. First edition. Large post octavo. pp. 226. Pictorial wrappers. A near fine copy. **€5**

109. DUNRAVEN, The Earl of. The Finances of Ireland before the Union and after. An historical study. London: Murray, 1912. Octavo. pp. x, 156. Green cloth, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy. **€285**

'The imminence of a Home Rule Bill raises to the level of a practical question demanding an answer a most highly controversial matter, which has been the subject of much discussion of a somewhat academic character for a century and more'. With chapters on: Irish Finances before 1782; Grattan's Parliament, 1782-1800; The Separate Exchequers, 1801-1817; Amalgamation of the Exchequers; The Royal Commission of 1894-6; The Present Financial Situation; A General Survey.

110. EBLANA [Teresa J. Rooney] St. Laurence O'Toole and his Contemporaries. Containing the True Account of the English Invasion, or How the Land War Began. An Extract from an Unpublished Work. By Eblana. Dublin: Gill, 1881. Crown octavo. pp. [5], 10-84. Original printed wrappers. 4 pages of advertisements for this author's other works at end. Some wear to delicate covers, otherwise a very good copy. Rare in this original state. **€285**

Written in a dramatic form, this historical work featuring the life of Saint Laurence O'Toole, the Norman invasion of Ireland and Pope Adrian's Bull, was written to celebrate the 700th anniversary of the death of the Saint. Brown in *Ireland in Fiction* identifies 'Eblana' as a Miss Teresa J. Rooney (1840-1911) a Dublin lady novelist. Neat note in pen on page 23, some wear to delicate covers, otherwise a very good copy without any library stamps or other markings. Images and further information available on request. S



See items 108, 109, 110 & 111.

111. EDWARD VI, King of England. Copies of Seven Original Letters from King Edward VI. to Barnaby Fitz-Patrick. Strawberry-Hill [Middlesex]: [Horace Walpole], 1772. Quarto. pp. viii, 14. Half calf on marbled boards. **€1,250**

ESTC T34086. Hazen no.19

Sir Barnaby Fitzpatrick, 2nd Baron Upper Ossory (1535?-1581), was educated at the court of Henry VIII of England with Edward, Prince of Wales. While he was in France, he corresponded regularly with King Edward VI. He was active in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion in 1553. He went home to Ireland, where he would have a lifelong feud with the Earl of Ormonde. His wife and daughter were abducted in 1573 by the Grace family, supposedly at Ormonde's instigation. He killed his cousin, the rebel Rory O'More in 1578.

Fitzpatrick was the eldest son and heir of Barnaby Fitzpatrick, 1st Baron Upper Ossory and Margaret, eldest daughter of Piers Butler, 8th Earl of Ormond. He was born in Ireland, probably about 1535. Sent at an early age into England as a pledge of his father's loyalty, and was educated at court, where he became the closest companion of Edward, Prince of Wales, later Edward VI, with whom he was to remain on close terms until the death of the latter. He was among the chief mourners at the funeral of King Henry VIII, the father of Edward. On 15 August 1551 he and Sir Robert Dudley were sworn two of the six gentlemen of the King Edward's privy chamber.

Edward, who continued to take a kindly interest in Barnaby, sent him the same year into France in order to perfect his education, sagely advising him to "behave himself honestly, more following the company of gentlemen, than pressing into the company of the ladies there". An amused Fitzpatrick replied "You make me think the care you take for me is more fatherly than friendly". Introduced by the Lord Admiral, Lord Clinton, to Henry II, he was by him appointed a Gentleman of the Chamber, in which position he had favourable opportunities for observing the course of French politics.

On his return to England Fitzpatrick took an active part in the suppression of Wyatt's rebellion (1553). The same year, as transcribed in the *Chronicle of Queen Jane* by Nichols that "the Erle of Ormonde, Sir [blank] Courteney Knight, and Mr. Barnaby fell out in the night with a certayn priest in the streate, whose parte a gentyllman comyng by chance took, and so they fell by the eares; so that Barnabye was hurte. The morrowe they were ledd by the sheryves to the counter in the Pultry, where they remained [blank] daies".

Shortly afterwards Fitzpatrick went into Ireland with the Earl of Kildare and Brian O'Conor Faly, (Baron Offaly). He sat in the Parliament of Ireland of 1559. In 1566 he was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney, who seems to have held him in high estimation. His proceedings against Edmund Butler for complicity with Fitzmaurice in the Desmond Rebellions were deeply resented by Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond, and led to a lifelong feud between them. In 1573 the Grace family, who were at odds with Fitzpatrick, abducted his wife and daughter and Fitzpatrick suspected that Ormond was behind the abduction. Fitzpatrick appealed to Sidney to intervene on his behalf, but employed the notorious felon Piers Grace to rescue his daughter. Although his wife was returned unharmed, Fitzpatrick and his brothers retaliated by spoiling the Earl of Ormond's lands. The feud between the Fitzpatricks and the Graces continued into the next century: in 1602 Richard Grace, a relative of Piers Grace, murdered Barnaby's grandson, John Butler of Dunboyne.

In 1574 the Earl of Ormond made fresh allegations against Fitzpatrick's loyalty, and he was summoned to Dublin to answer before the council, where he successfully acquitted himself. In 1576 he succeeded

his father as Baron Upper Ossory, and two years afterwards had the satisfaction of killing the great rebel Rory O'More.

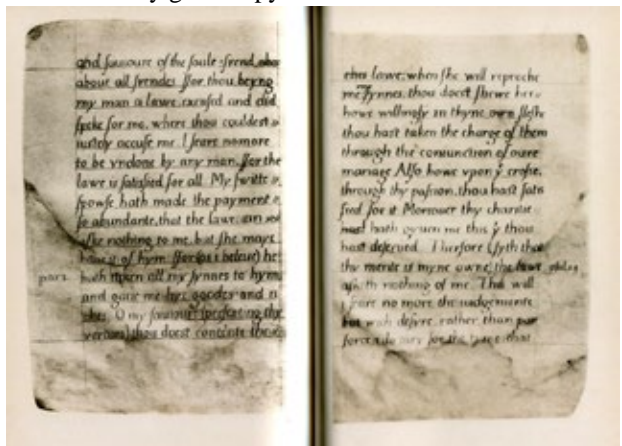
Owing to a series of charges preferred against him by Ormond, who declared that there was "not a naughtier or more dangerous man in Ireland than the baron of Upper Ossory", Fitzpatrick and his wife were on 14 January 1581 committed to Dublin Castle. There was, however, "nothing to touch him", he being in Sir Henry Wallop's opinion "as sound a man to her majesty as any of his nation".

Fitzpatrick married in 1560 Joan, daughter of Rowland Eustace, 2nd Viscount Baltinglass and his wife Joan Butler, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret, first wife of James Butler, 2nd Baron Dunboyne, by whom she had two sons John (murdered in 1602), father of the 3rd Baron, and Piers (died 1626).

Fitzpatrick seems to have been suddenly taken ill, and on 11 September 1581, he died in the house of William Kelly, surgeon, Dublin, at two o'clock in the afternoon. He was, said Sir Henry Sidney, "the most sufficient man in counsel and action for the war that ever I found of that country birth; great pity it was of his death". Upon Fitzpatrick's death his estates and title passed to his brother Florence Fitzpatrick.

112. [ELIZABETH I] The Mirror of The Sinful Soul. A Prose Translation From the French of a Poem by Queen Margaret of Navarre, Made in 1544 by the Princess (Afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, Then Eleven Years of Age. Edited by Percy W. Ames. Portrait frontispiece of Princess Elizabeth. London: Asher and Co., 1897. First edition. Demy octavo. 45 pages of introductory text followed by 130 of facsimile. Contemporary tan half calf over brown cloth boards; spine divided into six panels by five raised bands, title in gilt on olive-green morocco label in second, the remainder with gilt floral decoration; marbled endpapers; gilt Royal Society of Literature device to the front board. Top edge gilt. Marbled endpapers. Some foxing and spotting as usual. Bookplates of John Concannon and John Fines. A very good copy. €125

The Miroir or Glasse of the Synneful Soul is a manuscript book that was given to Catherine Parr by her stepdaughter, the future Elizabeth I of England in 1544, when Elizabeth was eleven years old. Elizabeth translated the poem from the French work *Miroir de l'âme pécheresse* by Marguerite de Navarre, into English prose and wrote the manuscript with her own hand, dedicating it with the words, "From Assherige, the last daye of the yeare of our Lord God 1544 ... To our most noble and vertuous Quene Katherine, Elizabeth her humble daughter wisheth perpetuall felicitie and everlasting joye," Elizabeth probably also embroidered the bookbinding. The original manuscript book is now owned by the Bodleian Library.



JOHN O'DALY'S COPY A PURVEYOR OF FINE BOOKS

113. EDGEWORTH, Maria. Forgive and Forget, a tale, also Rosanna. Translated into Irish for the Ulster Gaelic Society, by Thomas Feenachty. Belfast: Samuel Archer, and by William McComb. Dublin: Sold by William Curry Jun, 1833. pp. 82, 58. Added titlepage in English. Text in Irish, followed by text in English. From the library of the famed Dublin Bookseller, John O'Daly, who has signed his name in Irish and English, dated at Dublin July 5, 1859, on front free endpaper. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate and stamps. Manuscript ex libris 'J. Fleming, A.B. / 30 November 1864.' on front pastedown. €1,450

Drawn truthfully from English to Irish, at the request of and under the protection of the Gaelic Society of Ulster in Belfast by Tomás Ó Fiannachta. A teacher of Irish in Belfast.

John O'Daly, author and publisher, was born at Farnane, County Waterford in 1800 and was educated at a local hedge school. Like Carleton he was of peasant stock but while lacking Carleton's literary



genius, O'Daly was a much more versatile individual, a purveyor of fine books, a writer and publisher, a good Irish scholar, a translator, an editor, and Secretary of the Irish Antiquarian Society. We know the Munster poet Timothy O'Sullivan was a frequent visitor in his father's house. O'Donoghue tells us in his *Life of Mangan*, that O'Daly was not approved of by certain of his countrymen on account of having in his youth enrolled in the ranks of "The Soupers" in Kilkenny.

John Keegan, another peasant poet tells us: "I first met O'Daly in Kilkenny in 1833, when he kept the school there for teaching Irish to the Wesleyans of that city. He, I am sorry to say, has renounced the Catholic creed, and was then a pious Biblical. He

subsequently came back and is now living in Dublin, Secretary to the Celtic Athenaeum, and keeps a bookseller's shop in Anglesea Street. He is one of the best Irish scholars in Ireland ... low-sized, merry countenance, fine black eyes, vulgar in appearance and manners, and has the most magnificent Munster brogue that I ever had the luck to hear".

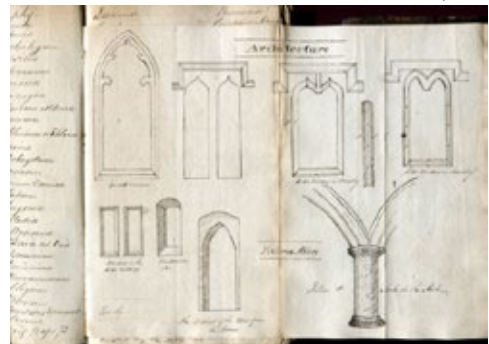
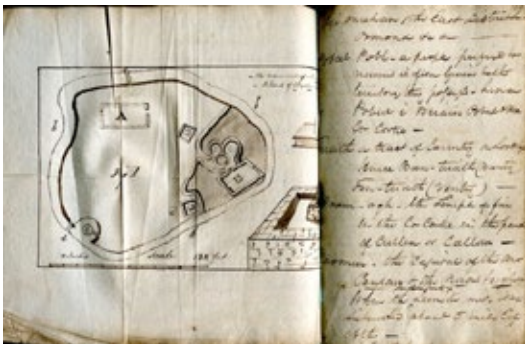
By 1850 we find O'Daly publishing many works in Gaelic and on Irish history, often in collaboration with that prince of scholars, John O'Donovan. Some of his Gaelic translations were versified by Mangan. O'Daly was a founder member of the Ossianic Society of which he was president from 1855 to 1857. His book catalogues are both erudite and interesting. After he died in Dublin in 1878, no effort was made to secure any of the manuscripts he left behind, some of them Carolan's, and their whereabouts remain a mystery. Douglas Hyde purchased his books at the auction after his death.

He was described by Eleanor Hull as "The last of the grand old scholars of Ireland".

114. [ENVOY] *Envoy. A Review of Literature & Art.* Vol. 1 no. 1, 1949 - Vol. 5 no. 20, 1951. Twenty issues. Complete. Dublin: Envoy Publishing, 1949/1951. Original printed and pictorial wrappers. Repair to spine of one volume. A very good set of the rare literary journal. €150

Founded and edited by John Ryan, this periodical of literature and art filled the place vacated by *The Bell*. With Valentin Iremonger as poetry editor it viewed itself as a link between Irish and European writing. There are contributions by Paddy Kavanagh, Brendan Behan, Anthony Cronin, Denis Devlin, Aidan Higgins, Pearse Hutchinson, Mary Lavin, John Montague, Flann O'Brien, Francis Stuart, Samuel Beckett, Michael Hamburger, Martin Heidegger, Nathalie Sarraute, Gertrude Stein, and some others contributed individual pieces from abroad. Paddy Kavanagh contributed a 'Diary' to each of the twenty issues and there are special numbers on Yeats and Joyce.

115. ERINA ARCHAICA [MANUSCRIPT] *Erina Archaica: or, Collections on Irish Antiquities.* By M. F. McCarthy, Cork, 1819. Octavo. In English, Irish and with passages in French and Greek. Over 372 pages (a few torn out) in a neat hand. Modern cloth. With maps and sketches. €1,750





Contents: Crests of Ireland; Provincial Arms; Hill of Tara; Welch Druidical Meeting; Hunting the Wren; Language (Irish); Giants Causeway; The Celts; Paganism; Ogham Inscriptions; Pagan Gods; Some Irish Placenames; Round Towers; Leaba Caillee; Bards; O'Donoghue; Irish Geography; Architecture; Scottish Language; Irish Coins; Literature - Lalla Rookh, Don Quixote, Thomas Dermody, Carolan, Miss Owenson; An Irish Chieftain; New Patrick's Day; Arts; Bells; Dancing; Modern Music; Sir William Jones's Work; Miscellanea, etc.

Includes references to O'Flaherty Ogygia, Smith's Cork, Anthologia Hibernica Walker's Hibernian Magazine, and Vallancey's De Rebus.



116. FALLS, Cyril. Elizabeth's Irish Wars. With seven illustrations and a map. London: Constable, 1996. pp. 362. Blue cloth, title in gilt on red panel on spine. A fine copy. €45

Professor Falls treats the successive rebellions against English rule as a conflict of nationalistic sentiment, of English Renaissance and Irish Celtic culture, and of England and Spain on Irish soil. His work is mainly military, designed to make clear the strategy, tactics, weapons, recruitment, transportation, supply, pay, and development of the opposing forces; but a general picture emerges of Ireland in the Elizabethan age.

RARE DERRY PRINTING



See item 117 Ferryquay.

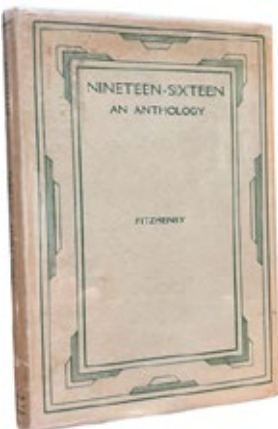
117. FERRYQUAY, Miss. Miss Ferryquay's Grand Tour with her Cousin from Scotland. Being an account of the City of Londonderry in the year of her Majesty's Jubilee. Illustrated by J. P. Addey. Londonderry: Wm. Gailey, 1887, 39, 26 (Advertisements). Worn and frayed pictorial wrappers. A good copy. Extremely rare. **€195**

COPAC with 3 locations only.

118. FIGGIS, Darrell. Recollections of the Irish War. Portrait frontispiece. London: Ernest Benn, 1927. Large post octavo. pp. x, 309. Green faded cloth, titled in gilt. New endpapers, repair to head of spine. A very good copy. Scarce. **€195**

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. This work gives the author's personal impressions of those outstanding personalities on both sides of the Irish Channel who figured as protagonists in the struggle for independence from the founding of the Irish Volunteers in 1913 to the truce in July, 1921.

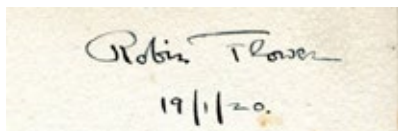


See items 118, 119 & 120.

119. FITZHENRY, Edna C. Compiled by. Nineteen-Sixteen: An Anthology. Dublin: Browne and Nolan, 1935. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. 112. Green cloth, titled in gilt. Top edge green. Occasional spotting. Stamp of Greene's Bookshop on front pastedown. A fine copy in a near fine dust jacket. **€125**

With contributions by W.B. Yeats; Roger Casement, Joseph Mary Plunkett; Thomas MacDonagh; Francis Ledwidge; P.H. Pearse; A.E.; Lady Gregory; Eva Gore-Booth, Ella Young, Alice Milligan, Constance de Markievicz, Blanaid Salkeld, Joseph Campbell, etc. Includes: Sixteen Dead Men and Easter 1916, by W.B. Yeats.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR



120. FLOWER, Robin. Eire and other Poems. London: Locke Ellis, 18 Whitcomb Street, Leicester Square, 1920. Crown octavo. pp. 56, [2]. Stiff green wrappers, titled in gold. Signed by Robin Flower on front endpaper, dated 19.1.1920. Some spotting. A very good of the rare signed copy. **€385**

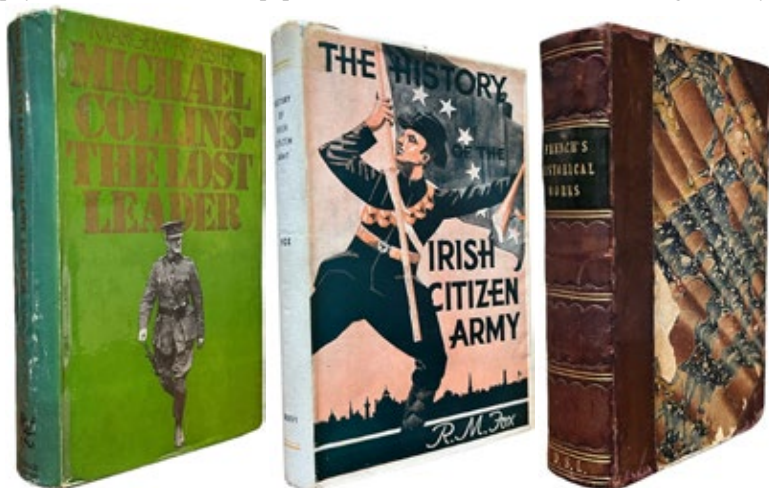
Robin Flower, (1881-1946), was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Leeds Grammar School and Pembroke College, Oxford. He worked from 1929 as Deputy Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum and, completing the work of Standish Hayes O'Grady, compiled a catalogue of the Irish

manuscripts there. Flower first visited Blasket in 1910, at the recommendation of Carl Marstrander, his teacher at the School of Irish Learning; he acquired there the Irish nickname Bláithín (little flower). He translated *An tOileánach* by Tomás Ó Criomhthain as *The Islandman*, who was his Irish teacher on Blasket, and wrote a memoir, *The Western Island; Or, the Great Blasket* (1944), illustrated by his wife Ida. After his death his ashes were scattered on the Blasket Islands.

Poems included: Eire's Answer; Tír na n-Óg; Muirín na Gruaige Báine; The Little Wee Lad; The Charm; The Sidhe; The Exile (18th Century); Sea-Children; Old Songs (To E.J.); Morning in Glenair; The Hedge Schoolmaster to his Love; The Lake of Longing; The Sorrow of Senchan the Lonely; The Nightingale; The Apple Tree; Sonnets, etc.

121. FORESTER, Margery. Michael Collins - The Lost Leader. Illustrated. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1971. First edition. Large post octavo. pp. xii, 371. Green papered boards, titled in gilt on spine. Previous owner's signature on front endpaper, cut at top right-hand corner. A near fine copy in very good dust jacket. €75

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.



See items 121, 122 & 123.

122. FOX, R.M. The History of the Irish Citizen Army. Frontispiece. Dublin: Duffy, 1943. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. ix, 241. Quarter cloth on green paper boards, titled in gilt. A very good copy in repaired dust jacket. €150

The Irish Citizen Army was founded on 23rd November 1913 by Jim Larkin, James Connolly and Jack White. It consisted of a small group of trained trade union volunteers from the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, with their headquarter at Liberty Hall.

123. FRENCH, Right Rev. Nicholas, D.D. The Historical Works of the Right Rev. Nicholas French, D.D., Bishop of Ferns: The Bleeding Iphigenia; The Settlement and Sale of Ireland; Letters; Unkinde Deserter of Loyall Men and True Frinds. Two volumes in one. Dublin: James Duffy, 1846. 12mo. pp. (1) lxxx, [4], 143 (2) vi, [11], 6-202. Contemporary half calf on marbled boards, title in gilt on green morocco label on spine. A very good copy. Rare. €385

COPAC with 7 locations only.

Nicholas French (1604-1678), bishop of Ferns, was born in Wexford and trained for the priesthood at the Irish College in Louvain. Following his ordination he returned to Wexford as parish priest. During the rebellion he was "a violent enemy of the king's authority, and a fatal instrument in contriving and fomenting all the divisions which had distracted and rent the kingdom asunder". He took an active share in the deliberations of the first Supreme Council of the Confederates, and was a bitter opponent of the Marquis of Ormonde.

After the Restoration, a long correspondence ensued between him and Fr. Walsh on behalf of Ormonde, relative to his return to Ireland, which ended in 1665, with the following words: "Seeing that I cannot satisfy my conscience and the Duke together, nor become profitable to my flock at home, nor live quietly and secure, his anger not being appeased, you may know hereby that I am resolved after

dog-days to go to Louvain, and there end my days where I began my studies”.

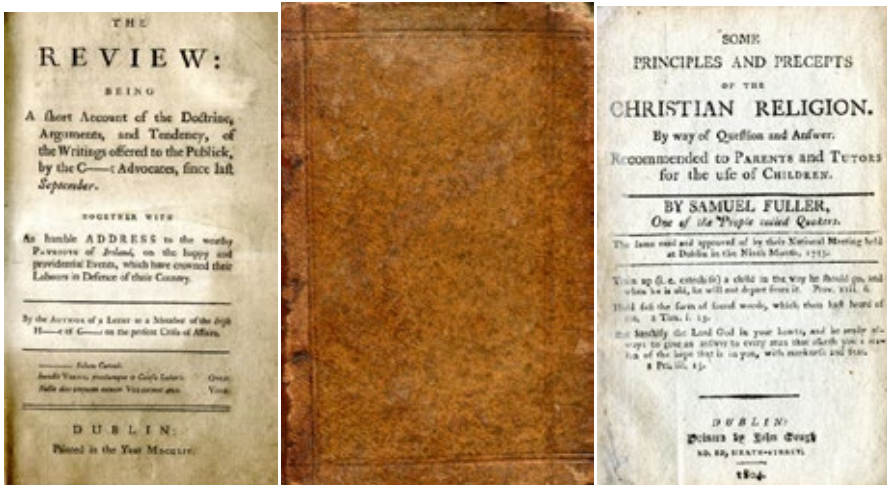
He busied himself in writing a number of political tracts: *A Narrative of the Earl of Clarendon’s Settlement and Sale of Ireland* (1668); *The Bleeding Iphigenia* (1674); and an attack on Ormond, *The Unkinde Desertor or Loyall Men and True Frinds* (1676). All three were published in Louvain and were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

Edited by S. H. Bindon; preface signed, S. H. B. Each work has special titlepage. Contents: Vol. 1. The Bleeding Iphigenia. Settlement and sale of Ireland. Letters of French, from P. Walsh’s History of the Irish remonstrance. 1674. Vol. 2. The Vnkinde Desertor of Loyall Men and True Frinds [the Duke of Ormonde].

124. [FULLER, George] *The Review: Being A short Account of the Doctrine, Arguments, and Tendency, of the Writings offered to the Publick, by the C[our]t Advocates, since last September. Together with An humble Address to the worthy Patriots of Ireland, on the happy and providential Events, which have crowned their Labours in Defence of their Country. By the Author of a Letter to a Member of the Irish H[ouse] of C[ommon]s, on the present Crisis of Affairs.* Dublin: Printed in the Year 1754. pp. 52. Recent half linen on marbled boards, title in gilt on spine. Toning to titlepage, otherwise a very good copy. **€235**

ESTC N13259. Bradshaw 4447. Gilbert 309. Black 187. Not in Lough Fea.

This satirical work refers to the controversy between the Duke of Dorset and the Court Party and the popular party led by Henry Boyle and the Earl of Kildare. An attack on the pamphlets supporting the Duke of Dorset and British policy in Ireland.



FROM THE LIBRARY OF MARY LEADBEATER

125. FULLER, Samuel. *Some Principles and Precepts of the Christian Religion. By way of question and answer. Recommended to parents and tutors for the use of children.* By Samuel Fuller, one of the people called Quakers. The same read and approved of by their national meeting held at Dublin in the ninth month, 1733. Dublin: John Gough, No. 20 Meath-Street, 1804. 12mo. pp. 53, [6]. Contemporary sheep, spine professionally rebacked. Inscribed from Sarah Walpole to Margaret Barrington, dated 1855. Some pages close trimmed with minute loss. New front endpaper, tissue repair to gutter of title. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. **€475**

COPAC locates 1 copy only. WorldCat 1. NLI holds the Dix copy.

There is a nine page catalogue of John Gough’s books: “very suitable for children”; books lately imported by Gough and a list of pamphlets.

Provenance: From the library of Mary Leadbeater by descent.

**BOOKPLATES OF COUNT JOHN McCORMACK
RARE COMPLETE SET - WITH GEORGIAN MANSIONS**

126. [GEORGIAN SOCIETY RECORDS] *The Georgian Society Records of Eighteenth-Century Domestic Architecture and Decoration in Dublin. With: Georgian Mansions in Ireland.*



With some account of the evolution of Georgian architecture and decoration. By Thomas U. Sadlier & P.L. Dickinson. List of subscribers. With numerous plates and illustrations. Six volumes. Dublin: Printed for the Society, 1909-1915. Royal quarto. Original cloth titled in black and decorated with a different large dramatic Dublin door knocker on each upper cover and a 1749 grandfather clock on the lower cover of Vol. V. Armorial bookplates of Papal Count John McCormack, the celebrated Irish tenor on Volumes I to IV. Volume V has been recased with new grey cloth backstrip printed black, The New York School of Fine and Applied Art stamped at the head of the front pastedown. Brown marks from old Sellotape along the old cloth of the joints and both sides of the now sound hinges, stamped library number on the verso of the title, moisture staining to the extreme fore-edge of the frontispiece and title otherwise a good copy. A near fine set. Some mild fading. Occasional spotting. A very desirable set. €1,850



The Georgian Society was founded on 21, February 1908 by the Rev. J.P. Mahaffy to make a record of Irish architecture, doomed, as he considered it was, to "decay and disappearance". There were only a limited number of each volume printed for subscribers only: three hundred copies of volume one; four hundred of volume two; five hundred and fifty of volumes three and four; six hundred of volume five, and seven hundred of the *Mansions* which would account for the rarity and great difficulty in acquiring complete sets. On the upper cover of the bindings are illustrations of Georgian Dublin door knockers.

Volume (1) 1909. Limited to 300 copies. Volume (2) 1910. Limited to 400 copies. Volume (3) 1911. Limited to 550 copies. Volume (4) 1912. Limited to 550 copies. Volume (5) 1913. Limited to 600 copies. Georgian Mansions. Limited to 700.

127. GIBSON, Robert. A Treatise on Practical Surveying; demonstrated from its First Principles: wherein everything that is Useful and Curious in that Art is fully Considered and Explained; Particularly, four new and very concise Methods to determine the Areas of Right-lined figures, with two other new Geometrical Methods, much more accurate and expeditious than any ever before made public. Also, the method of tracing defaced mearings from the Down, or any other, survey; very useful to Persons who have any Property in Land, to Lawyers in controverted Surveys, and to Practical Surveyors. The whole illustrated with copper-plates. By the late Robert Gibson, Teacher of Mathematics. The sixth edition improved. With twelve folding plates. Dublin: Printed by P. Wogan, 15 Lower Ormond-Quay, 1810. Large post octavo. pp. [viii], 331, 12 (folding plates). Contemporary full calf, spine professionally rebacked in calf, title in gilt on black morocco label on spine. Some notes in pencil. Occasional mild foxing. €325

COPAC locates the TCD and UCL copies only.

Dedicated to Charles Vallancey by the editor Patrick Lynch.

Patrick Lynch (c.1757-1818) schoolmaster and scholar was born in Quin, County Clare. Educated at a hedge school in Ennistymon conducted by Donough McMahon. There he learned Latin, Greek and Hebrew through the medium of Irish, as his celebrated master had no knowledge of the English tongue. It was generally believed that he became a private tutor to the Butlers of Galmoy, County Kilkenny, but this is now disputed. In 1774 he went as an usher to Rev. Patrick Hare's school in Cashel and after some time took charge of a school in Carrick on Suir, where he is credited with the establishment of the first printing press in that town. He finally went to Dublin in 1808 where he opened a Classical and

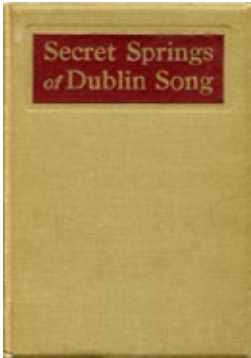


Mercantile School at No. 30 Lower Ormond Quay. He was a prominent member of the Gaelic Society and became secretary in 1815 after O'Flanagan.

Lynch wrote widely and was a much sought-after editor by Dublin publishers. He also wrote *The Introduction to Practical Astronomy* (1817). He believed strongly in the use of rhyme as an aid to memory, and much of his work is written entirely in verse.

He met his wife, Mary (Mulhall?), in Carrick-on-Suir, and with her apparently had five sons and one daughter. One of his sons, William, was the author of *A View of the Legal Institutions ... Established in Ireland during the Reign of Henry II* (1830). He was working on translations of Keating and Colgan at the time of his death.

128. GOGARTY, Oliver St. John, et al. *Secret Springs of Dublin Song*. Dublin: The Talbot Press. London: Fisher Unwin, 1918. Super royal octavo. First edition. pp. xi, 51. Printed by letterpress on fine handmade paper. Light brown cloth over bevelled boards, title in gilt on maroon morocco label inset on upper cover. Edition limited to 500 numbered copies (No. 327). Untrimmed. Light wear to extremities. A near fine copy. Scarce. **€295**



The contributors to this book of parodies have never been fully elucidated. Gogarty certainly was one; others may include, Susan Mitchell, Lord Dunsany, Seumas O'Sullivan and George Russell (AE). Those parodied include virtually all the Irish poets of the time, notably W.B. Yeats.

Gogarty began his literary life by sharing a tower in Sandymount with James Joyce, and featured thereafter in *Ulysses* as the model for Buck Mulligan. His own writing never quite lived up to that connection, but his memoirs and the best of his poems remain significant and readable.

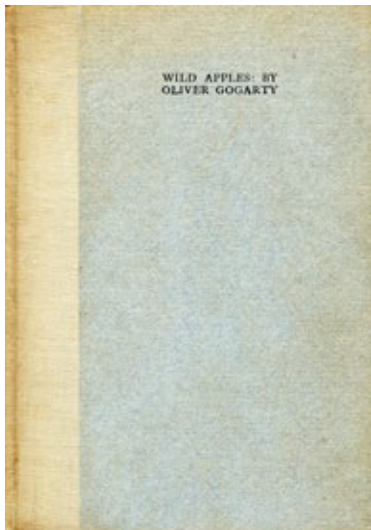
Parodies of Yeats include *The Wild Dog* compares himself to a Swan and Michael Robartes to *His Beloved*, *Telling Her How the Greatness of His Verse shall open to her the door of Heaven*. Oliver St John Gogarty contributed some of the several verses parodying George Moore. Susan Langstaff Mitchell (1866-1926) was a friend of Yeats, O'Sullivan, and

especially AE (George Russell), for whom she worked as an assistant for several years. Loosely inserted is a manuscript 'Key' in pencil listing the poets and their contribution.

LIMITED TO 50 COPIES ONLY

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR TO HARRY CLARKE

129. GOGARTY, Oliver. *Wild Apples*. Dublin: Cuala Press, 1928. First edition. pp. 33. Quarter cream cloth on grey paper boards, printed paper title along spine, with minute loss. Presentation copy, inscribed "To my friend, the Artist, Harry Clarke" and dated (22.v.'28) by the author on front free endpaper. With letter loosely inserted to Harry Clarke from Thomas Bodkin. Fine copy in holland-backed boards in an edition limited to 50 copies only. **€4,350**



To my friend, the Artist,
Harry Clarke
from Oliver St John Gogarty
Dublin 22.v.28

Christmas eve
My dear Harry Clarke,
I did not ring you up because
Loreto's visit was a plea alarm.
This is I hope that you and
Mrs Clarke and Miss Patricia and
the rest of the family will have a very
happy Christmas and many very happy
returns of the day.
My wife bids me give her best
wishes to you.
Believe me yours ever affectionately
Thomas Bodkin

Miller 45.

A collection of poetry in an edition limited to fifty copies only, printed at the Cuala Press specially for the author. W.B. Yeats requested a revised and extended version for the second edition of the book, with a preface by him. Gogarty was Clarke's physician and they developed a close friendship. He was scathing of the Irish government for its failure to acquire the 'Geneva Window'. "I thought of the £4,000,000 spent on Gaelic culture which consisted in bemusing children with Esperantised Irish and making them fall more readily victims to the Communist and Demagogue. And I thought of the fate of Harry Clarke, that supreme colourist in glass, who lived in Frederick Street, to see the window he did for the Irish Hall at Geneva (of course it had to be Geneva, for the eyes of a fool of a Nation are on the ends of the earth) turned down by the Government who commissioned it, because a figure of two celebrating Irish exiled authors were in the nude. The money spent is attempting to turn this nation into a race of bilingualists ignorant and gullible in two languages".

On titlepage the Dun Emer pressmark. 'Lady Emer and tree'. Wood engraving by Elinor Monsell. First used in *Twenty One Poems* by Katharine Tynan, 1907. Dr. Thomas Bodkin was Professor of Fine Arts and Director of the Barber Institute in the University of Birmingham.

This first edition includes several items which were not included (probably for legal reasons) in the later reprint.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY

130. GOGARTY, Oliver St. John. *Tumbling in the Hay*. London: Constable, 1939. First edition. Demy octavo. pp. xi, 325. Blue buckram, title in gilt on spine. Signed presentation copy from the author to Pauline Cunningham, with her fine bookplate. A fine copy in very good dust jacket. €365

Inscribed for
 Mrs. Pauline Cunningham
 cordially
 by
 Oliver St. J. Gogarty
 Dublin June 1st
 1947



A gloriously funny novel of turn-of-the-century Dublin and his days as a medical student at Trinity College. Previously banned in Ireland.

WITH FINE HAND-COLOURED AQUATINTS

131. GOLDSMITH, Oliver. *The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith*. With remarks, attempting to ascertain, chiefly from local observation, the Actual Scene of the Deserted Village; and illustrative [hand-coloured] engravings by Mr. Alkin, from drawings taken upon the spot. By Rev. R.H. Newell, B.D. London: Printed by Ellerton and Henderson, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street for Suttaby, Evance, and Company, Stationers' Court, Ludgate Street, 1811. Quarto. pp. [2], iv, v, [1], 8-182. Contemporary dark purple straight-grain morocco, covers framed by gilt fillets and a gilt floral roll. Spine divided into six compartments by five thick raised bands, title in gilt direct in second, the remainder tooled in gilt. Board edges ruled in gilt, turn-ins gilt. New endpapers. Illustrated with six fine hand-coloured aquatints and one vignette. Minor wear to corners. A fine and very attractive copy. €2,250



COPAC with 6 locations only. WorldCat 2.

With a dedication to William Payne. Hand-coloured illustrations are aquatints by Samuel Alken after Rev. Newell. Plates include an engraved dedication leaf with aquatint vignette.

ILLUSTRATED BY COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ

132. GORE-BOOTH, Eva. *The Death of Fionavar from The Triumph of Maeve.* Decorated by Constance Gore-Booth (Countess Markievicz). London, Macdonald, 1916. First edition. large post octavo. pp. 88, [8]. Green buckram, title in gilt on spine, rectangular label on upper cover, gilt titled. Neat ex library stamp on titlepage and stamp of Greene's Booksellers on front pastedown. Spine a little dull otherwise a near fine copy. Very rare. **€685**



Dedicated to the 'Memory of the Dead, The Many who died for Freedom and the One who died for Peace'. Her work contains beautiful imagery and harmony of expression with a rare artistic grace of her own. 'The one who died for Peace' was Francis Sheehy Skeffington.

Titlepage, endpapers, and most of the pages illustrated by Countess Markievicz. The final 4 leaves are advertisements for the author's works.

AN HISTORIC CORK RARITY

ROBERT DAY'S COPY - CORK'S GREATEST COLLECTOR

133. [GREENCOAT HOSPITAL CORK] *Pietas Corcagiensis. Or, a viewv of the Green-Coat Hospital: and other Charitable Foundations, in the Parish of St. Mary Shandon, Corke: shewing The Several Steps that have been taken, in Erecting and Supporting those charities.* Publish'd by Order of the Trustees, (and Sold for the Use) of that Hospital. Cork: Printed by Samuel Terry, 1721. First edition. Small quarto. pp. 93, [3], 2 (folded leaves of plates). Three quarter blue morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt direct on gilt decorated spine. Embossed seal of the City of Cork Church School Board attached to front flyleaf. Half-page with bookseller's catalogue entry and inscription 'For / The Honble Mr. Southwell pasted to front free endpaper. Note in Robert Day's hand underneath 'I cut the above from a catalogue of one of ... Sales of The Revd.

W.C. Neligan, D.D. - Who was better known as Doctor Sell ! & who died in the Autumn of 1887'. Inscription to the Honble the Lady Bridges on front free endpaper. Armorial bookplates of Richard Caulfield and Robert Day on front pastedowns. All edges gilt. €3,250



COPAC with 8 locations only. ESTC T27327. Elmes & Hewson 2086.

Pietas Corcagiensis, or a View of the Green Coat Hospital published by the trustees and sold for the use of that hospital with rare plates by Harris of the Green Coat Hospital, Bridgges's and Skiddy's Almshouses Cork 1721. Together with an account of the first institution of the Charitable Infirmary, St. Mary's Shandon. The original first report ever printed with state of funds, subscriptions, and expenses 1772. A sermon by Bishop Elphin at St. Werburgh's church Dublin; containing at page 36 an account of the charitable schools in Cork and others in Ireland with printed receipts for subscription with on which are engraved the two leading figures of children and the piers of the gate viz,

'Billy Budds and Mary Beattie
Made of lead and very weighty'.



Originally from the collection of the antiquarian Rev. W. C. Neligan, Shanakiel Cork. Robert Day's copy, Cork's greatest collector whose collection was second only to the National Museum of Ireland. Together with the bookplates of Richard Caulfield and Robert Day and the seal of the city of Cork Church School Board 1890. In contemporary hand inscribed to the Honourable Lady Bridges with a brief note in Robert Day's hand pertaining to Rev Neligan.

The plates depict the south prospect of the Greencoat Hospital and the West prospect of Bridgges and Skiddys Almshouses. The 'w' in 'view' is printed using 2 capital Vs.

Robert Day - Cork's Greatest Collector

Robert Day was born on 12 January 1836; his father Robert Day had founded one of the finest saddlery and harness manufacturers in Ireland in 1831. Their magnificent premises were located at No 103, Patrick Street. The factory to the rear at No's 3 & 4 Bowling Street employed a large staff of qualified workmen making every requirement for the equine trade. On December 1st 1857 he married Miss Rebecca Scott the daughter of Robert Scott wholesale hardware manufacturers and merchants. Robert

Day was an Alderman, J.P. and in 1893 High Sheriff of Cork and one of the founders of the Cork Historical & Archaeological Society. Over his lifetime he amassed the most unrivalled collection of artefacts dating from the stone age, iron age, medieval period right up to his own era, part of it was exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition. Robert Day died at his residence Myrtle House Cork on the 10th of July 1914 aged 79 years.

London based Gurr & Company auctioneers in conjunction with the Cork firm of Marsh's organised the auction. The sale took place over a period of five days from September 7th to 11th September. The auction catalogue was printed by the local firm of Guy & Co and 1472 lots were sold at his former residence at Myrtle Hill House. A brief summary of the categories were as follows porcelain, pottery, fine old silver, historical objects, ancient Irish amber and glass beads and finally his collection of rare books and pamphlets. Many prominent English, American buyers and institutions such as the National Museum travelled to Cork to bid for these precious objects. From the very beginning of the auction substantial prices were achieved as rival bidders outbid their opponents in a battle for their desired pieces. The most interesting item of Cork furniture to be sold was a massive mirror in a carved frame with the arms and motto of the city of Cork. This mirror was formerly in the old Mayoralty House (Now Mercy Hospital) and was made by Francis Booker Dublin in 1737. Because of its strong Cork connection this mirror drew a lot of attention from local buyers and it eventually sold to an unknown bidder for the sum of £39.

It was to be the chance of a lifetime for serious collectors to acquire some of the rarest artefacts ever to come on to the market. But unfortunately within seven short days this fine collection was dispersed to private collections worldwide. Robert Day had in his lifetime achieved what no other Cork antiquarian had accomplished, his interest, knowledge and wealth resulted in one of the most complex, rare and interesting collections ever amassed.

134. GREGORY, Lady. *Cuchulain of Muirthemne*: The story of the men of the Red Branch of Ulster arranged and put into English by Lady Gregory. With a preface by W.B. Yeats. London: John Murray, 1902. First edition. pp. xvii, 360, 4 (Publisher's list). Original blue cloth, design and lettering in white on upper cover, lettered in gilt on spine with design in white; silk marker; top edge gilt, other edges untrimmed. A fine copy. **€75**

Wade 256.

"From around 1901 on Lady Gregory began to pursue her own creative opportunities even more energetically. Her redaction of the *Táin Bó Cúailnge*, published in 'Kiltartan' English as *Cuchulain of Muirthemne* (1902), was fulsomely praised by Yeats as the best Irish book of his time, and became a vital source of legendary and imaginative material for him" [ODNB].

"I THINK this book is the best that has come out of Ireland in my time. Perhaps I should say that it is the best book that has ever come out of Ireland; for the stories which it tells are a chief part of Ireland's gift to the imagination of the world and it tells them perfectly for the first time" W.B. Yeats.

Most copies of this influential book are well-read, and it is not often found in near fine condition.



See items 134, 135 & 137.

135. GREGORY, Lady. *Gods and Fighting Men*: The story of the Tuatha De Danaan and of the Fianna of Ireland, arranged and put into English by Lady Gregory. With a preface by W.B. Yeats. London: John Murray, 1904. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. xxviii, 476, [4 (publisher's

list)]. Original dark blue cloth, design and lettering in pale cream on upper cover, lettered in gilt on spine with repeated design. Titlepage a little spotted. Top edge gilt. An excellent copy. €165
Wade 258.

136. GREGORY, Lady. *The Image and Other Plays.* London & New York: Putnam's, 1922. First American edition. Crown octavo. pp. iii, [1], 253. Blue cloth, title on printed label on spine. A very good copy. €145

LIMITED TO 50 COPIES ONLY

137. GREGORY, Lady. *The Blessed Trinity of Ireland. Stories of St. Brigit, St. Columcille and St. Patrick. Put Down Here for Posterity by Lady Gregory According to the Old Writings and the Memory of the People of Ireland.* With hand-coloured illustrations by Margaret Gregory. Gerrard's Cross: Colin Smythe, 1985. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. 63. Specially bound by Des Smith and Des Breen at Antiquarian Bookcrafts in Dublin. Full brown morocco, titled in gilt along spine, a Monk and Crane blind stamped on upper cover with gilt floral decorations; marbled endpapers Edition limited to 50 copies only [this is No. 13], Signed by the publisher, Colin Smythe. Top edge gilt. A fine copy in cloth slipcase with silk pull. €1,250

INDEPENDENCE - NOT WITHOUT A STRUGGLE

138. [GREVILLE, Charles Cavendish Fulke] *Past and Present Policy of England towards Ireland.* London: Edward Moxon, 1845. Crown octavo. First edition. pp. 8 [List of Books], xv, [1 (errata)], 359. Modern brown buckram, titled in gilt. Some pencil notes on final blank. A very good copy. €375

An important work published in the same year as the Great Famine. It sets out serious discussion on Ireland and the Establishment's attitude towards it. The author explains in the preface that the object of this work was: "to present an intelligible narrative of the policy which England has pursued towards Ireland throughout the whole period of their connection, with its changes, and its effects. In stating this case, the recorded opinions and arguments of some of the greatest authorities who have written or spoken upon Irish affairs have been produced, like witnesses, in support of an indictment". The author further states that whosoever has observed political events over the previous half century should have known that a fresh Catholic question had been started: "some great changes in Irish policy will inevitably be made, though in all probability not without a struggle, the duration of which it will be rash to predict". Little did he realise how prophetic his predictions were, Irish independence, some eighty years later.

Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville (1794-1865), political diarist, was educated at Eton and Christchurch. His chief claim to fame was his series of memoirs. For forty years he painstakingly kept a political diary, designed eventually for publication. His attention to detail in all matters is recorded with perfect impartiality and in a lively narrative. In compiling the present work he was assisted by Sir George Cornwall Lewis, who was well acquainted with Ireland. He had reported on the Irish Poor Law and was a member of the commission of inquiry into the state of religious and other instruction in Ireland.

139. GRIMM, Jakob & Wilhelm. *Shídhe-Sgéalta Ghrimm. Cochaillín Dearg. Pádraig Ó Moghráin, d'aistrigh.* Illustrated by Marion King. Baile Átha Cliath, Oifig an tSoláthair, n. d. (c. 1940). Medium octavo. pp. 95. Fine in pictorial wrappers. Very scarce. €25



140. GRIMM, Jakob & Wilhelm. Shídhe-Sgéalta Ghrimm. Dealg Róisín agus sídhe sgéalta eile. Pádraig Ó Moghráin, d'aistrigh. Illustrated by Marion King. Baile Átha Cliath, Oifig an tSoláthair, n. d. (c. 1940). Medium octavo. pp. 95. Fine in pictorial wrappers. Very scarce. €125

141. [GUTH NA nGAEDHEAL] Guth na nGaedheal. Being an Occasional Bi-lingual Magazine, published by The Gaelic League of London, and containing the Programme of the Irish Musical Festival at the Queen's Hall, on St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17th, 1910. Dublin: Browne & Nolan, 1910. Oblong octavo. pp. 32, x (Adverts). Pictorial Celtic designed stapled wrappers by Seóirse Mac Murchadha. Surface wear to upper cover. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. €65

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: An Diabhal agus an Flaithbheartach by Pádraic Ó Conaire; How Far is a National Tongue Necessary to Nationality by Uilliam Mac Giolla Bhríde; The Defence of the Gaelic League by Riobárd Ó Floinn; Leanam Lorch na Laochraidhe by Máire de Buitléir; The Education Fight by P.S. Ó hÉigearthaigh; Books for Irish People to Read by Brian; And a selection of Poetry in Irish and English with performers names. With numerous adverts.

142. [GUTH NA nGAEDHEAL] Guth na nGaedheal. Being an Occasional Bi-lingual Magazine, published by The Gaelic League of London, and containing the Programme of the Irish Musical Festival at the Queen's Hall, on St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17th, 1911. Dublin: Browne & Nolan, 1911. Oblong octavo. pp. 56, xii (Adverts). Pictorial Celtic designed stapled wrappers by Seóirse Mac Murchadha. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. €65

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: Tarrthuighear an Ghaedhealtach by Seagháin Phádhraic Man Énri; Notes of the Day by Uilliam P. Ó Riain; A word About Bi-lingualism by Uilliam Mac Giolla Bhríde; Aisling by Padraic Ó Conaire; A New National Battle-Ground by Michael MacDonagh; Fefe Pádrúig by M.V.R.; The Language Movement of To-day by P.S. Ó hÉigearthaigh; The Social Side of the League by Sprid; Seághan aerach agus a Bhean Mharbh by Eoghan Ó Suilleabháin; Irish Pipers' Club, London. The Revival and Popularization of the Irish War Pipes and the Kilt by Cad Dubh. And a selection of Songs and Poetry in Irish and English with performers names. With numerous adverts. Etc.



143. [GUTH NA nGAEDHEAL] Guth na nGaedheal. Being an Occasional Bi-lingual Magazine, published by The Gaelic League of London, and containing the Programme of the Irish Musical Festival at the Queen's Hall, on St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17th, 1917. Dublin: O'Brien & Ards, 1917. Oblong octavo. pp. 36. Pictorial Celtic designed stapled wrappers by Seóirse Mac Murchadha. Cover faded. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. €65

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: Cinneamhain na nGaedheal; Ceart agus Caoitheamlacht; Siol - Chur; The Inner Life of the Gaelic League; The Oireachtas, 1917; Ourselves; List of Officers; Why you should join the Gaelic League; Programme; Book of Words. And a selection of Poetry in Irish and English with performers names. With numerous adverts.

144. [GUTH NA nGAEDHEAL] Guth na nGaedheal. Being an Occasional Bi-lingual Magazine, published by The Gaelic League of London, and containing the Programme of the Irish Musical Festival at the Queen's Hall, on St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17th, 1919. Dublin: Patrick Mahon, 1919. Oblong octavo. pp. 18, xii. Pictorial Celtic designed stapled wrappers by Seóirse Mac Murchadha. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. €65

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: Cumannachas Tionnslach by Giolla Gnóthach; New Departures for Gaels - Philosophy and Literature - Science and Art - Light and Leading - Towards True Irish History - Mr. Flower and the Monks - Steeped in Moonshine - The Lesson of Eriugena, etc. And a selection of Poetry in Irish and English with performers names. With numerous adverts.

145. [GUTH NA nGAEDHEAL] Guth na nGaedheal. Being an Occasional Bi-lingual Magazine, published by The Gaelic League of London, and containing the Programme of the Irish Musical Festival at the Queen's Hall, on St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17th, 1920. Dublin: O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland, 1920. Oblong octavo. pp. 24. Pictorial Celtic designed stapled wrappers by Seóirse Mac Murchadha. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. €65

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: Slán Beó le Lonndain! by An Buachaill Caol Dubh; How Patrick Answered the Call; And a selection of Poetry in Irish and English with performers names. With numerous adverts.

146. [GUTH NA nGAEDHEAL] Guth na nGaedheal. Being an Occasional Bi-lingual Magazine, published by The Gaelic League of London, and containing the Programme of the Irish Musical Festival at the Queen's Hall, on St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17th, 1922. Dublin: O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland, 1922. Oblong octavo. pp. 36. Pictorial Celtic designed stapled wrappers by Seóirse Mac Murchadha. Old ink stain to upper cover. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. €65

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: Connradh na Gaedhilge Lunndúin by Máire nic Aodhchain; Nationality and Games by "Dún-Dealghán; Our Work is Over: Our Work Begins by A. de Blacam; The Music of Ireland by Dr. Annie Patterson; Filiocht na Feilme by Liam P. O'Riain. And a selection of Poetry in Irish and English with performers names. With numerous adverts.

147. [GUTH NA nGAEDHEAL] Guth na nGaedheal. Being an Occasional Bi-lingual Magazine, published by The Gaelic League of London, and containing the Programme of the Irish Musical Festival at the Queen's Hall, on St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17th, 1923. Dublin: O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland, 1923. Oblong octavo. pp. 44. Pictorial Celtic designed stapled wrappers by Seóirse Mac Murchadha. Small loss to margin of upper cover. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. €65

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: Do Ghaedeala Londain Buaidh agus Beannacht by Padhraic Ó Domhnaill; An Island Race by Edward Lynam; Scoil Catharda an Cheoil i gCorcaigh by Carl Hardebeck; Dante agus Eriugena by Liam P. Ó Riain; A Tribute to the G.A.A. And a selection of Poetry in Irish and English with performers names. With numerous adverts.

148. [GUTH NA nGAEDHEAL] Guth na nGaedheal. Being an Occasional Bi-lingual Magazine, published by The Gaelic League of London, and containing the Programme of the Irish Musical Festival at the Queen's Hall, on St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17th, 1924. Dublin: O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland, 1924. Oblong octavo. pp. 28. Pictorial Celtic designed stapled wrappers by Seóirse Mac Murchadha. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. €65

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: Twenty-five Years of the London Gaelic League by Liam P. Ó Riain; An Fáinne i Lonndain le Muiris Ó Conaill; And a selection of Poetry in Irish and English with performers names. With numerous adverts.

149. [GUTH NA nGAEDHEAL] Guth na nGaedheal. Being an Occasional Bi-lingual Magazine, published by The Gaelic League of London, and containing the Programme of the Irish Musical Festival at the Queen's Hall, on St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17th, 1925. Dublin: O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland, 1925. Oblong octavo. pp. 32. Pictorial Celtic designed stapled wrappers by Seóirse Mac Murchadha. Staples a trifle rusty. A very good copy. €65

In addition to the programme for the concert the contents include: Leitir ó'n nGaedhealtacht do Ghaedheala Londain le Tomás Ó Donnabháin; The Book of Kells by Diarmuid Ó h-Aonghuasaigh; Irish Folk Song (An English View) by A.A. Pearson; Irish Lake Dwellings by James Buckley; Irish

Texts Society. And a selection of Poetry in Irish and English with performers names. With numerous adverts.

150. GWYNN, Stephen. Waterford. Described by Stephen Gwynn. Illustrated by Hugh Thomson. Dublin & Cork: Presented by the Educational Company for the National Teachers Organization, 61st Annual Congress, Waterford, Easter, 1929. Reprinted from *The Famous Cities of Ireland*. Crown octavo. Stiff blue stitched wrappers, printed in gold. A very good copy. €25

151. GWYNN, Stephen. *A Holiday in Connemara*. With sixteen illustrations. London: Methuen, 1909. Demy octavo. First edition. pp. vii, 320, 30. Green cloth, title in gilt on upper cover within a garland of foliage; spine richly decorated in gilt with foliage. Mild foxing to prelims as usual. A very good copy. Scarce. €45

With chapters on: Iar Connacht; Roderic O'Flaherty; The Gate of Connemara; Cois Fhairrge; In Search of Inver; From Ros Muck to Clifden; From Clifden to Leenane; Killary and Lough na Fooey; At Leenane with the Commission; Sunset on Killary; From Leenane to Lough Mask; On the Shores of Lough Mask; Across Joyce Country to Galway; From Galway to Clifden; Iorras Mór; From Clifden to Ros Muck.



See items 150, 151 & 152.

**SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM
ELIZABETH CORBET YEATS TO MOLLY GILL**

152. HADDEN, J. Cuthbert. Faust- Gounod. [The Great Operas Series]. London: Jack, 1907. First edition. 16mo. pp. 32, [4 (leaves of coloured plates)]. Gilt decorated tan buckram. Inscribed on verso of frontispiece "To Molly / With love / March 25 - 1910 / Many happy returns on / your birthday / E C Yeats. A magnificent association copy. €75

Máire 'Molly' Gill [Máire Ní Ghiolla] (1891-1977) was a political activist who became third and longest-serving president of the Camogie Association and captained a Dublin team to an All Ireland championship while serving as president of the association.

Máire, or as known more commonly by her nickname 'Molly', Gill was born in County Dublin to James and Jane Gill. Her father was a boot-maker in Dublin while her mother was solely focused on domestic duties within the home. She was the second eldest child in a family of eight. She resided in a second-class cottage in the townland of Murphystown in Sandford with her parents, brothers James and Michael J. and sister Margaret. Gill was raised in a Roman Catholic household. She was the only member of her family who was able to read and write in both English and Irish, and had Irish classes organised for her by the Yeats family as well as lessons in drama.

When she was eleven years old, Gill's older sister Jane Gill left their family home in Murphystown to work with Susan Mary "Lily" and Elizabeth "Lolly" Yeats, of the well-known Irish arts and literary Yeats family, in Dun Emer Industries, which would later be known as the Cuala Press. Dun Emer Industries was founded by Elizabeth Yeats and Evelyn Gleeson in 1902, they published work by Irish

writers including several works by Elizabeth's brothers W. B. Yeats and one by Jack. B. Yeats. At the age of seventeen Gill herself was employed by the Yeats sisters as an assistant printer at the then Cuala Press which was located on Baggot Street, Dublin 2, specialising as a printer publishing the work of Irish writers. Throughout her camogie career and political activism Gill would continue to work at the Cuala Press into her later life, moving on to be the principal compositor of the press.

Gill's camogie career started in her youth as she became a member of the Crokes Hurling club, which set up their camogie section in 1906. She was active in Crokes, Inghinidhe na hÉireann and Cumann na mBan, serving on the executive committee of the Irish Republican Prisoners Dependents' Fund. She took the anti-treaty side during the Civil War, she was arrested at her home in 1923 alongside the secretary of the Camogie Association, Áine Ní Riain, and was interned in Kilmainham for several months, having been found in possession of a notice for a meeting of the Irish Republican Prisoners Dependents' Fund and a copy of the magazine *Cumann na mBan*.

She joined Crokes football and hurling club where Harry Boland was a member and marched with the Dublin camogie delegation to the funeral of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa. By 1922 she was one of Dublin's most prominent referees and presided over meetings of the Dublin league. She continued to referee and play for both Crokes and Dublin and in 1925 was described as Dublin's star player in a match against Kilkenny. In 1928 she played on the Leinster team which won the inter-provincial Tailteann competition and captained Dublin to victory in the first All Ireland final in 1932. She continued to work in Cuala Press until 1969. She died in 1977 and was buried in Glencullen Cemetery County Dublin.

153. HALIDAY, Charles. *The Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin.* With Introduction by Breandán Ó Ríordáin. Illustrated with folding maps and plans. Shannon: Irish University Press, 1969. Second edition. Medium octavo. pp. (ix), cxxiii, 300. Green buckram, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy. €125

Charles Haliday (1789-1866) was an Irish historian and antiquary who made significant contributions to the study of the history of Dublin, being particularly interested in the Scandinavian antiquities of the city. He was born in Carrick-on-Suir in County Tipperary in 1789. In 1812, after spending a short time in London as a clerk in Lubbock's Bank, he settled in Dublin and became a wealthy man trading in bark on Arran Quay — a business his late brother's father-in-law gave up to him.

In 1832, when cholera first appeared in Dublin, he became a campaigner for improved living conditions among the city's poor, a role he was to play for the remainder of his life. The following year, he was elected a Member of the Ballast Board, a corporation for improving Dublin harbour and superintending the lighthouses on the Irish coast. He also served for many years as consul for Greece, Honorary Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in Dublin, and a Director of the Bank of Ireland.

In 1834 Haliday moved to Monkstown, County Dublin. In 1843 he bought Monkstown Park, previously the residence of Lord Ranelagh, which he demolished and rebuilt. His new house had a large library to house his growing collection of books, pamphlets and tracts on Irish history. It also included a large facade and a tower folly which both are protected structures today. Haliday was an avid collector of antiquities and compiled one of the largest private collections of Irish historical works. At his death his library comprised more than 29,000 pamphlets relating to Ireland, in addition to innumerable books, tracts, ballads, and broadsides.

In 1847 he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy. In 1850 he began to research the history of the port of Dublin on behalf of the Ballast Board. It was this work which led him to undertake a detailed study of the city's Scandinavian history - a period that had hitherto been almost entirely neglected by scholars. His vast collection of antiquities was inherited by his widow, Mary Hayes, who presented it to the Royal Irish Academy the following year. His estate at Monkstown Park has since been used as a education premises. Corrig School [Monkstown Park School] operated there from the 1880s until the early 1920s. Since 1950 it has operated as the location for CBC Monkstown Park.

The city of Dublin owes its foundation to the Norsemen who established a settlement there. In the middle of the ninth century the town became an important seaport and trading centre in the Viking world. Despite the defeat at Clontarf in 1014, Viking influence continued through the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Charles Haliday died at Monkstown Park in September 1866; he was buried nearby in Carrickbrennan Churchyard. His work on the early history of Dublin, *The Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin*, was published posthumously in 1881. It remains today the most comprehensive study on the social and political history, the archaeology and topography of Scandinavian Dublin.



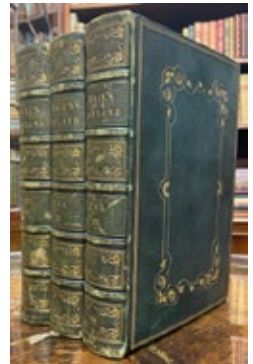
IN SPLENDID BINDING WITH HAND COLOURED PLATES

154. HALL, Mr. & Mrs. S.C. Ireland: Its Scenery, Character &c. With engraved title, numerous steel engravings, vignettes and maps of the counties. Three volumes. London: How and Parsons, 1841/1843. pp. (1) vi, 435, [1], (2) viii, 468, (3) viii, [1], 512. Bound by Gerald Bellew of Dublin in contemporary hard-grained red morocco with his name in gilt lettering on the inside cover (G. Bellew/ Bookbinder/ Dublin). Covers blocked in gilt and blind, corners decorated in gilt with a cluster of shamrocks. In the centre a large gilt vignette depicting an Irish Chieftain leaning on a broken Celtic Cross, his hand on an Irish harp on the edge of a lake with the ruins of a round tower and castle in the background. Spine divided into six panels by five gilt raised bands, title and volume number in gilt direct in the second and fourth, the remainder blocked in shamrock tools; board edges and turn-ins gilt; navy blue endpapers with multiple gold stars; red and gold endbands. Spine professionally restored preserving original backstrip, occasional foxing as usual, traces of old ink stain to lower cover of volume one. All edges gilt. A fine and splendid example of the Celtic Revival style by this leading Dublin bookbinder. A very good set. **€2,250**

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

This is one of the finest travel books written on Ireland, with numerous finely engraved illustrations and vignettes throughout the text.

“At length we have a work upon Ireland which promises to be one of great usefulness and importance; written by those who are thoroughly conversant with this remarkable and all-engrossing country; and able to describe, with no common talent, the impressions made upon them, truthfully and independently. Mr. Hall possesses great abilities for his task; joined to practical experience, cultivated taste, and a large acquaintance with men and letters, he has had the additional advantage of a life passed in almost perpetual intercourse with Ireland and the gifted sons of Ireland. Mrs. Hall’s genius is widely known and appreciated: her quick perception, deep feeling, and dramatic power of expression, our readers are already acquainted with. She merits the highest praise as a moral writer; one who, in seeking to amuse her readers, never loses sight of the other duty of seeking their improvement and happiness. Her characters are well-delineated; her narrative never over-coloured, she relies upon the truth of her descriptions for maintaining her interest over us; she gives us actual and natural occurrences of life, forcibly felt, and by an original thinker” - *Manchester Chronicle*.



155. HARGROVE, Charles. Reasons for Retiring from the Established Church. Dublin: Richard Moore Tims, 1836. Crown octavo. pp. 64. Modern grey wrappers, title on printed label on upper cover. A fine copy. **€25**

“The author was late Rector and Vicar of Kilmina, in the Diocese of Tuam. Kilmina, a parish, in the barony of Burrishoole, County of Mayo, and province of Connaught, adjoining the post-town of

Newport-Pratt, and containing, with several inhabited islands, 9,000 inhabitants. It comprises 9990 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £7132 per ann., of which five-sixths are arable and pasture, and a small quantity is bog. Rosslands, the seat of Lewis O'Donnell, Esq., is delightfully situated on a creek of Clew bay, in which are several islands. The chief are Inishbee, Inishcuttle, and Inishnakellive, the property of Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.; Inishduff, on which are the ruins of an ancient church; Inishgowley, Island Tagart, Clynish, and Inishturk, the property of the Marquess of Sligo; Inishrahen, Inishee, Inishleague, and Inishugh, on which is a coastguard station, also a remarkable clay cliff, 90 feet high. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the Prebends of Faldown and Killybegs in the cathedral of Tuam, and partly to the vicarage.

"The tithes amount to £350, of which £40. 7. 8. is payable to the prebendaries, and £309. 12. 4. to the vicar. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of six acres on Calf island. The church was erected in 1835, by a grant of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and Kilmacclasser, in each of which is a chapel; that of Kilmina is a large handsome building, erected in 1822 at an expense of £1200. There are two public schools, to one of which the rector contributes £15 per annum, and in which about 100 children are educated; and eleven private schools, in which 250 are taught". Samuel Lewis.



See items 155, 156 & 158.

GEORGE A. LITTLE'S COPY

156. HARRISON, Wilmot. *Memorable Dublin Houses. A Handy Guide.* With illustrative anecdotes and with thirty-seven illustrations drawn expressly for this work. Dublin: Leckie, 1890. Post octavo. pp. viii, 144, [1]. Original green pebbled cloth, titled in gilt. George A. Little's copy with his signature and copious notes. A very good copy. **€135**

George Aloysius Little (1899-1965), doctor and writer was educated at Belvedere College and Clongowes (1911-15) before attending the RCSI. During the war of independence he was appointed medical officer of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Dublin Brigade, IRA, and so befriended Michael Collins, Éamon de Valera, and Richard Mulcahy. He became a general practitioner in Dublin, where he lived at 28 Rathgar Road, but his main interests were historical and antiquarian, particularly in relation to his home city. A member of the RSAI, he was one of the founders of the Old Dublin Society and its second president, serving 1942-55. In this capacity he wrote numerous articles on subjects such as pre-Norse Dublin, the Jesuits, and minor Irish artists, and also tried to check the destruction of Dublin's historic houses.

LEFROY CARRIG-GLAS COPY

157. HARRISON, Wilmot. *Memorable Dublin Houses. A Handy and Descriptive Guide.* With thirty-seven illustrations. Dublin: Leckie, 1909. Post octavo. pp. viii, 144, [1]. Original stiff green wrappers, titled in black. From the library of Lefroy of Carrig-glas, with signature of B.S.G Lefroy on titlepage. A very good copy. **€75**

158. HAYES, Edward. *The Ballads of Ireland.* Collected and edited by Edward Hayes. Two volumes. Illustrated London: Edinburgh and Dublin: Fullarton, 1855. Crown octavo. pp. (1) xxxix, 356, (2) viii, 2, 419. Contemporary green blind-stamped cloth gilt, titled in gilt, Harp with a cluster of Shamrocks in gilt on upper cover. A very good set. **€165**

Edward Hayes, the collector and editor of these two volumes, was a successful stock-broker in Leeds, when he emigrated with Charles Gavan Duffy, Wilson Gray, and other hopeful Irishmen, to Australia.

“The edition here is reprinted from Fullerton’s London edition issued the previous year.

Hayes, a native of Limerick, was well versed in the Irish tongue, and otherwise well educated. His Preface gives a just idea of his wide range of reading both in classics and belles lettres. Before winding up his affairs, and exporting his truly national library to the antipodes, he expressed the spirit of many a volume into this collection, which contains five hundred poems of the ballad order, all on Irish subjects, or by Irish hands. The most ancient go back to about the time of the Reformation, but the vast majority are of the last and present centuries.”

159. HAYES, Richard. Ireland and Irishmen in the French Revolution. With a preface by Hilaire Belloc. Illustrated. London: Benn, 1932. First edition. Large post octavo. pp. xx, 314. Black cloth, titled in green. New front endpapers. A very good copy. Scarce. €165

“From the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789, to the fall of Robespierre in 1794, Irishmen played a leading role in that tremendous event which remodelled Europe. They fought nobly in the armies of their adopted country and gave their lives for the new France that was to rise like a phoenix from the ashes of the old regime. Others suffered in the crowded prisons, some fell under the merciless blade of the guillotine and a few played a sinister role in the intrigues and conspiracies of the day.

The memory of the Abbé Edgeworth, the King’s confessor, facing every danger on the scaffold beside the hapless French monarch; Arthur Dillon, courageous soldier routing the enemies of the young Republic from her sacred soil; the brave Kilmaine, swordsman of renown, saviour of France when disaster threatened the revolution; the descendants of the ‘Wild Geese’, will forever be remembered.

The author has left no stone unturned in researching this excellent work, a monument to the Irishmen of the ‘Revolution’.”



See items 160, 161 & 163.

160. HAYES, Richard. Old Irish Links with France. Some Echoes of Exiled Ireland. With illustration on frontispiece. Dublin: M.H. Gill & Son, 1940. pp. xiv, 230. Blue cloth, title in gilt on spine. Previous owner’s signature. A very good copy. €85

In this, his fourth work on Ireland and France, Dr. Richard Hayes treats religious, educational, social and commercial relations of Ireland with France are especially stressed. And what a glory is the story of the associations of St. Patrick with Rouen, St. Patrice and Tours of Columbanus with Luxeuil, Auxerre, Nantes; of Fiachra, Clemens, John Scotus with Paris.

With what interest Irish students will read next of the last resting place of St. Laurence O’Toole, of the visit of the Ulster Earls to Lisieux; with what mingled pride and sorrow of the Irish Colleges at Bordeaux, Paris, Nantes, of their brilliant students, of the association of Geoffrey Keating and Father Michael Murphy with Bordeaux, of St. Vincent de Paul’s relations with the Irish College, Paris; of the ultimate fate of these shining seats of learning, our beacon lights through the long night of the Penal Code.

With what exaltation will our people turn to the long-suppressed records of the many Irish families identified with the commerce of Rouen, St. Malo, Nantes, Bordeaux; of the Irish street-names which commemorate their integrity as bankers, jewellers, brewers, vintners, glass manufacturers, drapers, interpreters. Similarly do the supplementary military records now presented by Dr. Hayes recall a litany of the most valiant names in our history from the Battle of Kinsale to the presentation of the sword of honour to Marshal MacMahon. There is also mention of exiled Irishwomen in France, the illustrious records of Irish doctors, scholars, historians, lexicographers.

161. HAYES, Richard. Irish Swordsmen of France. With a foreword by Rev. Patrick Browne. Illustrated. Dublin: Gill, 1941. Second edition. pp. xix, 307. Light blue cloth, title in gilt on spine. Mild foxing to prelims. A very good copy in frayed sun-tanned dust jacket. Scarce. €275

In this work Dr. Hayes gives us a detailed account of the careers of six distinguished Irish officers in the French army: General Theobald Dillon; General James O'Moran; Colonel Arthur Dillon; General Charles (Jennings) Kilmaine; General Thomas Arthur Lally and Colonel Richard Warren. Four of these were living when the Revolution came, and continued to hold their commissions in the revolutionary army. In fact they were promoted to the highest ranks, although later they were suspected by the 'pure' Republicans, who found it difficult to believe that the Stuart-loving Irish could be anything else but royalist. They, like most Irishmen in France, aspired towards the liberation of Ireland.

162. HAYES, Richard. Biographical Dictionary of Irishmen in France. Dublin: M.H. Gill, 1949. Large post octavo. pp. vi, 332. Green cloth, with original re-laid. Previous owner's signature. A very good copy. Scarce. €175

An invaluable reference work, the result of many years diligent research on the Wild Geese and their descendants in France. With an appendix containing unpublished sources from the various French archives and a list of Irish noble families surviving in France.

163. [HAYMAN, Samuel] The Hand-Book for Youghal. The Historical Annals of the Town, St. Mary's Collegiate Church (including memorials of the Boyles), The College, Sir Walter Raleigh's House, The Franciscan and Dominican Friaries, The Templars' House at Rhincrew, The Monastery of St. John's, The '98 Rebellion, and The Fenian Rising. Illustrated. Youghal: Printed and Published by W. G. Field, 1896. Crown octavo. First edition. pp. [10], xvi, 99. Pictorial grey wrappers. Previous owner's signature on front cover. Some light foxing to prelims. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. €85

COPAC locates 2 copies only. WorldCat 2.

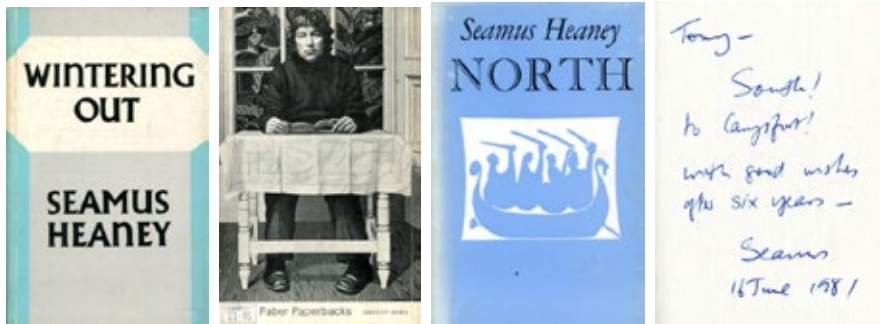
SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

164. HEANEY, Seamus. Wintering Out. London: Faber and Faber, 1972. Crown octavo. pp. 80. The true first edition, preceding the hardcover edition by a year. White paper wrappers, front cover decorated in light greenish-blue, black and grey. Signed by Seamus Heaney on half-title. Wear to corner, otherwise a very good copy. €875

Brandes and Durkan A8.

Wintering Out (1972), deals with exposure and endurance in poems that are grimly circumspect about the re-emergent civil and sectarian conflict of the Northern Ireland 'Troubles'.

165. HEANEY, Seamus. North. London: Faber and Faber, 1975. First edition in paper wrappers. Published simultaneously with the hardback issue. Crown octavo. pp. 73. Pictorial blue stiff wrappers. Signed presentation copy from Seamus Heaney: "Tony - / South! / to Carysfort! / with good wishes / after six years - / Seumas, 16 June, 1981. A very good copy. €485



See items 164 & 165.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

166. HEANEY, Seamus. Station Island. New York: Farrar, Straus, Giroux, 1985. First American printing. Octavo. pp. 123. Quarter green cloth on cream papered boards, title in gilt on spine. Signed by Seamus Heaney on titlepage. A fine copy in near fine pictorial dust jacket. €475

Brandes & Durkan A36.

The author's sixth book of poetry, *Station Island* was first published in the UK the preceding year. An impressive collection which added to his stature as a poet.

167. HEANEY, Seamus. *Beowulf*. Translated by Seamus Heaney. London: Faber and Faber, 1999. First edition. Octavo. pp. xxx, 106. Dark blue papered boards, title in gilt on spine. A fine copy in near fine pictorial dust jacket. €75

Brandes and Durkan A72.

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

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

SIGNED BY THE PUBLISHER

168. HEANEY, Seamus *The Last Walk*. Illustrated by Martin Gale. Oldcastle: Gallery Press, 2013. Medium octavo. First edition, first printing. Green linen, title blind-stamped on upper cover. One of 575 numbered copies, of which 500 are for sale. Signed by the publisher Peter Fallon. A fine copy in fine acetate dust jacket. €75

Published posthumously, the book is a translation by Seamus Heaney of Giovanni Pascoli's *L'ultima passeggiata* published in 1891. Heaney's last work, a most attractive publication with coloured plates by Martin Gale.

169. HEARN, William Edward. *The Cassell Prize Essay on the Condition of Ireland*. London & Dublin: Sold by all Booksellers, 1851. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. vi, [1], 125, 2 (Advertisement). Green blind-stamped cloth, title in gilt surrounding a harp and shamrocks on upper cover. Some browning to cover, wear to spine ends. Top edge gilt. A very good copy. Very rare. €75



COPAC locates 6 copies only.

William Edward Hearn (1826-1888) was an Irish university professor and politician. He was one of the four original professors at the University of Melbourne and became the first Dean of the University's Law School. Hearn was born in Belturbet, County Cavan, the son of Reverend William Edward Hearn (a curate and later a vicar) and Henrietta Hearn, née Reynolds. Hearn was educated at Portora Royal School in Enniskillen, and later studied at Trinity College. There he was highly successful in his study of classics, logic and ethics, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1847.

Following his studies in arts, Hearn also studied law, at Trinity College and later at King's Inns in Dublin and Lincoln's Inn in London, and was admitted to the Irish Bar in 1853.

His teaching career began in 1849, when he was selected as a professor of Ancient Greek at the Queen's College, Galway in Galway, which had been established a few years earlier. In 1854, a London based committee of the newly established University of Melbourne selected Hearn as one of four original professors of the University. In January 1859, Hearn stood as a candidate for the

Parliament of Victoria, in a by-election for a seat in the Victorian Legislative Assembly, he was embarrassingly unsuccessful. The university's Chancellor, Redmond Barry (of Cork), was not pleased with Hearn's attempts to enter parliament, and as a result the university council passed a rule prohibiting professors from standing for election, and even from joining any political group, a rule that would last more than a century.

In 1878 however he was finally elected to the Victorian Legislative Council, for Central Province. Regarded as a good politician, who held conservative views but was less concerned with party politics than he was with the technical business of making legislation, and by 1882 he was regarded as a leader in the Council. In May 1886, Hearn was elected as Chancellor of the University of Melbourne. Hearn died in Melbourne in 1888. He was survived by his son and three of his daughters.

He relates in the first chapter: "In the year 1841, the Census of Ireland was taken with extreme accuracy. Three years afterwards the commission over which Lord Devon presided, examined with the utmost care the condition of the agricultural classes and districts. The results arrived at by these investigations are peculiarly important, not merely because the evidence is such as we cannot elsewhere obtain, but because they declare the real condition of Ireland during the time in which protection was still in the ascendant, and in which the potato still bloomed. It appears from the report of the Census Commissioners, that out of a population of somewhat more than eight millions one hundred thousand, three millions seven hundred thousand could neither read nor write, and that nearly three millions lived in cabins constructed of mud, containing but one small room, and destitute of all accommodation beyond the imperfect shelter they afforded from the wind and rain. In full accordance with these returns is the language of Lord Devon's report. It tells us that the Irish labourer is "badly housed, badly fed, badly clothed, and badly paid." It tells us that "in many districts their only food is the potato, their only beverage water; that their cabins are seldom a protection against the weather; that a bed or a blanket is a rare luxury; and that nearly in all, their pig and their manure heap constitute their only property." Nor is this state of things a matter of recent occurrence. Every credible writer on Irish affairs attests the same melancholy fact."

170. [HELY'S DUBLIN] *Chinamen and Archers*. A review 1954-1955. [Dublin]: Hely's Limited Dublin, [1955]. Foolscap octavo. pp. [4], 19, [1]. Reddish brown cloth, title in gilt on upper cover. A fine copy in repaired dust jacket. Rare. €25

Only 2 copies located on COPAC: TCD and Reading

A review booklet of activities at the Dublin printing firm of Hely's, with reflections on the Irish book trades and books of Irish interest. Written and designed by George Hetherington. For a description of this series of annual booklets see *Long Room* 38 (1993) 15-16.

The great tradition of Irish bookbinding about which so little was generally known or established until the publication of Mr. Craig's book, is largely based on the bindings lavished on the Parliamentary records; folio volumes bound from year to year in successive styles and so magnificently that one notable expert has called them "probably the most majestic series of bound volumes in the world."

Parallels to the human figure tools says Maurice James Craig in his book on Irish Bookbindings of the 17th and 18th centuries, "may be found in Commons 1711, which has dancing Chinamen and Archers, and a 1798 Dublin Castle folio volume of Standing Orders, etc., which has Flying Angels, Irish Volunteers with muskets, and very large birds".

Dustjacket and endpapers designed by Patrick Scott.



171. [HOARE, Louisa] *Hints for the Improvement of Early Education and Nursery Discipline*. London: Printed for J. Hatchard and Son ..., 1820. Fourth edition. 12mo. pp. [ii], 197, [1 (printer's imprint)]. Contemporary half black morocco on marbled boards, titled in gilt direct on gilt decorated spine. Paper repair to margin of titlepage. Presentation inscription from Mrs Smith Barry to W.B. McCarthy on verso of contents leaf. Occasional light foxing, minor wear to extremities. A very good copy. €75

COPAC locates 1 copy only of the fourth edition. WorldCat 2.

Louisa Gurney (1784-1836), was the seventh of the eleven children of John Gurney of Earlham Hall near Norwich, a Quaker, and of Catherine Bell. Her father inherited ownership of Gurney's Bank in Norwich. Her siblings included Elizabeth Fry, prison reformer, Joseph John Gurney and Samuel Gurney, philanthropists, and Daniel Gurney, banker and antiquary. She wrote that she was disgusted when a twelve-year-old second cousin of hers kissed her, but she later married him, the 23 year old banker Samuel Hoare of Hampstead, on 24 December 1806 at Tasborough Meeting House in Norfolk. Her *Hints for the Improvement of Early Education and Nursery Discipline* was originally written for the nursemaid (nanny) to the first of her six children. "Good education," she wrote in the introduction,

“must be the result of one consistent and connected system.” The book continued to sell well for eighty years. Her experience was enriched by family tradition and by the influences of 18th and 19th century authorities such as John Locke, François Fénelon, John Foster, Thomas Babington, and Philip Doddridge, and contemporaries of hers such as Sarah Trimmer and Hannah More. Hoare’s book was first published in 1819; the notice in the *Edinburgh Monthly Review* for February 1820 described it as “so purchasable an article,” “peculiarly worthy of attention,” and otherwise speaks very warmly of the work’s ‘merits’.

172. HORE, Herbert J. & GRAVES, The Rev. James. Ed. by. *The Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties of Ireland in the Sixteenth Century: being the Presentments of the Gentlemen, Commonality, and Citizens of Carlow, Cork, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford.* Made in the Reigns of Henry VIII, and Elizabeth. Printed from the originals in the Public Record Office, London. Dublin: Printed at the University Press, 1870. First edition. Royal octavo. pp. [iv], 286. Contemporary half calf over cloth boards. Light wear to head and tail of spine, otherwise a very good copy. **€75**

173. [HOUSE OF RECOVERY, CORK] *Annual Report of the House of Recovery of the City of Cork, from Nov. 8th 1802, to Nov. 8th 1803. [With First and Second Appendix.]* Cork: Printed by James Haly, Bookseller, [1803.] First edition, 12mo. pp. 23, [2, blank], [2], [1, blank] Endpapers renewed, bound in recent two-toned boards, printed paper label on upper **€75**

The first report of the *House of Recovery of the City of Cork*, printed by order of the Society for Bettering the Conditions of the Poor. In its first year the House admitted 254 patients, two died of small-pox, nine of contagious fever and the remainder were dismissed cured.

James Haly was the son-in-law of another Cork bookseller, William Flynn. Both were successful booksellers. Flynn took over the printing of *The Hibernian Chronicle* in 1801, changing the name to *Flynn’s Hibernian Chronicle*. Haly also specialised in Catholic publications, one of his earliest being *An Humble Remonstrance*, published in 1789, in which the author argues for Catholic participation in the commercial life of Cork. An Irish language catechism, *An Teagusc Criesdeegh*, was published by Haly and Thomas White in 1792. According to his son Robert, James Haly kept a classical school in which he provided instruction for boys who wished to become priests. Haly’s business seemed to thrive, but one year after Flynn’s death, in 1812, he got into serious difficulties. He was guaranteed the sum of £7,000 by his brother-in-law, Francis Hynes. When he failed to recover, Hynes withdrew support, turned him out of his bookshop and handed it over to Jeremiah Geary, also a printer of Catholic books. William Flynn’s daughter, Eliza Haly later described her ejection from her home, with nothing but ‘a slop bowl of rasps’.

King George III suffered from a mysterious illness in the 18th century which was eventually diagnosed as some form of mental illness. There was much rancour and jealousy between the various physicians in their attempts to find a cure and the fame and fortune that it would bring. One of these so called doctors boasted that during treatment he knocked the King as flat as a flounder. An inquiry was held by the House of Lords which led to the improvement of the methods used to treat the mentally ill in both Britain and Ireland. On the 19th of October 1745, Jonathan Swift died aged 78. He managed to keep some of his sense of humour, his last will and testament provided funds to establish in Dublin “a hospital for ideots and lunaticks” because “No Nation wanted [needed] it so much”. The hospital was intended as more than just parody, however, as Swift was also genuinely committed to the care of people with mental illness.

In 1745 Dean Swift’s legacy of eleven thousand pounds established the oldest psychiatric hospital in Ireland St Patrick’s Hospital in Dublin. Famously, he described his gesture in a satire entitled *On the Death of Dr Swift*:

“He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad,
And showed by one satiric touch
No nation needed it so much”.

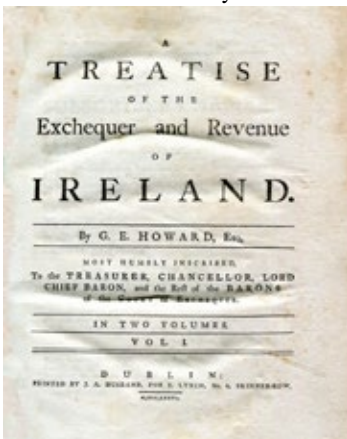
The Poor Law Act of 1735 had provided for accommodation in Workhouses or as they were termed Houses of Industry for the mentally ill in Cork. The House of Industry was established in 1766 which was situated on the site of the South Infirmary Hospital. On the 19th of September 1791 the Governors of the House of Industry thanked the Mayor, Richard Harris Esq., for his wonderful donation of 26 flat fish, 7 hake, 1 salmon, 12 lobsters, and 3 baskets of sprats. A leg of mutton which was seized from a butcher in the New Shambles was also contributed. One can only wonder how much of this fine food

reached the mouths of the poor residents. The Mayor was also involved in a fund raising event which was to be held at the New Theatre Royal at Princes Street. Money was badly needed for the “erection of additional cells because of the extraordinary number of lunatics now in it.”

The Chief Officer of the Mendicity Asylum as it was called was the Reverend John Egan. The Superintendent was R. Thorpe and Father Mathew was one of its Governors. William Martin the Cork Quaker who was known as the grandfather of the Temperance Association also held that position. In December 1830 there were 298 persons in the Asylum section these consisted of 181 old and helpless, 35 working class, 76 children and 6 paupers. Christmas day was the only day in the year where 300 lbs of bread was divided between the poor inmates a paltry treat to commemorate the birth of Jesus. Two pence was the cost per day of keeping and feeding each inmate. The physician and apothecary Dr. William Sanders was paid £113 15s 0d per year. Occasionally tea was purchased as in the year 1810 when a couple of lbs were purchased for the exorbitant sum of 8s 8d per lb. Bread was supplied only to the hospital and it was only given to other inmates on special celebratory occasions. In December 1809 two hundred loaves of bread costing 3d each were supplied to the healthy inmates. Two barrels of ale costing £2 16s 4d was donated to drink the Kings health. Oat meal was the main diet as it was cheap and convenient to cook averaging sixteen shillings per hundred weight. The House of Industry and Asylum was covered by insurance the Atlas Insurance Company charged premiums at £2 2s 1d each, but due to the volatile nature of the patients within the asylum it was insured for an additional £1000.

In 1830 the Asylum was described as one of the best models of its kind and this was due in so small way to Dr. Sanders. Sanders ranked as one of the great pioneers of mental illness in his day. His studies enabled him to publish a book entitled *Practical Observations on the Causes and Cures of Insanity* which was published by Edwards and Savage in Castle Street in 1818. The good doctor had a special circulating swing made which could revolve at amazing speeds with the patient inside it either sitting or lying down. These experiments relaxed the patients thereby helping their mental health. By 1845 an Act of Parliament was passed to provide for the building of a new asylum In 1852 the Cork District Lunatic Asylum otherwise known as the Eglington Asylum on the Lee Road was formally opened. The building was designed by the architect William Atkins and built in the gothic style. Unfortunately due to budgetary constraints a poor dark stone was used which has not weathered well.

The building facing southwards resembles a hospital unlike earlier asylums which appeared like jails. The surrounding grounds comprising of fifty seven acres were purchased for ten thousand pounds. The total cost of the buildings which included a chapel, stables, farm buildings and a gate lodge was £85,000. Originally designed as a separate building it became three buildings linked by corridors, probably the longest frontage of any building in Cork City or County. In 1859 Bryan Cody in his book *The River Lee Cork and The Corkonians* records that the Asylum can hold 500 inmates the largest of its kind in the whole of Ireland. He also remarks that this should not be inferred that the people of Cork are more disposed to insanity than those of any town or city in Ireland of Britain. But what can be said of the good people of Cork who whilst honouring the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Lord Eglington erected a Lunatic Asylum in his name?



174. HOWARD, Gorges Edmond. A Treatise of the Exchequer and Revenue of Ireland. By G. E. Howard, Esq. Most humbly inscribed, To the Treasurer, Chancellor, Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. In two volumes Dublin: Printed by J. A. Husband, for E. Lynch, No. 6, Skinner-Row, 1776. Quarto. pp. (1) [8], lxiii, 323, (2) [4], 436, [1]. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on green morocco labels on rebaked spines. Ex libris Milltown Park Trust. A very good set. Rare. €1,385 ESTC T86142.

Gorges Edmond Howard (1715-1786) poet and architect, dramatic, legal, and political writer was born in Coleraine and educated at Thomas Sheridan's school in Dublin. He entered the army, and afterwards became an attorney. He acted as solicitor to Catholic Committee and was regarded as a Protestant champion of Catholic

Emancipation. Howard secured a lucrative business as a solicitor and land agent, and wrote on the law, created literary works and published at his own expense. He was the intimate friend of Henry Brooke but he failed to achieve notability as a writer and he was satirised by Robert Jephson for his unsolicited

productivity. Howard was active in suggesting improvements in Dublin, having some skill as an architect. The freedom of the city was conferred on him in 1766. His daughter Anne married her second cousin, Hamilton Gorges, and started a branch of the Gorges family that continued to use "Howard" as their middle name.

The four page list of subscribers includes: Edmund Burke, Earl of Bellamont, Earl of Charlemont, Hercules Langrishe, Richard Musgrave, Charles O'Connor, Esq., Theobald Wolfe, etc.

175. HUNT, William. Ed. By The Irish Parliament 1775. From an official and contemporary manuscript. London: Longmans, Dublin: Hodges Figgis, 1907. Octavo. pp. xxxiv, [1] 91, 1 (authorities cited). Errata tipped in at B1. Green cloth, title in gilt on spine. Cover a little faded, endpapers with mild foxing. A very good copy. Scarce. €125

The manuscript concerning the Irish Parliament of 1775 was in the possession of Vincent Scully. There is a useful list of members of the Irish House of Commons with historical notices.

PROMOTING PROTESTANT ENGLISH WORKING-SCHOOLS IN IRELAND

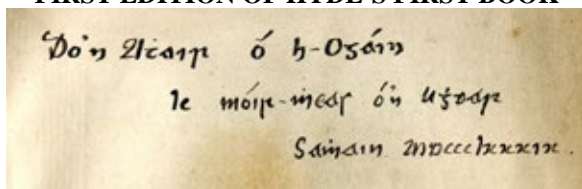
176. HUTTON, Matthew. Lord Bishop of Bangor. A Sermon Preach'd before the Society corresponding with the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Working-Schools in Ireland, at their anniversary meeting in the parish-church of St. Mary le Bow, on Thursday, March 28th, 1745. London: John Oliver, 1745. Sole edition. Quarto. pp. 64. Fine engraved cartouche within title. Original stitched marbled wrappers. A fine copy. €385



ESTC T3074.

With an alphabetical list of annual subscribers, members, accounts and subscriptions lists, and a brief review of its activities. With notes on the rise and progress of the Incorporated Society in Dublin; Proceedings of the Incorporated Society, etc.

**A MILESTONE IN IRISH LITERATURE
FIRST EDITION OF HYDE'S FIRST BOOK**



177. HYDE, Douglas. Leabhar Sgeulaigeachta. Cruinnighthe agus curtha le chéile le Dúbhghlas de h-Íde (An Chraoibhín Aoibhinn). Baile-Ath-Cliath: Clóbhuailte le Gill, Sráid Uí Chónaill, 1889. First edition. Foolscap octavo. Contemporary green cloth, title in gilt along spine. Signed presentation copy from Douglas Hyde to the historian Edmund Hogan "Do'n Athair ó h-Ogain / le móir mheas ó'n Ughdár / Samhain 1889." Milltown Park Jesuit Library copy with stamps and label/ Small tear to gutter of half title and title. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €185

Douglas Hyde (1860-1949), scholar and first President of Ireland, was born at Castlerea, County Roscommon, near Frenchpark, where his father was Rector. Educated at TCD, he graduated in divinity and law. He learned Irish from the old people around Frenchpark, and soon began writing down their

stories and poems. In 1892 he became President of the National Literary Society; his inaugural address, on 'The Necessity for de-Anglicising Ireland', led to the formation of the Gaelic League in 1893, of which he also became President. His collection of *The Love-Songs of Connaught*, also published 1893, influenced W.B. Yeats and many others. He tried to keep the Gaelic League clear of nationalist politics, and eventually resigned his presidency in 1915 when that was no longer possible, thereafter confining himself to academic pursuits and publications.

When the office of President of Ireland was created in the 1937 Constitution, Hyde was the unopposed choice of all the political parties, and held office until his term expired in 1945. Fr. Edmund Hogan (1831-1917) was a Jesuit priest and scholar, Professor of Celtic Languages at the RIA.

**IN FINE GRIERSON BINDING
FROM THE LIBRARY OF CAPTAIN TOTTENHAM**

178. [IRISH BINDING] The *Satyrs of Persius*. Translated into English by Thomas Sheridan, D.D. Dublin: Printed by George Grierson, 1728. Post octavo. pp. xvi, [3], 4-101, [1]. Contemporary Irish binding of full red morocco, covers decorated with a gilt floral roll. Spine divided into six panels by five raised bands, title in gilt on morocco letterpiece in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt with fleur-de-lys; board edges gilt; comb-marbled endpapers; green and gold endbands. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown of Captain Tottenham, Woodstock. Inscription on front free endpaper 'This book was given / me by Mrs. Euphemia Houghton / April ye 29th / Anno Domini: 1729.' All edges gilt. In fine condition. **€1,650**

COPAC locates 8 copies only. ESTC T125331.

Latin text with parallel English translation. Includes brief passages in Ancient Greek.

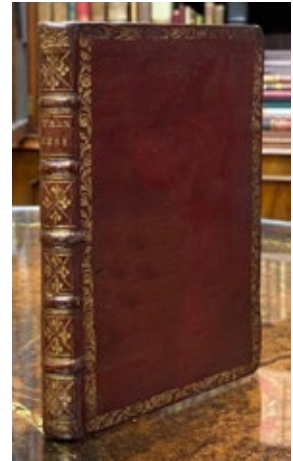
Thomas Sheridan, D.D. (1687-1738), schoolmaster, and friend of Swift, was born at Cavan in 1687, and was the son of James Sheridan, fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Dennis Sheridan, who assisted Bishop Bedell in translating the bible into Irish. Thomas Sheridan, the Jacobite, and William Sheridan, bishop of Kilmore, were his uncles. In 1707 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner, his uncle, the bishop, helping with funds. He graduated B.A. in 1711, and M.A. in 1714; in 1724 he became B.D. and in 1726 D.D. Shortly after graduating he married Elizabeth, the only child of Charles MacFadden of Quilca House, County Cavan, and this house became his on MacFadden's death. The property was originally in the possession of the Sheridans, and was forfeited for their adhering to James II, while Charles MacFadden acquired it for his services to King William.

Sheridan, on his marriage, opened a school in King's Mint House, Capel Street, which was attended by sons of the best families in Dublin, and from which he derived an income of 1,000l. Swift made Sheridan's acquaintance in 1713, on arriving in Dublin to take possession of the deanery of St. Patrick's. They became constant companions. A room in the deanery was reserved for Sheridan, while Swift often lived for months together at Quilca, where he planned the *Drapier's Letters*, wrote a part of *Gulliver's Travels*, and edited *The Intelligencer* in concert with his friend.

Sheridan wrote much and published little. Translations of the *Satyrs of Persius* (1728, 8vo) and *Satires of Juvenal* (1739, 8vo), both of which had several editions, and the *Philoctetes' of Sophocles* (1725) were the most noteworthy of his productions.

Swift said that Sheridan "shone in his proper element" at the head of a school; in a letter to Alderman Barber he characterised him as "the best scholar in these kingdoms." Sir Walter Scott, in his *Memoir of Swift*, writes about 'the good-natured, light-hearted, and ingenious Sheridan: "Not a day passed that he did not make a rebus, an anagram, or a madrigal. Idle, poor, and gay, he managed his own affairs badly" He justly wrote of himself, 'I am famous for giving the best advice and following the worst'".

Provenance: From the library of Captain Tottenham, Woodstock. He was obviously a connoisseur of fine bindings. See *Exquisite & Rare Bookbindings from the Library of Benjamin Guinness, 3rd Earl of Iveagh* an Exhibition in Marsh's Library, Dublin, July 2013, curated by Dr Philip Maddock. One of the finest Irish bindings of the eighteenth century: Hugh Maffett (ed.), *The Catiline and Jugurthine Wars*. Translated from Sallust (Dublin, 1772), has also the bookplate of Captain Tottenham of Woodstock, County Wicklow. Built by Sir John Stratford in the 1770s, Woodstock House was designed by the



architect Robert West who worked on many of the country's great houses. This property was bought in 1827 by Lord Robert Tottenham, who is said to have paid £12,000 for the house (25 rooms) and demesne (180 acres), and to have spent another £6000 on building a wall round it.

**EARL OF GRANVILLE'S COPY
IN A FINE DUBLIN RED MOROCCO BINDING
LATER OWNED BY THE EARL OF CLARENDON**

179. [IRISH BINDING] Publii Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon Libri XV. Interpretatione & Notis Illustravit Daniel Chrispinus Helvetius ad Usus Serenissimi Delphini. Huic Editioni accedunt Annotationes, ex Jac. Constantii Fanensis, Hen. Loritii Glareani, Jac. Micylli, Herc. Ciofani, Daniel. Heinsii, Petr. Burmanni, aliorumque Virorum eruditorum Commentariis Excerptae. Dublinii: Ex officinâ Georgii Grierson, 1729. Quarto [19 x 25cm]. pp. [10], 475, [172], 45, [1]. Titlepage printed in red and black. Bound in contemporary full red morocco, covers ruled in gilt with a fleuron-and-leaf border roll. Spine divided into six compartments by five raised bands, title in gilt on blue morocco letterpiece in the second, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design; fore-edges gilt; cream endpapers; green and gold double endbands. Ex. Libris John Carteret, 2nd Earl Granville, Baron Carteret of Hawnes. Also from the library of William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with bookplate, labels and stamp. Small nick to spine ends, upper joint starting but very firm. All edges gilt. A fine copy. **€2,750**



ESTC T171338. WorldCat 3.

George Grierson (1680?-1753), a native of Scotland, arrived in Ireland c.1703. Admitted to the stationers' guild, his premises were in Essex Street at the sign of the "Two Bibles" and from here he carried on the business of printing and publishing works of the Latin authors - Horace, Virgil, Terence, Justinian, Juvenal, Ovid and Tacitus. In many instances he was assisted by his wife Constantia Grierson whom he married in 1726. She was regarded as one of the most learned scholars of her age; nothing much is known about her early life.

In addition to the classics, Grierson published a second edition of Sir William Petty's *Hiberniae Delineatio* in 1732. This edition was dedicated by Grierson to Henry, Earl of Shelburne, who supplied the original plates "by whose munificence the original copper plates of Sir William Petty's Survey of Ireland were freely communicated for the public good." This copy of *Ovid* with Henry's bookplate, may well have been presented by the publisher to him.

George Grierson obtained from Lord Carteret a patent as King's Printer in Ireland; it was suggested at the time that this was due to Carteret's admiration of Constantia's attainments. His publishing output was 'large by Dublin standards' and the quality of his printing 'consistently good' (Pollard). Grierson had a house, ground and possibly a printing office at Drumcondra, to the north of Dublin. He

died there 27 October 1753 aged 73.

Provenance: Early bookplate of John Carteret, 2nd Earl Granville, Baron Carteret of Hawnes, (1690-1763) English statesman and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a vigorous opponent of Robert Walpole (who was chief minister from 1721 to 1742). A leading minister from 1742 to 1744, Carteret directed England's involvement against France in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48). The son of George, 1st Baron Carteret, and Lady Grace Granville (created Countess Granville in 1715), he succeeded his father as Lord Carteret in 1695 at the age of five and entered the House of Lords in 1711. He was appointed secretary of state in 1722, but, because he voiced opposition to Walpole, he was sent away from London in 1724 to serve as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Upon his return in 1730 he became one of Walpole's most eloquent and prominent critics in the House of Lords, attacking in particular Walpole's policy of accommodation with Spain.



See items 180 7 181.

“ONE OF THE BEST EDITED BOOKS EVER DELIVERED TO THE WORLD”

180. [IRISH BINDING] C. Cornelii Taciti Opera quae Exstant ex Recensione et cum Animadversionibus Theodori Ryckii. Three volumes. Dublin: Ex Officina Georgii Grierson, 1730. Bound in contemporary full red goatskin by George Grierson’s binder. Covers tooled in gilt to a repeated flower and leaf pattern, within a triple fillet border. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, titlepiece in gilt on blue morocco label in the second, the remainder elaborately tooled in gilt with thistle, leaf and flower tools; fore-edges gilt, comb-marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, green and yellow headbands. Superb example in the finest condition. **€6,785**

This is the celebrated Constantia Grierson edition, wife of the noted Dublin printer and publisher. She was regarded as one of the most learned scholars of her age, nothing much is known about her early life, her maiden name may have been Phillipps from Graiguenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny, but there is a school of thought that suggests that she was a Crawley from Cavan. Mrs Pilkington tells us that she was brought to her father, Dr. Van Lewen, an eminent Dublin physician, in her eighteenth year to be instructed in the obstetric science:- “She was mistress of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French; understood the mathematics as well as most men, and what made these extraordinary talents yet more surprising, was, that her parents were poor illiterate country-people; so that her learning appeared like the gift poured out on the Apostles, of speaking all languages, without the pains of study ... She wrote elegantly both in verse and prose, and some of the most delightful hours I ever passed were in the conversation of this female philosopher.

George Grierson, obtained from Lord Carteret, a patent as king’s printer in Ireland, it was suggested at the time that this was due to Carteret’s admiration of Constantia’s attainments. He published in 1730 the present work, in three volumes octavo, edited by his wife. The erudite English classical bibliographer and critic, Dr. Harwood, said this: “is the celebrated edition of Tacitus which Mrs Grierson published. I have read it twice through, and it was one of the best edited books ever delivered to the world. Mrs Grierson was a lady possessed of singular erudition, and had an elegance of taste and solidity of judgment, which justly rendered her one of the most wonderful, as well as amiable of her sex. Prefixed to this edition is a dedication to Lord Carteret, by Mrs Grierson, in most elegant Latinity y”. This edition, adds Dr. Dibdin, “is now become rare, and sought after. Constantia was a member of the circle of Dean Swift, Dr. Thomas Sheridan, and Dr. Patrick Delany. She died in 1733, at the age of twenty-seven. Her Irish contemporary, Mrs Barber, observed of Mrs Grierson: “If Heaven had spared her, and blessed her with health, which she wanted for some years before her death, there is good reason to think she would have made as great a figure in the learned world as any of her sex are recorded to have done.”

181. [IRISH BINDING] The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and Other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, According to the Use of the Church of Ireland; Together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, Pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. Dublin: Printed by the Executors of David Hay, Assignee of the Late Boulter Grierson, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1773. Large post octavo. Contemporary Irish full calf binding. Covers framed by a gilt floral roll enclosing in the centre a circular rose surrounded by flame tools. Spine divided into six panels by five gilt raised bands with panels richly tooled in gilt; board edges hatched in gilt; comb-marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. A fine copy. €1,675

PASSED BY THE PRESS CENSOR

182. [IRISH REBELLION] A Record of the Irish Rebellion of 1916. With illustrations, including portraits, facsimiles and maps. Dublin: Office of "Irish Life", n.d. [1916]. Folio. pp. [viii], 56, [iv]. Original pictorial wrappers. Some crayoning. A very good copy. Rare. €145

Unique Photographic Record of the Rebellion Day by Day; Some Recent History; Leaders of the Rebellion; Military Operations; Scene of the Mount Street Bridge Fight; Story of a Machine Gun Section; Impressions of the Street Fighting; Documents issued by the Rebels; Service Kit of the Irish Volunteers; The Looters; Demolishing the Ruins; Last Rebel Stronghold to Surrender; Views from Nelson's Pillar

Very interesting adverts: Food Parcels for the Royal Munsters; Eason's Library; Switzer's; Hotels, etc.



EDITED BY TWO SIGNATORIES OF THE IRISH PROCLAMATION

183. [IRISH REVIEW] The Irish Review. A monthly magazine of Irish literature, art and science. Vol. I., No. I., March, 1911 to Vol. 4., No. 41., September/November 1914. Illustrated. Complete with all the parts in Four volumes. Dublin: Irish Review Publishers, 1911/1914. Quarto. First edition. pp. (1) 620 (2) 672 (3) 664 (4) 340. Bound in green and blue buckram, titled in gilt. A very good set of the rare first edition. €1,750

COPAC with 5 locations only.

This literary magazine was founded by Thomas MacDonagh, Padraic Colum, his future wife, Mary Maguire, James Stephens and David Houston. It was edited at various times by Houston, Padraic Colum, Thomas MacDonagh and Joseph Mary Plunkett (two signatories of the Irish Proclamation).

The Irish Review is a short but significant publication with a wide focus, mainly covering Irish literature and education. The journal is particularly notable for a very high level of literary content, including poems and prose from a number of eminent authors, such as George Moore, W. B. Yeats, Thomas MacDonagh, Joseph Mary Plunkett, F. Sheehy Skeffington, Eoin MacNeill, Darrell Figgis, Edmund Curtis, P.H. Pearse, George Russell [Æ.], Oliver St. Gogarty, Lord Dunsany, Douglas Hyde, Standish O'Grady, Daniel Corkery, Forrest Reid, Eimar O'Duffy, Ella Young, George Birmingham, Seumas O'Sullivan, Roger Casement, Liam de Róiste, Piaras Béaslai, Colonel Maurice Moore, and Emily Lawless. The quality of the material which appeared 1912-1913 has been described as 'astounding - no Irish magazine could touch it, and only a few from any era have come close'. A

number of literary articles and poetry are written in Old Irish. In addition, the journal includes minor articles on economics, history, rural life, and science, contributed by prominent scholars Kuno Meyer, AE and Maud Gonne. Despite claims to represent Irish intellectual life without partisanship, the political leanings of the editor and major contributors strongly influence the outlook of the journal from June 1914 onwards. Consequently, this journal will be of interest to scholars of Irish literature, culture, and politics and to those researching the Irish intellectual movement in the early twentieth century. A very important source for the period leading up to the 1916 Rising.

Illustrations Jack B. Yeats, John B. Yeats, AE, Dermot O'Brien, William Orpen, Casimer Markievicz, Mary Duncan, John Lavery, Harry Clarke, Gabriel Gifford, Sarah Purser, Jack Morrow and Grace Gifford.

184. [IRISH TRACTS] Collection of 21 Irish Tracts.

The Gospel Story of the Passion of Our Lord. By Rev. Canon Arthur Ryan.

Mater Dolorosa. By Rev. P.A. Sheehan.

The Ember Days. By Dom Columba Edmonds.

The Gospel Story of the Passion of Our Lord. By Rev. Canon Arthur Ryan.

The Holy Hermit of Burren and The Sanctuaries of the Corrib (St. Colman and St. Fursey). By Right Rev. Mon. J. Fahey.

Letters on the Catechism. By Right Rev. Mon. Molloy.

The Convention of Drom-Ceat Part II. By Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty.

Eagna the Bard or The Selfish Crotaire and Kelp-Gatherer. By Gerald Griffin.

The Life of St. Martin of Tours.

No. 18 Blank St. A Story of Dublin by Charlotte O'Connor Eccles.

Civilization of Ireland before the Anglo-Norman Invasion. By Cardinal Moran.

St. Finian of Moville. Patron of Lucca. By Rev. m. O'Riordan.

The Evils of Emigration. By R. J. Kelly.

Some Irish Graves in Rome. O'Neill and O'Donnell. By Most Rev. Dr. Healy.

Irish College at Rome. By Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly.

How Character is Formed. By Very Rev. Canon Sheehan.

Diocese of Limerick. Association of the Christian Doctrine.

Maynooth College. Illustrated. By Most Rev. Dr. Healy.

Daniel O'Connell. A survey of his character. By Rev. John Curry.

Father Mathew His Life and Work. By Susan Gavan Duffy. Dublin: C.T.S. Messenger Office, 1905/06. & Limerick: O'Connor. Crown octavo. 21 pamphlets bound in one volume in quarter black morocco on cloth boards, titled in gilt on spine 'Irish Tracts Limerick'. Original wrappers bound in, some inscribed in ink 'Limerick Ireland 1907'. In fine condition. **€75**

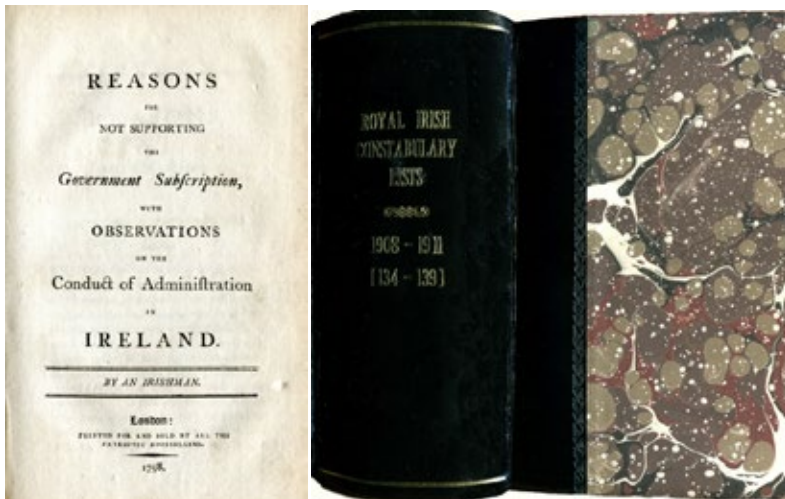
185. [IRISHMAN] Reasons for Not Supporting the Government Subscription with Observations on the Conduct of Administration in Ireland. By An Irishman. London: Printed for and sold by all the Patriotic Booksellers, 1798. pp. 52 (including half-title). Modern full green cloth, title in gilt along spine. Half-title and final leaf a little dusty. A very good copy. **€95**

ESTC: T33099 with 4 locations only. Two in UK and Two in the USA. WorldCat 4. Not in NLI or TCD. Kress B3725 (defective copy without half-title). Not in Black or Goldsmiths [27762].

On taxation and the funding of Pitt's administration on the imposition of income tax to help fund the war against France.

186. "I.O." [STREET, C.J.C.] The Administration of Ireland, 1920. Illustrated frontispiece. London: Allan, 1921. First edition. Octavo. pp. [viii], 468, [4 (advertisement)]. Green cloth. Badge of The Royal Irish Constabulary in gilt on upper cover and spine, with title in gilt. Fore edge of upper board a little gnawed. A very good copy. Very scarce. **€95**

Chapters include: From the Outbreak of the War to the Easter Rebellion, 1916; From the Rebellion to 1919; The First Six Months of 1920; The Latter Half of 1920; The Forces of the Republic; The Arming of the Republic; The Campaign of Outrage; The Troops and the Railway Situation; The Royal Irish Constabulary; The Question of Reprisals; The Question of Ulster; Ireland and America; The Policy of Government; Mulcahy's Memoranda; The Treatment of Prisoners; The Organisation of Sinn Fein, etc.



187. [R.I.C. DIRECTORY] Royal Irish Constabulary List and Directory; Containing lists of the Constabulary Departments, Dublin Metropolitan Police, Resident Magistrates, Coastguards, &c. for the half years July 1908, January 1909, July 1909, January 1910, July 1910, January 1911. Six volumes bound in one. Dublin: Printed for the Compiler by John Falconer, 1908/1911. Modern quarter black morocco, title in gilt direct on spine. A fine set of the utmost rarity. €895



No copy located on COPAC. Month and year stamped on foredge.

188. IRWIN, George O'Malley. The Illustrated Hand-book to the County of Wicklow; being a guide to the stranger and a companion to the resident : with an account of the atmospheric railway, and documents interesting to the topographical and monumental antiquarian. London: Newman & Co, 1844. First edition. Crown octavo, x, [1], 84. Seven engraved plates and three figures on the atmospheric railway. Modern quarter green buckram on green marbled boards, lettered in gilt. Light staining to the fore-edge of the tissue-repaired frontispiece and tanning to the edges of the plates otherwise a very good copy of a scarce book. €295

189. JACOB, Rosamund. The Rebel's Wife. Tralee: The Kerryman, 1957. First edition. Demy octavo. pp. [v], 216. Gold cloth, titled in gilt. Signed by the author and previous owner on front fly leaf. A very good copy in very good lightly frayed dust wrapper. €75

The story of Matilda Witherington of Grafton Street, Dublin, her marriage to the first Irish Republican, Theobald Wolfe Tone, and her adventurous life with him.

ROXBURGHE CLUB

190. JAMES, Montague Rhodes. Editor. The Dublin Apocalypse. Coloured frontispiece and 82 full page collotype plates. Printed for the Roxburghe Club at the Cambridge University Press, 1932. Quarto. First Edition pp. [viii], 23, ix-[xxxiv]. With Sir John Fortescue name printed in red in the roll of members. Quarter red morocco, titled in gilt. A fine copy. €1,250

This outstanding English illuminated Apocalypse of the late 13th or early 14th century belongs to the group of East-Anglian MSS. of which the Gorleston, Ormesby and Bromholm Psalters are the other principal members.



has long held in the distilling trade. The use of this method of distillation, the treatment in it of only the very finest materials



in the most scientific way, has produced the uniformly excellent Whiskey for which the public are calling the whole world over



191. [JAMESON WHISKEY] *The History of a Great House. Origin of John Jameson Whiskey. Containing some interesting observations thereon together with The Causes of its Present Scarcity.* With drawings by Harry Clarke. Dublin: Printed for John Jameson & Son Ltd., Bow Street Distillery, Dublin and 7 Mark Lane, London E.C. by Maunsel & Roberts Limited, [c.1925]. First edition. pp. 20. A very good copy in green wrappers with cream label lettered in black. **€1,450**

Stenson A6.b

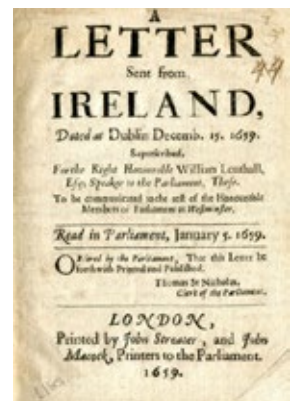
Clarke devoted a lot of thought to the design and illustration of this booklet, which “seemed at the outset an impossible task”. He worked on it in February and March 1924 and it was printed at the end of April, to a hectic deadline. He was not happy with the printing and felt he had been stupidly modest in only charging £100 for all rights as well as the originals. It was a most inspired commission by the Whiskey Distillers, John Jameson & Son Ltd, to be used as part of an advertising scheme they were mounting for the vast International Advertising Convention at the British Empire Exhibition at Olympia, from July to October 1924.

The booklet and its later sequel, *The Elixir of Life*, used to be given away to clients and visitors to both the Studios and Jameson’s Distillery in Dublin. It contains many of the highly decorated galleons which are a recurring feature in the Art Deco decorative vocabulary and a favourite motif of Clarke.

192. JONES, Theophilus, & OTHERS. *A Letter Sent from Ireland, Dated at Dublin Decemb.15.1659. Subscribed, For The Right Honourable William Lenthall, Esq; Speaker to the Parliament. These. To be Communicated to the Rest of Parliament at Westminster.* London: Printed by John Streater and John Macock, Printers to the Parliament, 1659. Small quarto. pp. 8. A2 close trimmed to fore-edge with minute loss to a few letters. Recent grey papered boards. A very good copy. Very rare. **€575**

Sweeney 2632. Wing L1601. COPAC locates only 2 copies.

William Lenthall (1591-1662) was an English politician of the Civil War period. Educated at Lord Williams’s School, he later left Oxford without taking a degree in 1609, and was called to the bar at Lincoln’s Inn in 1616, becoming a bencher in 1633. He represented Woodstock in the Short Parliament (April 1640), and was chosen by King Charles I to be Speaker of the Long Parliament, which met on 3 November 1640. According to Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon, a worse choice could not have been made, for Lenthall was of a very timorous nature. He was treated with little respect, and was unable to control the proceedings. On the outbreak of war, Lenthall threw in his lot with Parliament. He had already called attention to the inadequacy of his salary and been granted a sum of £6000 in April, 1642; in the following year he was now appointed Master of the Rolls, and was one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. After the Civil War he supported the House of Stuart.





193. JOYCE, James. *Ulysses*. London: The Bodley Head, 1967. Crown octavo. pp. [viii], 937. Third Impression of the Re-set Edition. Including appendix with index of corresponding pages. Mild stain to fore-edge. A very good copy in lightly frayed dust jacket. **€165**

194. JOYCE, James. *Ulysses*. Paris: Shakespeare and Company, (October 1925). Seventh Printing of the First Edition. Large octavo. pp. 736 pp. (including 4 pp. of additional errata at the end). Modern green crushed morocco, raised bands, gilt titling to spine, marbled endpapers. In matching slipcase, with a morocco lip. Final leaf (errata) with vertical creasing, its tail edge with a little soiling and a small chip, occasional trivial stains or creases elsewhere, but an appealing copy with only minor imperfections. **€2,450**

Slocum and Cahoon 17.

195. JOYCE, P.W. *A Short History of Ireland from the earliest times to 1608*. With a folding coloured map of Ireland, with paper repair. London: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1893. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. vii, 565, 24 (catalogue). Olive green faded cloth. Repair and small stain to folding map. A good copy. **€125**

The chapters included are: Manners, Customs, and Institutions; Ireland under Native Rulers; The Period of the Invasion; The Period of Insurrection, Confiscation and Plantation. They are comprehensive and accurate, and set forth in language simple, clear and readable. Nobody who wishes to know the truth, can afford to be without this work, for it is a faithful mirror of Ireland.

196. JOYCE, P.W. *Old Celtic Romances*. Translated from the Gaelic. Second edition, revised and enlarged. London: Longman, 1894. Crown octavo. pp. xx, 446, [8 (author's list)]. Red cloth, titled in black. A very good copy. **€85**

The Children of Lir; The Children of Turenn; The Children of Usna; Connla of the Golden Hair; The Voyage of Maoldun; The Fairy Palace of the Quicken Trees; The Gilla Dacker; Dermot and Grania; The Chase of Slieve Fuad; Oisín in Tirmanoge; The Voyage of the Sons of O'Corra, etc. etc. This was the first collection of old Gaelic prose romances ever published in fair English translation. Of this work Dr. Garnett says: "It is the most exquisitely charming of all modern versions of ancient legend".

197. JOYCE, P.W. *A Concise History of Ireland from the earliest times to 1922*. Dublin: Gill, 1895. Fourth edition. Foolscap octavo. pp. viii, 312, 4 (Author's list). Blind-stamped green cloth, titled in gilt. A very good copy. **€65**

"As a concise and readable outline of facts, unalloyed by party prejudice, this little volume far excels all previous sketches of Irish history, and we hope to see it adopted as a text book in the middle and upper class schools and colleges in Ireland." *Literary World*.

"A perfect marvel for the great amount of information it contains, compressed into a very small space." - *Lyceum*. "It tells its story in a vivid and interesting way, and is specially valuable when dealing with the literature, laws, and social institutions of Ancient Ireland." *Scotsman*.

198. JOYCE, P.W. *The Story of Ancient Irish Civilisation*. Frontispiece plan of Tara. London: Longmans & Dublin, Gill, 1907. First edition. Foolscap octavo. pp. xii, 175, [4 (Joyce's works)]. Green cloth decorated in gilt. A very nice copy. **€95**

How the Ancient Irish People were Governed by their Kings and Chiefs; How the Warlike Old Irish Conquered Foreign Lands; How Kings, Chiefs, and People were Subject to the Brehon Laws; How the Ancient Irish Lived as Pagans; How the Irish People Lived as Christians; How Ireland became the Most Learned Country in Europe; How the Irish Missionaries and Scholars Spread Religion and Learning in Foreign Countries; How the Ancient Irish wrote down All their Literature, and How Books Increased and Multiplied; How the Irish Scholars Compiled their Annals; How the Irish Derived Amusement and Instruction from Historical and Romantic Tales; How the Ancient Irish Excelled in Music; How the Ancient Irish Excelled in Art; How the Ancient Irish Physicians were Skilled in Medicine, etc.



199. JOYCE, P.W. Ed. by. Ballads of Irish Chivalry. By Robert Dwyer Joyce. Edited with annotations, by his brother P.W. Joyce. Illustrated. London: Longmans Green & Dublin: Gill, 1908. Post octavo. pp. x, 212. Dark green cloth, title and Celtic crosses in gilt on upper cover and spine. Minor foxing as usual. Ex library with neat stamp. A near copy. Scarce. €65

COPAC locates the BL copy only. NLI hold the Griffin copy.

200. JOYCE, P.W. A Smaller Social History of Ancient Ireland. Treating of the government, military system, and law; religion, learning, and art; trades, industries, and commerce; manners, customs, and domestic life, of the ancient Irish people. With 213 illustrations. London: Longmans, Green, & Dublin: Gill, 1908. Second edition. Foolscap octavo. pp. xxiv, 574. Green cloth, title in gilt on spine. Previous owner's embossed stamp on front endpaper. A very good copy. €125

THE LIFE OF A PEOPLE IS PICTURED IN THEIR SPEECH

201. JOYCE, P.W. English as we Speak it in Ireland. London: Longmans, 1910. First edition. Foolscap octavo. pp. xi, 356, [4] (author's list). A near fine copy. €125

This book deals with the dialect of the English language that is spoken in Ireland. Dr. Joyce was collecting materials for this work for more than twenty years, examining our linguistic peculiarities, home to their sources, Irish and English. The book is full of the choicest anecdotes, told in a strain of genial and amiable humour.

202. JOYCE, P.W. The Wonders of Ireland and other Papers on Irish Subjects. With portrait frontispiece of the author. London: Longmans, 1911. First edition. Foolscap octavo. pp. [vi], 242, 4 (publisher's list). Green cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine. A very good copy. Scarce. €85

The contents include: The Voices from the Forest of Fochluth; The Island of Loch Cé or Inishnameo; Saint Coleman's Ducks; A Ship and Crew in the Air; An Island split in Three by a Storm; Loch Leane turned into Blood; The Virtues of Lough Neagh; The Man-Wolves of Ossory; The Swan-Woman; The Lonely Crane of Inishkea; An Island that Preserved Human Bodies; Three Marvellous Wells; The Prophetic Well of Raphoe; The Buried Joint of Clonmacnoise; The Lia Fail or Coronation Stone of Tara; Spenser's Irish Rivers; The Destruction of Tiernmas and his People; Our Three Patron Saints; Cathal O'Connor the Red Hand, King of Connaught; Sir John de Courcy; Saint Donatus, Bishop of Fiesole, Garret Mac Eniry, etc.

203. JOYCE, P.W. A Social History of Ancient Ireland. Treating of The Government, Military System, and Law; Religion, Learning, and Art; Trades, Industries, and Commerce; Manners, Customs, and Domestic Life, of the Ancient Irish People. With 525 illustrations. Two volumes. Limerick & Kansas: The Celtic Bookshop & I.G.F., 1997: Demy octavo. pp. (1) xxiii, [1], 632, (2) xi, 651. Maroon arlen, title in gilt on upper cover and spine. A fine set. €165

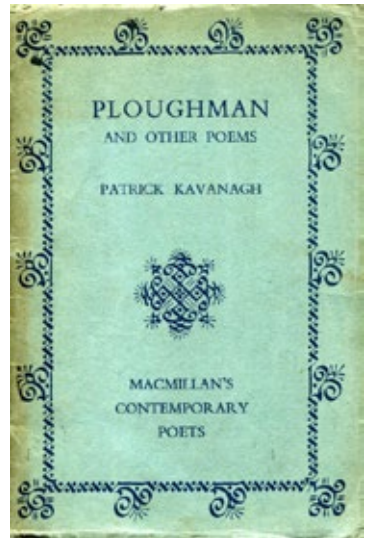
This is a monumental work. Since the days of O'Donovan and O'Curry no contribution of such scope and importance has been made to Irish historical scholarship. It is the fruits of eight years' congenial labour, and no man in Ireland was better qualified for the work than P.W. Joyce. In the preface Dr. Joyce says: "In this book an attempt is made to picture society, in all its phases, as it existed in Ireland before the Anglo-Norman Invasion, and to accomplish this work every authentic source of information within my reach has been turned to account ...Following trustworthy authorities, I have tried to present here a true picture of ancient Irish life, neither over-praising nor depreciating. I have not magnified what was worthy of commendation, nor suppressed, nor unwarrantably toned down, features that told unfavourably for the people; for though I love the honour of Ireland well, I love truth better."

- 204. JUNIOR, Allan. [Compiler]** Beautiful Ireland in Verse and Picture. With coloured illustrations. Dundee : Valentine & Sons, [1950]. Oblong small octavo. First edition. pp. 48. Pictorial stapled wrappers. A very good copy. Rare. €45
Not in NLI.

KAVANAGH'S FIRST WORK

- 205. KAVANAGH, Patrick.** Ploughman and Other Poems. London: Macmillan, 1936. pp. 35. Printed stitched wrappers, a little sun-tanned and frayed, otherwise a very good copy. Exceedingly rare. €1,750

Patrick Kavanagh (1904-1967), poet and novelist, was born at Inniskeen, Co. Monaghan and educated locally. He worked on his father's small farm in the townland of Mucker, and for a time as a cobbler. He left school at thirteen and almost immediately began to 'dabble in verse'. George Russell recognised his talent and published three poems in *The Irish Statesman*. In 1936 Macmillan published his first book *Ploughman and Other Poems*, a collection of thirty-one poems written between 1930 and 1935, which contains some of his best. 'Inniskeen Road' achieved great popularity: "A road, a mile of kingdom, I am king of banks and stones and every blooming thing." Kavanagh later called it 'a worthless kingdom'. This work demonstrates Kavanagh's growth from a schoolboy poet of the late 1920's to an accomplished literary artist. Here the poet sees various truths revealed through such natural phenomena as the twisted furrows of fields, birds in song, or late blooming trees.



- 206. KAVANAGH, Patrick.** The Green Fool. London: Michael Joseph, 1938. pp. 350. First edition. Large post octavo. Original green cloth, titled in silver, cream endpapers. Top edge green. A very good copy housed in a green buckram slipcase. Exceedingly rare. €2,350



Patrick Kavanagh (1904-1967) farmer, shoemaker, poet and novelist was born at Iniskeen, County Monaghan and educated locally. His first book *Ploughman & Other Poems* was published in 1936. Today he is recognised as a major Irish poet with universal appeal and is the subject of numerous studies. Shortly after the publication of *The Green Fool* in 1938, Oliver St John Gogarty brought and won a libel action against the publisher, Michael Joseph. Gogarty was still smarting from a libel action which he had lost the previous year (in a case in which Samuel Beckett had given evidence for one of the plaintiffs). The passage to which Gogarty took exception seems today innocuous enough. Kavanagh, on his first visit to Dublin, called on various literary figures, and he described his reception at Gogarty's house as follows - "I mistook Gogarty's white-robed maid for his wife - or mistress. I expected every poet to have a spare wife". The book was withdrawn and Gogarty was awarded damages of £100.

Kavanagh went into several bookshops in Dublin in October

1938 where he demanded that the proprietor put the book in the window or there would be repercussions. Kavanagh visited Fred Hanna's bookshop on Nassau declaring his name was "Kavanagh and I'm an Irish Poet." He threatened to "wreck the joint" if his book wasn't put in the window. Hanna obliged fearing a scene; Kavanagh then went into Hodges Figgis and began to throw books around the shop in a rage that his book was not in the window. When approached by a member of staff, Kavanagh responded: "Be careful, I will break every bloody bookshop in the city up." The rest of the book stores including Browne & Nolan and the Grafton Bookshop refused to stock his book and Kavanagh complained that he was living in a "Fascist State."

207. KAVANAGH, Patrick. *Tarry Flynn*. A Novel. London: The Pilot Press, 1948. First edition. pp. [iv], 256. Original orange cloth, titled in black. A fine copy in near fine and rare dust jacket. Very rare. €875

The author once wrote that this book was not only the best but the only authentic account of life as it was lived in Ireland this [20th] century: "a man should not be afraid to tell the truth, even when it is in favour of himself". Given the careful qualifications, that is not an idle brag."

The first edition of *Tarry Flynn* was initially banned in Ireland but later, for unknown reasons, the ban was lifted. The Pilot Press was declared bankrupt before the ban was lifted, so copies are extremely rare.

208. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] *Studies*. An Irish Quarterly Review. Spring, 1959. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers and Walker, 1949/1951. Royal octavo. Printed red wrappers. A good copy.

Contains 'From Monaghan to the Grand Canal'. "I have been thinking of making my grove on the banks of the Grand Canal near Baggot Street Bridge where in recent days I rediscovered my roots. My hegira was to the Grand Canal bank where again I saw the beauty of water and green grass and the magic of light. It was the same emotion as I had known when I stood on a sharp slope in Monaghan, where I imaginatively stand now, looking across to Slieve Gullion and South Armagh. An attractive landscape of small farms and a culture that hadn't changed in a thousand years. A hundred yards away from me I could observe primitive husbandry where Paddy Nugent was threshing oats with a flail in a barn."

209. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] *Nimbus*. Quarterly. Vol. 3. No. 4. Winter 1956. Published for the Proprietor, John Trafford, by Halcyon Press, (Barnet) Ltd, London, 1956. Crown quarto. Printed red wrappers. A very good copy. €75

A most remarkable issue containing 19 poems by Patrick Kavanagh. This mini collection made an important contribution to Kavanagh's reputation - 17 pages plus 4 pages of the accompanying essay on the poetry of Kavanagh by Anthony Cronin - by re-introducing his work to the British poetry-reading public.

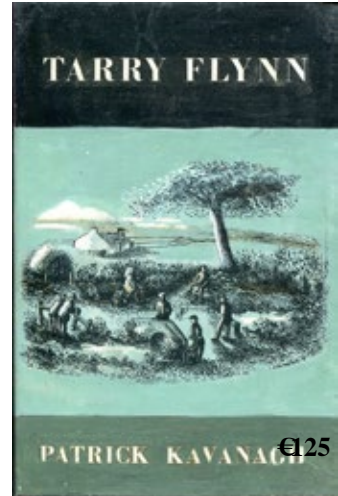
210. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] *Irish Mythology*. A Dictionary. By Peter Kavanagh. Three volumes. New York: The Peter Kavanagh Hand-Press, 1958. First and only edition. Small quarto. pp. (1) ii, 50 (2) ii, 51-102, (3) ii, 103-152. All volumes of this dictionary have been hand-set in 12 point Egmont Light and printed on a hand-press. Limited to 100 numbered copies [No.37]. Pale blue papered boards, titled in black. A very good set. Of the utmost rarity. €1,250

The third volume contains an essay (four pages) by Patrick Kavanagh - 'A World of Sensibility.'

"Jack Hamill who had sufficient respect for the fairies to leave their lone bush standing hadn't always been as wise. In his earlier years he had quarried out forts and other gentle places and his luck was none too good. Sickness and cattle losses dogged him till he grew wise in the ways of the fairies."

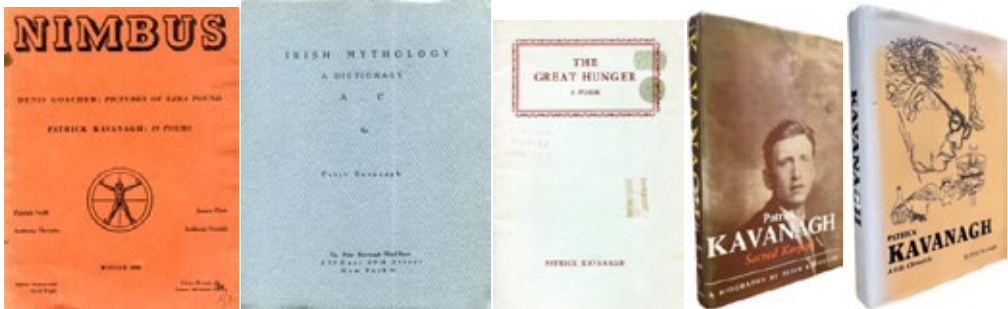
211. KAVANAGH, Patrick. *The Great Hunger*. London: Macgibbon & Kee, 1966. Third edition. Demy octavo. pp. 24. Stapled sheets loosely inserted in pale green printed wrapper with flaps as issued. Price labels removed from upper cover. A very good copy. Scarce. €75

Originally published in a limited edition by the Cuala Press in 1942, this is the first general trade edition to be separately published. A publisher's price of '95c' printed below the colophon on the last page indicates that this copy was part of the issue destined for the North American continent. There is a strong argument to be made that this first unlimited edition of Kavanagh's long poem was originally



issued without the loose green wrapper. The printed price on the last page becomes superfluous once the wrapper is added with its own printed price on the inside flap. On its front cover this copy has the adhesive tracks of three distinct bookseller price stickers, and a faint stamp print in red ink reading “York University Book Store \$0.10 Final Sale”.

While these marks are not aesthetically pleasing, they seem to indicate a series of reducing prices, and are therefore of considerable interest from the point of view of the author’s sales and reputation at the time.



212. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] Sacred Keeper, a biography of Patrick Kavanagh. By Peter Kavanagh. The Curragh: Goldsmith Press. First Edition. 1979. Octavo. pp. 403. Brown Arlen, titled in gilt. Signed by author. A very good copy in dust jacket. **€135**

213. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] The Dancing Flame. A Documentary Drama of the Poet in Society. By Peter Kavanagh. New York: The Peter Kavanagh Hand Press. 1981. First edition. Medium octavo. pp. vi, [2], 38. Crimson cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine. Limited to 500copies. Signed by Peter Kavanagh. A fine copy. **€175**

On April 12th 1952 Patrick Kavanagh and I began publication of *Kavanagh’s Weekly: A Journal of Literature & Politics*. Our purpose was moral not financial. We hoped to destroy the false standards then accepted in Irish society, at the same time re-asserting the eternal moral poetic code. We did not expect nor did we receive financial support from anyone. When after thirteen weeks our money ran out we closed down.

There was much rejoicing at our closure from members of what has since been called the Establishment and on 11th October 1952 this rejoicing was expressed in an anonymous article in a Weekly newspaper called *The Leader*. This article was superficially friendly but underneath ran a vein of malice, fury and resentment. Patrick decided to sue for libel and although I too was libelled it was thought best not to risk both of us in the same battle.

As the date for the trial drew near Patrick expressed his willingness to settle for nominal damages and an apology but the defence would have none of it. They were out for revenge. During the interval between the publication of the libel in October 1952 and the opening of the law case of 3rd February 1954 with the help of John Costello, ex-Prime Minister as their counsel, they perfected a cunning and malicious strategy. Their plan was not to defend themselves but to keep Patrick on the witness stand indefinitely going over everything he wrote and challenging him even on mis prints. Fortunately for their plans the judge in the case turned out to be Justice Teevan, a young judge trying his first major case. Prime-Minister Costello had an easy time introducing by sleight-of hand documents that under an experienced judge would be inadmissible.

Their strategy was successful and after a week or more under severe cross-examination Patrick was so worn down that he was on the edge of admitting to anything that would relieve the incessant harassment. But in the interval he put up an immense show of imagination, morality and power.

No witnesses were called by the defence and not even the author of the offending article was disclosed. Yet their plan worked and the jury after half an hour’s consultation dismissed the case. The result was such a fiasco, so contrary to common sense, that a collection was made and an appeal brought to the Supreme Court. The review in the Supreme Court began on 16th November 1954 and lasted until 26th November 1954. Judgment was given 4th March 1955 in which the jury’s decision was set aside and a new trial ordered. On the day the decision was given Patrick was in the Rialto Hospital, Dublin, suffering from cancer of the lung. There was no new trial and a settlement was announced in *The Irish Times* for 24th May 1955. As it turned out both *The Leader* and its printers had virtually no assets. Patrick had a lung removed and survived another twelve years. He died 30th November 1967. The

greater part of the dialogue in the play which follows is taken verbatim from the law case Transcript. In the production of this play a surrealist setting to the courtroom scenes would be appropriate.

214. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] After Kavanagh. Patrick Kavanagh and the discourse of contemporary Irish poetry. By Michael O'Loughlin. Dublin: Ravens Art Press, 1985. Large post octavo. pp. 38. Pictorial wrappers. The poet Paul Durcan's copy, inscribed to him from the author, and with notes and scoring in pencil by Durcan. A fine copy. €85

215. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] Martello, Spring 1990. Contains Maureen Charlton: 'From Inniskeen to Baggot Street Bridge. Dublin: 1990. Demy octavo. Pictorial wrappers. A very good copy. €65

'The Patrick Kavanagh Interviews'. The complete texts approved and annotated by Kavanagh before their publication.

216. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] Patrick Kavanagh & The Leader. The Poet, the Politician and the Libel Trial. By Pat Walsh. Cork: The Mercier Press, 2010. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. 288. Pictorial stiff wrappers. A very good copy in dust jacket. €25

217. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] Patrick Kavanagh 1904-1967. A Life Chronicle. Illustrated. New York: Kavanagh 2000. First edition. Medium octavo. pp. xiii, 440. Fine in fine dust jacket with fading to the spine. €75

218. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] Patrick Kavanagh. A Biography. By Antoinette Quinn. Illustrated. Dublin: Gill & Macmillan 2001. First edition. Medium octavo. pp. xix, 524. Black paper boards, titled in gilt. Signed presentation copy from the author to Paul Durcan. Newspaper clippings and invitation card to the launch (Paul Durcan - Guest Speaker) and to Centenary Kavanagh Weekend loosely inserted. Some scoring, underlining, notes and question marks in Durcan's hand. Fine in very good dust jacket with fading to the spine. €175

219. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] Poems from Ireland. Edited by Donagh MacDonagh. Preface by R.M. Smylie. Dublin: *The Irish Times*, 1944. Demy octavo. Quarter cloth on decorated paper boards. Wear to spine-ends, otherwise a good copy. €65

An anthology of poems that had appeared in *The Irish Times*. Contains five poems by Patrick Kavanagh including 'Spraying the Potatoes.' Important public recognition provided by MacDonagh of Kavanagh's stature and special qualities - 'in the first rank of Irish poets' ... 'speaks with the ruggedness of the country and the strength of the poet who can afford to break the rules.' (See Quinn, p. 220). Also contains five poems by Maurice Craig.

220. [KAVANAGH, Patrick] Envoy. Nos. 1 - 20 (all published). Twenty issues bound in five volumes. Dublin: Envoy, 1949/1951. Bound in brown buckram with original pictorial covers bound in. A fine set. €950



Founded and edited by John Ryan, this periodical of literature and art filled the place vacated by *The Bell*. With Valentin Iremonger as poetry editor it viewed itself as a link between Irish and European writing. There are contributions by Paddy Kavanagh, Brendan Behan, Anthony Cronin, Denis Devlin, Aidan Higgins, Pearse Hutchinson, Mary Lavin, John Montague, Flann O'Brien, Francis Stuart, Samuel Beckett, Michael Hamburger, Martin Heidegger, Nathalie Sarraute, Gertrude Stein, and some others contributed individual pieces from abroad. There are special numbers on Yeats and Joyce.

Paddy Kavanagh contributed a 'Diary' to each of the twenty issues and he also published at least 10 poems in this periodical. He sometimes referred to his Envoy phase as a time of poetic rebirth.

221. KELLY, Thomas. Andrew Dunn. A Narrative Particularly Addressed to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, with an Appendix; by a Friend to Primitive Christianity ... The second edition. Dublin: Printed by Alex. Stewart, ... and sold by Mrs. Gregory, ... Mrs. McCalley, ... and by other booksellers in town and country, 1803. Small octavo. pp. iv, 80 (i.e. 78), [2], plus errata. Modern quarter morocco on marbled boards. A very good copy. €265

COPAC locates the TCD and UM copies only.

Thomas Kelly [supposed author] *Friend to Primitive Christianity*. First published in the UK in 1814

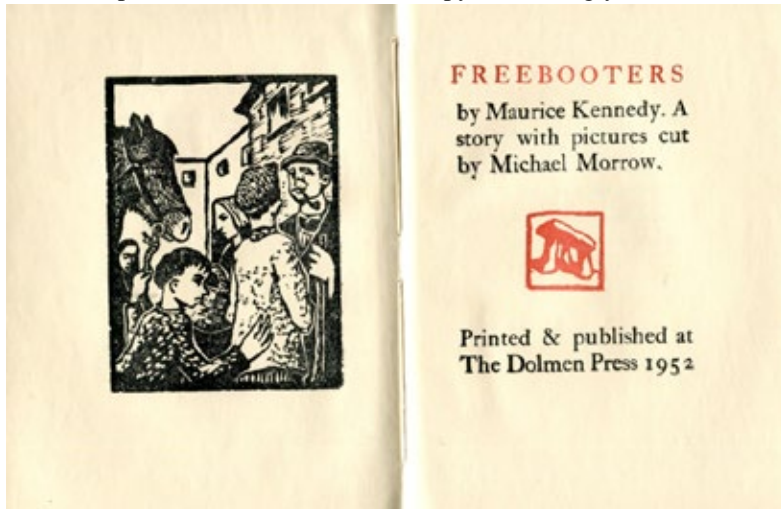
and reprinted a number of times in the UK and Ireland before 1830 and at least once in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in 1820s.

222. KELSO, John Johnston. M.D. The Plantation of Ireland : or A Review of the Origin and History of her earlier Colonial Settlements. Belfast: Printed by Archer and Sons, 1865. Crown octavo. pp. viii, 78. Original publisher's blind-stamped cloth, titled in gilt on upper cover. A good copy. €175

Contents: The Settlement by the Daughters of Cain, and Seth, Son of Adam; The Partholanian Settlement; -The Nemedian Settlement; The Fomorian Settlement; The Fírbolgian Settlement; The Tuatha-de-Danain Settlement; The Milesian Settlement.

RARE DOLMEN EDITION

223. KENNEDY, Maurice. Freebooters. A story with pictures cut by Michael Morrow. Dublin: Dolmen Press, 1952. First edition. Small Quarto. pp. [viii], 24. Title in red and black. Quarter buckram on pictorial boards. Edition limited to 225 numbered copies [No. 31] on Irish Vellum, signed by the author. Spine suntanned. A near fine copy. Exceedingly rare. €365



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.

224. KETTLE, T.M. The Day's Burden: Studies, Literary and Political. Dublin: Maunsel, 1910. First edition. Foolscap octavo. pp. ix, [3], 166. Blue cloth, titled in gilt. Previous owner's signature on front free endpaper. A very good copy. €95

Thomas Michael Kettle (1880-1916) was an Irish economist, journalist, barrister, writer, war poet, soldier and Home Rule politician. As a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party, he was Member of Parliament (MP) for East Tyrone from 1906 to 1910 at Westminster. He joined the Irish Volunteers in 1913, then on the outbreak of World War I in 1914 enlisted for service in the British Army, and was killed in action on the Western Front in the Autumn of 1916. He was a much admired old comrade of James Joyce, who considered him to be his best friend in Ireland, as well as the likes of Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, Oliver St. John Gogarty and Robert Wilson Lynd.

He was one of the leading figures of the generation who at the turn of the twentieth century gave new intellectual life to Irish party politics, and to the constitutional movement towards All-Ireland Home Rule. A gifted speaker with an incisive mind and devastating wit, his death was regarded as a great loss to Ireland's political and intellectual life. As G. K. Chesterton surmised, “Thomas Michael Kettle was perhaps the greatest example of that greatness of spirit which was so ill rewarded on both sides of the channel [...] He was a wit, a scholar, an orator, a man ambitious in all the arts of peace; and he fell fighting the barbarians because he was too good a European to use the barbarians against England, as England a hundred years before has used the barbarians against Ireland.”

225. KETTLE, T.M. *The Day's Burden: Studies, Literary & Political. and Miscellaneous Essays.* Dublin: Maunsell, 1919. Crown octavo. pp. xii, 218. Quarter linen on grey paper boards, printed label on spine. Previous owner's signature on titlepage. From the library of Patrick Joseph Meehan (1877-1929) MP, with his neat embossed stamp 'Annebrook, Maryborough.' A very good copy. €95

This revised and expanded edition appeared after the death of the author on the Somme.

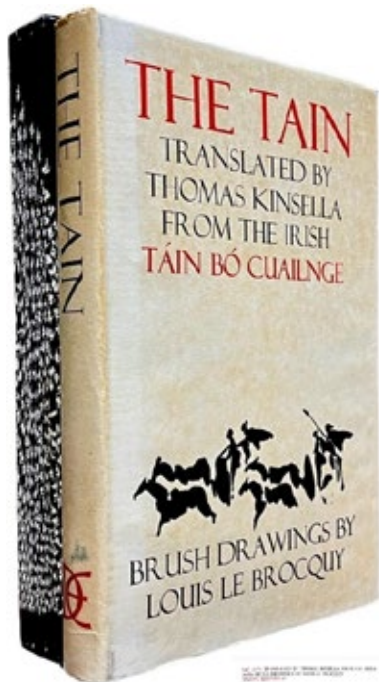
226. KETTLE, T.M. *Poems & Parodies.* Portrait frontispiece of the author. Dublin: Talbot, 1916. First edition. pp. 86. Quarter linen on grey boards. Previous owner's signature on front free endpaper. Traces of old stain to upper cover. A very good copy. Scarce. €35

**THE FINEST BOOK OF ITS TIME
LE BROCQUY'S MASTERPIECE SIGNED BY KINSELLA**

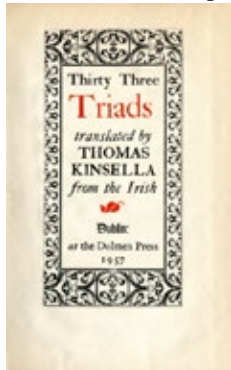
227. KINSELLA, Thomas & Louis Le BROCQUY. *The Tain.* Translated by Thomas Kinsella from the Irish *Táin Bó Cuailgne*. Brush Drawings by Louis le Brocquy. Dublin: Dolmen, 1969. Imperial octavo. First edition. pp. vi, [2], 294, [2]. Black buckram with an illustration of a white bull by Le Brocquy on upper cover, title in white on spine. Limited edition of 1750 of which 750 were for sale in the USA. Signed by Thomas Kinsella on half-title. A near fine copy in near fine dust jacket. Rare signed copy. €2,500

The *Táin Bó Cuailgne* – the Cattle Drive of Cooley – is the central story in the great old-Irish saga-cycle featuring the Sons of Usnech, Cuchulain, Ferdia, Maeve and the rival bulls of Connaught and Ulster, culminating in the 'battle of the bulls'. The distinguished poet Thomas Kinsella began translating parts of the *Tain* while still a young man; short sections were published by Liam Miller's Dolmen Press in 1954 and 1960.

In 1969, when Kinsella completed the entire translation, Liam Miller was inspired to ask Ireland's premier living artist Louis le Brocquy to illustrate the text. The result was a triumph, undoubtedly the finest Irish book of its time. "This is undoubtedly the most famous book issued by the Dolmen Press and has been widely acclaimed for Thomas Kinsella's translation of the Irish epic tale, for Louis le Brocquy's vigorous brush drawings, and for its general design" - Liam Miller.



228. KINSELLA, Thomas. *Thirty Three Triads.* Translated by Thomas Kinsella from the Irish. Dublin: Dolmen Press, 1957. 16mo. pp. 12. Half title, title printed in red and black. Quarter red linen on decorated papered boards. Small nick to top of spine. A near fine copy. €75



Miller 18a.

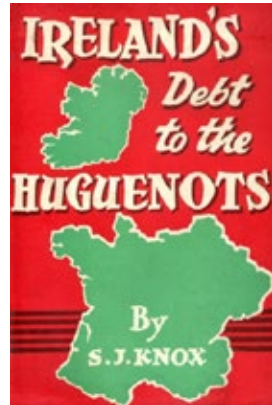
Demonstrating Kinsella's interest in early Irish, this proved to be one of the most popular of early Dolmen publications. Reset edition, the second after the first edition of 1955.

229. KNOX, Hubert Thomas. *Notes on the Early History of the Dioceses of Tuam, Killala and Achonry.* Folding map of the Diocese of Tuam. Dublin: Hodges Figgis, 1904. First edition. Large post octavo. xvi, 410. Green cloth, title in gilt on spine. Mild foxing. Six lines of neat notes on the last blank, name and name stamp of J.J. Clarke, Rehins, Ballina on the half-title. A very good copy. Very rare. €95

Not in Bradshaw or Gilbert. COPAC locates 2 copies only.

The chapters include: The Chronology of St. Patrick; Political and Tribal Divisions; St. Patrick's Work in Connaught; Information from the Tripartite

Life; Remarks on the Record; Topographical Notes; The Companions of St. Patrick; St. Patrick's Church; Enda of Aran; The Church Under the Abbots; Establishment of Dioceses; The Old Organisation and the New; The Deanery of Shrule; The Archbishops of Tuam; Diocese of Mayo; Diocese of Annaghdown; Various Antiquities; See Lands; The Parishes; Bodkin's Visitation and Notes; The Division of Connaught and Thomond; Valor Beneficiorum and Notes; Benefices and Incumbents in 1591; List of Old Churches and Graveyards; Distribution of Rectories in the 16th Century; The Abbeys; The Monastic Orders, etc.



See items 229 & 230.

230. KNOX, S.J. Ireland's Debt to the Huguenots. With illustrations and map. Dublin: A.P.C.K., 1959. First edition. pp. xv, 86. White paper boards with illustrated wrappers. Bookplate of the Belfast Literary Society on front pastedown. Traces of tape removed from pastedowns. A very good copy. €65

Contents: Why the Huguenots left France; French Settlements in Ireland; The Huguenots at the Boyne; Crommelin & the Linen Trade; La Touche & Banking; Various Industries of the Huguenots; Influence on Irish Society; The Educational & Literary Contribution; Huguenot Churches in Ireland, etc.

231. LAGENIENSIS. [John Canon O'Hanlon] Irish Local Legends. Portrait frontispiece. Dublin: Duffy, 1896. 12mo. pp. xi, 144, 68. Green cloth, titled in gilt. A very good copy. Very rare. €165

COPAC with 7 locations only.

Contents: The Druid's Betrayal - Legend of the River Bann, County of Londonderry; The Gobban Saer's Ingenuity - Legend of St. Mullins, County of Carlow; The Peistha of Saint's Island - Legend of Lough Derg, County of Donegal; The Witch Transformed - Legend of Cullenagh, Queen's County; The Fool's Fantasies - Legend of Cloonfush, County of Galway; Tipperary Tactics - Legends of Upper and Lower Ormond, County of Tipperary; The Battle of the Cats - Legend of Irishtown, County of Dublin; Humours and Humorists Legends of Ballyroan, Queen's County; The Witch's Fate - Legend of Antrim, County of Antrim; The Confederate Peddlers - Legend of Dingle, County of Kerry; The Storm Spectre - Legend of the Mullet, County of Mayo; Naomh Greoihir, or St. Gregory of the Golden Mouth; Legend of Inishmaan, Aran Islands, County of Galway; The Black Man's Apparition - Legend of Mundrehid, Queen's County; The Sea-Syren's Revenge - Legend of the River Delvin, County of Meath; Contests of the Clan - Legend of Mullaghmast, County of Kildare; The Captive Piper - Legend of Knockaney, County of Limerick; The Peistha Discomfited - Legend of Drumsna, County of Monaghan; The Leinster Tribute - Legend of Tara, County of Meath; Fin Mac Cool's Stone Throw - Legend of the Clough-Mor, County of Down; The Death Coach - Legend of Timogue, Queen's County; The Blessed Trouts - Legend of the Three Wells, County of Wicklow; Mistaken Identity - Legend of Sandymount, County of Dublin; The Rival Professors - Legend of Howth, County of Dublin; The Gobban Saer and his Critics; Legend of Ardmore, County of Waterford; The Baboon's Rescue - Legend of Woodstock Castle, County of Kildare; Romantic Birth of St. Fursey - Legend of Inchiquin or Inisquin, County of Galway; The Garran Bawn - Legend of Moghia, near Lismore, Queen's County; Conla the Artist and the Dead Bones - Legend of Dun-Cruithne, Innishowen, County of Donegal; The Tyrant Chieftainess and Her Punishment - Legend of Lios Na Eiblin Oge O Coille Mor, County Cork; The Water Monster - Legend of the River Lagan, County Down.

232. LATOUCHE, Mrs. Peter. Oval engraved portrait of Mrs. Peter Latouche, the Widow and the Orphans Friend. Engraved by John Whitaker, Crayon Publisher and Engraver. 245 x 307mm. In fine condition. €350

Elizabeth La Touche, (1759-1844), 2nd wife of Peter La Touche of Bellevue, M.P., for County Leitrim; daughter of Richard Vicars, owner of the estate of La Vallée, Queen's County (Offaly) ; half-length, to right, looking towards front, long hair in curls.

233. LE CARON, Major Henri. Twenty-Five Years in The Secret Service. Recollections of a Spy. Boston: American Citizen Company, [1892]. Large post octavo. pp. v, [1], 205. Printed blue wrappers. Some fraying to corners. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €125

No printed copy listed on COPAC.

Henri Le Caron (whose real name was Thomas Miller Beach) (1841-1894), British secret service agent, was born at Colchester. At nineteen he went to Paris, where he found employment in business connected with America. He crossed the Atlantic in 1861 and enlisted in the Northern army, taking the name of Henri Le Caron. In 1864 he married a young lady who had helped him to escape from some Confederate marauders; and by the end of the war he rose to be major. In 1865, through a companion in arms named O'Neill, he was brought into contact with Fenianism, and having learnt of the Fenian plot against Canada, he mentioned the designs when writing home to his father. Le Caron, from that time till 1889, acted for the British government as a paid military spy. He remained for years on intimate terms with the most extreme men in the Fenian organization. His services enabled the British government to take measures which led to the fiasco of the Canadian invasion of 1870 and Riel's surrender in 1871, and he supplied full details concerning the various Irish-American associations, in which he himself was a prominent member. In 1882 had an interview with Parnell at the House of Commons, when the Irish leader spoke sympathetically of an armed revolution in Ireland. For 25 years he lived at Detroit and other places in America, paying occasional visits to Europe, and all the time carrying his life in his hand. The Parnell Commission of 1889 put an end to this. Le Caron was subpoenaed by *The Times*, and in the witness-box the whole story came out. The report of the Parnell commission is his monument.



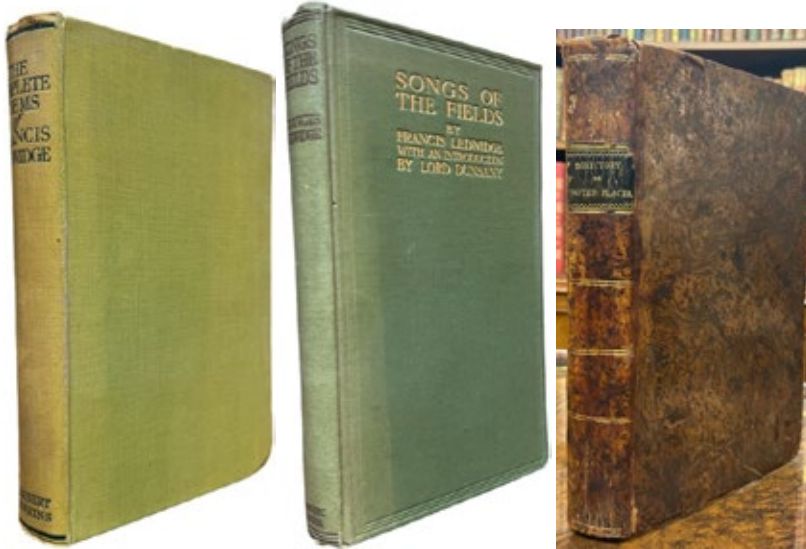
234. LECKY, William Edward Hartpole. A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century. New impression. Five volumes. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1913. Crown octavo. Chocolate brown cloth, title printed in black on upper cover and spine. Light fading to covers. A very good set. €375

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.

235. LEDWIDGE, Francis. Songs of the Fields. With introductions by Lord Dunsany. London: Herbert Jenkins Limited, 1916. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. 122, 6

(publisher's list). Olive green cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine. Some spotting as usual. A near fine copy. €135

Songs of the Fields was his first collection and contains 50 poems, most of which create lyrical pictures of Ledwidge's native countryside. When it was finally released, the book was an immediate success, its first printing selling out rapidly.



See items 235, 236 & 237.

236. LEDWIDGE, Francis. *The Complete Poems of Francis Ledwidge. With introductions by Lord Dunsany. Portrait frontispiece of the poet.* London: Herbert Jenkins, n.d. [1919]. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. 291, [1]. Green cloth, titled in gilt. Occasional mild spotting, browning to titlepage from tissue guard. A very good copy. Scarce. €175

Ledwidge's early poems showed the influence of A.E. and Yeats. His patron was Lord Dunsany, who introduced him to the Yeats circle. A naturalist, he was a founder member of the Labour Movement in Meath, an organiser of the Irish Volunteers in Slane and a supporter of Sinn Fein. His later poems "in some way foreshadow those of Patrick Kavanagh and Seamus Heaney" (Colin Owens - *Dictionary of Irish Literature*).

His lament for Thomas MacDonagh, set into Slane Bridge, is appropriately his own:

"He shall not hear the bitter cry
In the wild sky where he is lain,
Nor voices of the sweeter birds
Above the wailing of the rain".

237. LEET, Ambrose. *A Directory to the Market Towns, Villages, Gentlemen's Seats and other Noted Places in Ireland, with reference to the Counties, in which they are Situated, The Post-Town to which each is attached, their Description, or if a Seat, the Name of the Resident; to which is added A General Index of Persons Names, referring to the Page where their address is to be found, together with lists of the Post Towns and present Rates of Postage throughout the Empire.* Second edition, collected and arranged in alphabetical order. Dublin: Printed by Brett Smith, 46, Mary-Street, 1814. pp. 4, 394, [56 (index, list of Post Towns, and list of Subscribers)]. Contemporary full tree calf, title in gilt on black morocco letterpiece. Previous owner's signature and neat stamp on titlepage. Minute traces of old worming to lower margin, old water stain resulting in some pages being crinkled, wear to binding, otherwise a very good working. Very scarce. €165

COPAC locates 7 copies only. WorldCat 1. Not in McVeagh.

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

238. LELAND, Thomas. *The History of Ireland from the Invasion of Henry II. With a preliminary discourse on the antient state of that kingdom.* In three volumes. Dublin: Brett Smith, 1814. Large post octavo. pp. (1) [ii], lii, 379, (2) [ii], 509, (3) [ii], 630, [33 (index)]. Contemporary half brown morocco, (most probably by Mullen of Dublin) over marbled boards;

title and volume number in gilt direct in the second and fourth panel, the remainder decorated in gilt; marbled endpapers. Label of 'His Majesty's Booksellers / Bolster / Patrick St. Cork' on pastedowns. Wear to extremities. All edges marbled. A very good attractive set. Very rare. €375
COPAC locates 7 copies only.

Thomas Leland (1722-1785), historian, translator and academic, was born in Dublin, 1722, "of parents worthy and respectable, but not opulent or exalted." He was educated at Thomas Sheridan's School and then at Trinity College, where he became Professor of Oratory in 1763. Leland's frequently reprinted translation of the *Orations of Demosthenes* (1754-70) provided a model for Anglo-Irish parliamentary speaking. It was partly at the solicitation of Lord Charlemont. In 1768 he commenced his *History of Ireland*, it was written principally at his vicarage at Bray. Charles O'Connor supplied Leland with translations of Irish annals in the hope that his forthcoming history would overturn the tradition of a widespread massacre of Protestants in the Rebellion of 1641. In the event, his *History of Ireland from the Invasion of Henry II* (3 volumes, first published, 1773) supported the version promulgated by Sir John Temple and others.

Disraeli speaks of him as "the eloquent translator of Demosthenes". Allibone, as "a profound scholar and most eloquent preacher". In a notice of Dr. Leland in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. I., in which will be found a portrait and list of his works, the author remarks: "His fame for classical learning is unrivalled ... He never evidenced the smallest specimen of fondness for, or researches into, Irish antiquities ... In this history, on which his friends, with ill-judged fondness dwell, we find very trifling intimations of the constitution, government, and laws of Ireland; nothing of its learning, commerce, coin, or shipping; nothing of its architecture, poetry, or music, though admirable specimens of these exist; nothing of the language, dress, diversions, diet, and customs of the Irish. What then, it may be asked, does it contain? I answer, a dull, monotonous detail of domestic convulsions, a weak government, and a barbarous people".



239. [LIBRARY CATALOGUE] Catalogue of the Library of Dr. Eamon Norton of Athlone and Wakefield. Four volumes. Vol. I. Irish Antiquities, Archaeology, Architecture, Irish Genealogy, Family History, Heraldry, Irish History and Politics. Vol. II. Irish Antiquities, Archaeology, Architecture, Irish Genealogy, Family History, Heraldry, Irish History and Politics. Vol. III. Irish Regional Topography, Pertaining to the Provinces and the Counties and Towns Therein. Vol. IV. Comprising Books on General Topography, Tours and Travels in Ireland, Lakes, Rivers, Canals and Inland Waterways, Railways, Surveys, Photo Albums and Postcards. 628 pages in four volumes in ring binding as issued. In very good condition. €495

The Norton Collection is an outstanding accumulation of books, manuscripts, maps, charts, prints, photographs and postcards. It is the result of a lifetime of collecting by Dr Eamon Norton. From an old Athlone family, Dr Norton qualified as a doctor in 1949. He established his practice in Westgate End House, Wakefield, Yorkshire in 1953. The property was destined to house one of the finest Irish libraries in private ownership in the UK or Ireland. The Norton Collection comprises over 12,000 volumes and much ephemera. The contents of the collection is practically all of Irish interest; some of the highlights include: Maps and atlases by Mercator, Speed, Petty and Janson. A definitive collection on the Shannon. A collection of early Irish grammars and catechisms. Nineteenth century reports, commissions and enquiries. A full range of county histories. A postcard collection of every county in Ireland (12,000 postcards). A superb collection of Irish guide, travel and topographical books. The entire collection was purchased by the University of Limerick and is now housed in the Glucksman Library. This catalogue is very rare.

**SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY
FROM THE AUTHOR TO HARRY CLARKE**

240. GOGARTY, Oliver. An Offering of Swans and Other Poems. Portrait frontispiece by Augustus John and a preface by W.B. Yeats. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, n.d. First. pp. 57. Presentation copy from the author "To the Excellent Artist / Harry Clarke". Spine faded, otherwise very good. €1,675

The title refers to Gogarty's flamboyant gesture of releasing a pair of swans on the Liffey, after he had escaped an attacker by diving into the river and swimming to safety.

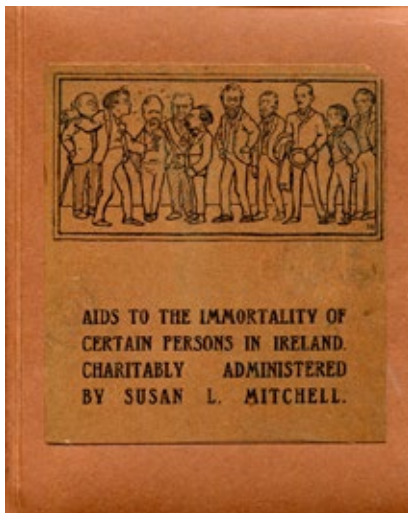
"Oliver Gogarty telephoned to me at the Saville Club a few months ago to know where he could buy two swans. Up to his neck in its ice-cold water he had promised two swans to the Liffey if permitted to land in safety. I made inquiries, and was able to report in a couple of days that there were certainly swans for sale at a well-known English country house, and probably at the Zoological Gardens. He had been kidnapped by armed men from his house in Dublin between seven and eight in the evening, hurried into a motor, and driven to a deserted house on the banks of the Liffey near Chapelizod. As he was not blindfolded it seemed unlikely that he would return. "Death by shooting is a very good death," said one of the armed men. "Isn't it a fine thing to die to a flash," said another armed man. "Have we any chance of a Republic, Senator?" said a third. They sent a man to report on their successes, and while waiting his return Oliver Gogarty played bodily feebleness that they might relax their care, and the restless movements of terror that they, alarmed lest his clatter reached the road, might bid him take off his boots. He saw his moment, plunged into the river and escaped in the darkness, not hearing in the roar of flooded water the shots fired at random. Forced for his safety to leave Ireland for a time, he practised his profession in London" W.B. Yeats - Preface.

LIMERICK'S FIGHTING STORY

241. [LIMERICK] Limerick's Fighting Story from 1916 to the Truce with Britain. Told by the men who made it. Edited by Col. J.M. MacCarthy. Illustrated. Tralee: Anvil, n.d. (c.1947). First edition. Large post octavo. pp. 205. Illustrated wrappers. A near fine copy. **€125**

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

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE EDITOR SEUMAS O'SULLIVAN



242. MITCHELL, Susan L. Aids to the Immortality of Certain Persons in Ireland Charitably Administered. Dublin & London: Maunsel, 1913. pp. xvii, 89, [2]. Modern stiff brown wrappers with original pictorial wrapper laid on upper cover. Signed presentation copy from the editor SO'S [Seumas O'Sullivan] to O'Leary Curtis on half-title, dated 1908. A very good copy. **€95**

Susan Mitchell (1866-1926), poet and mystic of the Irish cultural renaissance, was born in Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim. On the death of her father she was adopted by aunts in Dublin. In 1900 she stayed with the Yeats family in London, while attending doctors for a hearing problem, and found herself surrounded by participants in the literary revival, none more fascinating to her than George Moore. On her return to Dublin she was assistant editor for George Russell (A.E.) on *The Irish Homestead* and later sub-editor of the *Irish Statesman*. Her witty and charming observations of the literary scene are encapsulated in this satirical work, a collection of pasquinades in seemingly off the cuff but very well made verses.

The cartoon illustration on upper cover depicts Edward Martin, W.B. Yeats, Douglas Hyde and 6 other persons all identified with a pen/pencil?

243. MACARDLE, Dorothy. *The Irish Republic. A Documented Chronicle of the Anglo-Irish Conflict and the Partitioning of Ireland, with a Detailed Account of the Period 1916-1923.* Preface by Eamon de Valera. With maps and illustrations. Dublin: Irish Press, 1951. Fourth edition. pp. 1045. Blue cloth, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy. €65

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.

244. MACARDLE, Dorothy. *Tragedies of Kerry 1922-1923.* Dublin: Ello Press, [1925]. Twelfth edition. pp. 60. Crown octavo. Pictorial wrappers. A very good copy. €35

"Around Kerry, in the Autumn and Winter of 1922, and the Spring of 1923, an ominous wall of silence was drawn. The rumours that came through were so terrible that they were scarcely believed"
Foreword.

245. M'COMB, William. *M'Comb's Guide to Belfast, the Giants' Causeway, and the Adjoining Districts of the Counties of Antrim and Down, with an account of the Battle of Ballynahinch, and the celebrated mineral waters of that neighbourhood.* Illustrated with numerous engravings and a Map of Belfast. Belfast: William M'Comb, 1861. 12mo. xvi, 182. Original publisher's blind-stamped faded cloth, title within a gilt oval frame on upper cover. Advertisement for John G. McGee Merchant Clothiers on front and rear pastedowns, with tickets of James Gaw, Bookseller, Stationer & Bookbinder Coleraine and Samuel Haig, Bookbinder, Belfast. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €265

No copy located on COPAC or WorldCat.



See items 244, 245, 247, 248 & 249.

246. Mac CONIOMAIRÉ, Séamus. *Cladaigh Chonamara. Réamh-Fhocail ó Tomás Ó Máille.* With numerous coloured plates. Baile Átha Cliath: S.O., 1938. An chead chló. Crown octavo. pp. xi, 247. Ex lib. with stamps on fore-edge and top edge. Very good. Rare. €175

247. McCORMACK, Anthony M. *The Earldom of Desmond, 1463-1583: The Decline and Crisis of a Feudal Lordship.* Dublin: Four Courts Press Ltd, 2005. First edition. Medium octavo. pp. 224. Black paper boards, titled in gilt. A fine copy in dust jacket. €65

Descended from one of the first Anglo-Norman invaders in the late 1160s, the Fitzgerald earls of Desmond came to dominate the political, economic and social life of Munster for much of the succeeding four centuries. In 1463, at the height of their power, Thomas, eighth earl, was appointed lord deputy, the fourth of his line to hold that post. However, five years later Thomas was executed in controversial circumstances. As a consequence, the Desmonds, traditionally highly autonomous, became alienated from the English monarchy for over seventy years, during which time they supported a Yorkist pretender to the throne of England and signed treaties with the kings of Spain and France. In addition, they also went through a period of internecine feuding between 1510 and 1540. The accession of James, fourteenth earl, in 1541 brought this instability to an end but his son Gerald was killed in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth. His death led to the termination of the earldom and paved the way for the Munster Plantation.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

248. McGAHERN, John. That They May Face the Rising Sun. London: Faber, 2002. First edition. pp. [vi], 298. Black papered boards, title lettered in cream on spine. Signed by the author on titlepage. A fine copy in fine unpriced clipped dust jacket. **€165**

249. McGARRY, James P. The Castle of Heroes. Designed and illustrated by Karl Uhleman. Boyle: Roscommon Herald, 1965. pp. [vi], 41. Small crown octavo. Pictorial wrappers. A very good copy. Rare. **€75**

OCLC* locates only 8 copies.

Yeats called the Rock of Loch Key, County Roscommon "Castle of Heroes" and envisioned a utopian life there. Stories on the vicinity of Loch Key with notes on the MacDermott Clan, extracts the Annals of Loch Cé and from 'The Irish Tradition' by Robin Flower. Scarce.

RARE IN ORIGINAL DUST JACKET

250. MacGILL, Patrick. Soldier Songs. London: Jenkins, 1918. Second edition. Crown octavo. pp. 120, 8 (Publisher's List). Green cloth, title in black within a black border on upper cover and spine. A very good copy in rare frayed dust jacket. **€245**



Patrick MacGill (1889-1963) poet and novelist was born in Maas, County Donegal and grew up in Glenties, the 'Glenmornan' of his fiction. As the eldest of eleven children in a poor Catholic family, he was sent out to the 'hiring fair' of Strabane at the age of twelve, remitting most of his small wages as a bonded servant to his parents. Two years later he emigrated to Scotland to work in the potato-fields as a 'tatie-hoker', then on the railways and construction sites. This experience of itinerant labouring formed the basis of his novels *Children of the Dead End* and *The Rat Pit*. He began writing verse in his teens and his first collection *Gleanings from a Navy's Scrapbook*, printed at Derry, attracted the attention of the royal chaplain, Sir John Neale Dalton, who found him a job at the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. The issue of his second book of verse, *Songs of a Navy*, with 'Windsor Castle' given as his address on the cover, caused a sensation. In 1913 he was taken on as a cub reporter on the London *Daily Express*. Unhappy with this position he returned to Donegal and wrote *Glenmornan* which incurred the wrath of the Catholic Church, due to its socialist

and anti-clerical tone.

He was already known as 'the navy poet' by the time he joined the London Irish Rifles at the beginning of the first world war. Injured at the battle of Loos (September 1915), he returned to London, where he met the romantic novelist Margaret Gibbons, niece of Cardinal James Gibbons of Baltimore, Maryland. They were married in November 1915, and had three daughters - twins Patricia and Christine, and Sheila - all of whom became published writers. In 1917, dressed in his British army uniform, he made his last visit home, to a family funeral. He had no subsequent desire to return to Donegal or to Ireland, though much of his later writing had Irish settings or subjects.

That he was condemned in Ireland only served to alienate him further from the land of his birth. The family moved to Switzerland in 1926 as a result of TB. By 1930 they had moved to the US, where the depression caused cancelled lecture tours and his daughter Christine recalls that 'the subsequent years were dominated by much pain and poverty' (address to MacGill Summer School, 1981), resulting in most of Patrick's books being sold to pay bills. As a result of multiple sclerosis his health declined rapidly over the years, and he died in Miami, Florida, on 23 November 1963 (the same day John F. Kennedy was assassinated). He is buried in St Patrick's cemetery, Fall River, Massachusetts.

SPECIAL EDITION OF 200 COPIES ONLY

251. MacGREEVY, Thomas Jack B. Yeats - An Appreciation and an Interpretation Dublin: Planned, Printed and bound in Ireland by Colm O Lochlainn at the Sign of the Three Candles, Fleet Street, for Victor Waddington, 1945. Crown octavo. pp. 40, 20 (plates). Quarter red cloth on grey paper boards, title and monogram in red on upper cover. A fine copy in very good dust jacket. Rare special edition. **€65**

De Burca: *Bibliographical Catalogue of the Three Candles Press*, No. 149.

Thomas MacGreevy was one of the most influential art critics of twentieth century Ireland and a pivotal figure in Irish modernism. He was a close confidant of both Jack Yeats and Samuel Beckett. He became director of the National Gallery of Ireland in 1950.

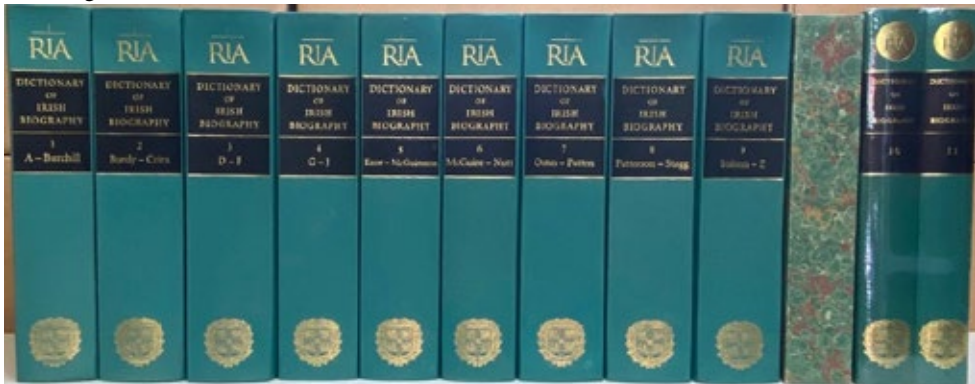
With 20 illustrations by Jack B. Yeats: The Enthusiasts; The Kerry Mascot; A Westerly Wind; Derrynane; The Funeral of Harry Boland; Bachelor's Walk; The Island Funeral; The Breakout; Portrait of a Lady; The Ass and Foal; Going to Wolfe Tone's Grave; Stranger in the Circus; About to Write a Letter; Helen; In Memory of Boucicault and Bianconi; Tinkers' Encampment. The Blood of Abel; Dumas; Evening Light; Drama; Low Tide on the Garavogue.



252. McGUIRE, James & QUINN, James. Ed. by. Dictionary of Irish Biography. From the Earliest Times to the Year 2002. Nine volumes. Dublin: R.I.A., 2009. Green cloth, titled in gilt on black panels. A very good set. €350

Published in collaboration with the Royal Irish Academy, *The Dictionary of Irish Biography* is the most comprehensive and authoritative biographical reference work available both in print and online for Ireland. From James Ussher to James Joyce, St Patrick to Patrick Pearse, St Brigit to Maud Gonne MacBride, Maria Edgeworth to Elizabeth Bowen, Edward Carson to Bobby Sands, this indispensable resource outlines the careers at home and overseas of prominent men and women born in Ireland, and the noteworthy Irish careers of those born outside Ireland. Distinctive features of the Dictionary include the particular attention paid to outstanding women who have previously been overlooked and its broad coverage of the modern period.

With over 9,000 entries, covering 9,700 lives, ranging from the earliest times to 2002 Biographical subjects include: artists, scientists, lawyers, actors, musicians, writers, politicians, criminals, and saints. Compiled by 700 expert advisors and contributors. Articles range from 200 to 15,000 words, from fascinating short summaries to detailed assessments.



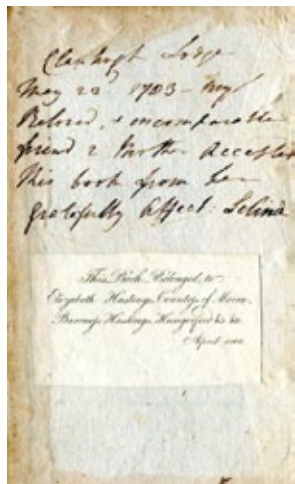
253. McGUIRE, James. & QUINN, James. Ed. by. Dictionary of Irish Biography. Volumes 10 and 11. Two volumes. Cambridge: University Press, 2018. Green cloth, title in gilt on black panels on upper covers and spines. A fine set. €250

Published in collaboration with the Royal Irish Academy, *The Dictionary of Irish Biography* is the most comprehensive and authoritative biographical reference work available both in print and online for Ireland. Bringing the collection up-to-date, Volumes 10 and 11 include substantial and original biographical articles on a variety of important figures in the recent Irish past. Most notably discussed are the novelist John McGahern, politicians Charles J. Haughey, David Ervine and Mo Mowlam, the footballer George Best, the businessman Tony Ryan, the journalist and writer Nuala O'Faolain, the architect Sam Stephenson, the snooker player Alex Higgins, and the comedian Dave Allen. This is an indispensable resource for anyone interested in this period and covers over 600 prominent figures in recent Irish history.

254. MacHALE, Rt. Rev. E. The Parishes in the Diocese of Killala (I). South Tirawley: Kilmoremoy, Ardnaree, Backs, Ardagh, Moygownagh, Crossmolina, Addergoole. (II). North Tirawley: Ballycastle, Lacken, Killala, Kilfian, Ballysakeery, Moyne & Rathfran. (III). Erris: Kilmore-Erris, Belmullet, Kilcommon-Erris, Kiltane, Ballycroy. (IV). Tireragh: Skreen and Dromard, Templeboy, Kilmacshalgan, Easkey, Kilglass, Castleconnor. Illustrated. Four volumes. Ballina: Western People, 1985. Demy octavo. pp. 166; 103, [1]; 88; 79. [1]. Printed wrappers. A very good set. Rare. €265

**SELINA COUNTESS OF HUNTINGTON
AND ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF MOIRA'S COPY**

255. [MacKENZIE, Henry. Ed. by] *The Mirror*. A Periodical Paper, Published at Edinburgh in the Years 1779, and 1780. The fourth edition corrected. In two volumes. Dublin: Printed by T. Henshall, for T. Walker, J. Beatty, R. Burton, P. Byrne, T. Webb, and J. Cash, 1782. pp. (1) vi, 288, (2) viii, 288. 12mo. Contemporary full calf, title and volume number in gilt on contrasting red and green morocco labels. Inscription on front pastedown 'Clanhugh Lodge / May 22d 1783 my / Beloved & incomparable / friend & Mother Accepted / this book from her / gratefully affect: Selina [Shirley]'. Also on front pastedown a printed bookplate with the legend 'This Book Belonged to / Elizabeth Hastings, Countess of Moira / Baroness Hastings, Hungerford &c. &c.' Minute traces of old worming. A very good set. **€75**



COPAC locates 9 copies only. This edition not on WorldCat. Elizabeth Rawdon (1731-1808) Countess of Moira in the Peerage of Ireland was a literary patron and antiquarian; she also held five English peerages in her own right. She was born at Donington Park, Leicestershire, and died at Moira, County Down. She was the daughter of Theophilus Hastings, 9th Earl of Huntingdon and Selina Shirley [whose inscription is on front pastedown]. Elizabeth was an English religious leader who played a prominent part in the religious revival of the 18th century and the Methodist movement in England and Wales, and has left a Christian denomination (Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion) in England and in Sierra Leone in Africa. She was the third wife of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira. In 1780, Lady Moira investigated the remains of a bog body which was found on her husband's land and published her findings in 1785 in the periodical *Archaeologia*. It was the first documented scientific investigation of remains of a bog body find.

After her death in 1808, her son inherited the baronies, and proved his right to be Baron Hastings - he had also taken the family name of Rawdon-Hastings according to his uncle's will. As Earl of Moira, he had social position, but no political power after the Irish Parliament had been abolished in 1800. He had personally been created Baron Rawdon of Rawdon, in 1783, during his father's lifetime, which gave him a seat in the British House of Lords; but sitting in the ancient Barony of Hastings was much more distinguished. His political career also went well; he had married Flora Campbell, 6th Countess of Loudoun in 1804 (as a Scottish Earldom, Loudon is inherited by the eldest daughter when there are no sons); was considered for Prime Minister after the assassination of Spencer Percival in 1812; and was Governor-General of India from 1813 to 1817. He continued to be known as Earl of Moira until he was promoted to be Marquess of Hastings on his return.

Important Scottish enlightenment publication from the library of Countess of Moira. With a feast of interesting articles: Female Matters of the eighteenth century; Duelling; Story of Captain Douglas; Remarks on the Poems of Ossian; The Mussulman's Mirror; Female Manners; Description of a Tour through the Highlands, by a London Family; Education; Distresses of the families of Soldiers; Story of Nancy Collins; Behaviour of Great Ladies; The Hardship of Educating a Young Lady in an expensive manner and then leaving her with a very slender provision for her support; Antiquarius on the Virtues of Certain Ancient Medicines; Emilia on Female Accomplishment, etc.

Provenance: From the library of the late Patrick King.

256. MacLYSAGHT, Edward. *Irish Life in the Seventeenth Century*. Illustrated. Shannon: I.U.P., 1969. Third edition. pp. viii, 480. Green buckram, title in gilt on spine. A fine copy. **€75**

This is the standard work on Irish social history for the seventeenth century. This is the outstanding work on Irish social history 1660-1700. Here are the gentry and the peasantry, the 'Big House' of the one and the smoke-filled cabin of the other, each settling into the pattern which was to remain unchanged for almost two hundred years. The author analyses the changes that occurred in this period of transition and their effect on all levels of Irish society, from that of the individual and the family to the various professions and occupations dominant in the country.

257. MacMANUS, M.J. *Connacht Songs*. Dublin: The Talbot Press, 1927. 16mo. First edition. pp. 36. Green pictorial stitched wrappers. A very good copy. **€125**

Connaught songs (1927), illustrated by Seán O'Sullivan, was a slim volume of short lyrics conventional in tone, some of them reprinted from the Catholic Bulletin and the Irish Statesman. Michael Joseph MacManus born County Leitrim; educated at London University, taught in Lancashire, 1907; freelance journalist on Fleet Street; returned Ireland 1916; literary editor of the *Irish Press* from 1931 to his death.



258. MacMANUS, Seumas. Ireland's Case. New York: Irish Publishing Co., 1918. 16mo. First edition. pp. 241, [2 (advert for the author's lecture-recitals)]. Green cloth, titled in gilt. Neat library stamp on titlepage. Scarce. **€125**

Unusual work by the Donegal author and storyteller. Although not noted for his politics, he wrote for the Irish diaspora following the Easter Rising.

259. MacMANUS, Seumas. Ireland's Case. New York: Irish Publishing Co., 1918. 16mo. First edition. pp. 241, [2 (advert for the author's lecture-recitals)]. Printed wrappers. Neat label on titlepage. Scarce. **€125**

260. MacMANUS, Seumas. The Bend of the Road. Dublin: Gill & Duffy, 1906. Second edition. Crown octavo. pp. xv, 272, [4 (Publisher's list)]. Green cloth, titled in black. Previous owner's signature on titlepage. A very good copy. Very rare. **€165**

COPAC locates 6 copies only. Loeber M191.

Sketches of life in the back-of-beyonds of Donegal. This is a companion volume to the *Lad of the O'Friel's*, with the same characters moving through the pages.

261. McMINNIES, W.G. Signpost: an Independent Guide to Pleasant Ports of Call in Ireland. Illustrated. London: Simpkin Marshall, 1941. Tall octavo. pp. 98. Quarter green cloth on green paper boards. Previous owner's signature. Some wear. A good copy. **€50**

This publication was the result of 5,000 miles adventures in that lovely land, Ireland.



262. MacNEVIN, Thomas. The History of The Volunteers of 1782. Centenary Edition. Dublin: James Duffy and Sons, n.d. (c.1882). 12mo. pp. 250. Publisher's green cloth, with a harp surrounded by a cluster of shamrocks in gilt on upper cover, title in gilt on spine. Some light wear to extremities, otherwise a very good copy. **€165**

The Volunteers (also known as the Irish Volunteers) were local militias raised by local initiative in Ireland in 1778. Their original purpose was to guard against invasion and to preserve law and order at a time when British soldiers were withdrawn from Ireland to fight abroad during the American Revolutionary War and the government failed to organise its own militia. Taking advantage of Britain's preoccupation with its rebelling American colonies, the Volunteers were able to pressure Westminster into conceding legislative independence to the Dublin parliament. Members of the Belfast 1st Volunteer Company laid the foundations for the establishment of the United Irishmen organisation. The majority of Volunteer members however were inclined towards the yeomanry, which fought and helped defeat the United Irishmen in the Irish rebellion of 1798.



See items 262, 263, 264 & 267.

DENIS FLORENCE MacCARTHY'S COPY

263. MADDEN, Richard Robert. *The History of Irish Periodical Literature, from the end of the 17th to the Middle of the 19th Century, its Origin, Progress, and Results; with Notices of Remarkable Persons Connected with the Press in Ireland during the Past Two Centuries.* Two volumes. London: Newby, 1867. pp. (1) vii, 338, (2) [ii], 531, + errata. Green blind-stamped cloth, titled in gilt. Ex lib Christian Brothers, with stamps. Signature of Denis Florence MacCarthy on front free endpaper of Vol. I. Some light browning. A very good set. Scarce. **€185**

Richard Robert Madden, 1798-1886, miscellaneous writer, youngest son of Edward Madden, silk manufacturer, of Dublin, by his second wife, Elizabeth, was educated at private schools. He studied medicine in Paris, Italy, and St George's Hospital, London. While in Naples he became acquainted with Lady Blessington and her circle. He returned to England in 1828, and in the following year was elected a member of the College of Surgeons, of which he was made a fellow in 1855, and practised as a surgeon in Curzon Street, Mayfair.

Madden was employed in the British civil service from 1833, first as a justice of the peace in Jamaica, where he was one of six Special Magistrates sent to oversee the eventual liberation of Jamaica's slave population, according to the terms of the Slavery Abolition Act 1833. From 1835 he was Superintendent of the freed Africans in Havana. In 1839 he became the investigating officer into the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, in 1847 the secretary for the West Australian colonies.

In 1847 he was appointed colonial secretary of Western Australia, where he exerted himself to protect such rights as still remained to the aborigines. Returning to Ireland on furlough in 1848 he interested himself in the cause of the starving peasantry, and in 1850 resigned his Australian office for that of secretary to the Loan Fund Board, Dublin Castle, which he held until 1880.

Madden is best known as the author of *The United Irishmen, their Lives and Times*, published in London, 1843-6. He was a devout Roman Catholic, a patriotic Irishman, and an excellent host and raconteur. He died at his residence in Vernon Terrace, Booterstown in 1886, and was buried in Donnybrook graveyard. Madden married in 1828 Harriet, youngest daughter of John Elmslie of Jamaica, who survived him and died in 1888.

Denis Florence MacCarthy (1817-1882) was an Irish poet, translator, and biographer, born in Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin, and educated there and at St Patrick's College, Maynooth. He acquired an intimate knowledge of Spanish from a learned priest, who had spent much time in Spain, which he was later to turn to good advantage. In April 1834, before turning seventeen, MacCarthy contributed his

first verses to the *Dublin Satirist*. He was one of a coterie of writers whose works appeared in *The Nation*, which had been started by Charles Gavan Duffy in 1842. Writing under the pseudonym “Desmond”, most of MacCarthy’s patriotic verse appeared in this organ.

In 1846, he was called to the Irish bar, but never practised. In the same year he edited *The Poets and Dramatists of Ireland*, which he prefaced with an essay on the early history and religion of his countrymen. About this time he also edited *The Book of Irish Ballads* (by various authors), with an introductory essay on ballad poetry in general. His *Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics*, appeared in 1850, original and translated. His attention was first directed to Pedro Calderón de la Barca by a passage in one of Percy Bysshe Shelley’s *Essays*, and from then on the interpretation of the “Spanish Shakespeare” claimed the greater part of his attention.

Until 1864, he resided principally on Killiney Hill, overlooking Dublin Bay. The delicate health of some members of his family then rendered a change of climate imperative, and he paid a prolonged visit to continental Europe. On his return MacCarthy settled in London, where he published - in addition to his translations - Shelley’s *Early Life*, which contains an account of that poet’s visit to Dublin in 1812. MacCarthy had already resettled in his native land of Ireland for some months, when he died on Good Friday, 1882 at Blackrock, Dublin. His poetical gifts were inherited by his daughter, who became a nun, and wrote as Sister Mary Stanislaus.

EARL OF ENNISKILLEN’S COPY

264. MAIROBERT, Mathieu François Pidanzat de. Letters to and from the Countess du Barry: The last Mistress of Lewis XV. of France; Containing her correspondence with the princes of the blood, ministers of state, and others: including the history of that favourite, and several curious anecdotes of the Court of Versailles during the last six Years of that Reign. With explanatory notes. Translated from the French. Dublin: Printed by P. Higly, No. 1, Henry-Street, for the Company of Booksellers, 1780. 12mo. pp. xii, 251, [1]. Contemporary full stained calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. From the library of the Earl of Enniskillen with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown and signature on titlepage. Minor wear to top of spine. A near fine copy. Extremely rare. €875

ESTC T110907 with 6 locations. NLI only in Ireland.

Letters about the French Court of Louis XV, told under the guise of correspondence to and from his mistress, the famous Jeanne Bécu, better known as Madame du Barry, who died at the guillotine.

William Willoughby Cole, 1st Earl of Enniskillen (1736-1803), styled The Honourable from 1760 to 1767, then known as Lord Mountflorencia to 1776 and as Viscount Enniskillen to 1789, was an Irish peer and politician. He was the son of John Cole, 1st Baron Mountflorencia. He represented Enniskillen in the Irish House of Commons from 1761 to 1767, when he succeeded his father as second Baron Mountflorencia and took his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In 1776 he was created Viscount Enniskillen and in 1789 he was made Earl of Enniskillen.

Provenance: From the library of the late Patrick King.

COOLE LIBRARY COPY SIGNED BY LADY GREGORY

265. MANGAN, James Clarence. The Poets and Poetry of Munster: A selection of Irish songs by the poets of the last century. With poetical translations by the Late James Clarence Mangan, now for the first time published. With the Original Music, and Biographical Sketches of the Authors; and Irish text revised by W.H. Hennessey. Edited by C.P. Meehan. Dublin: James Duffy and Sons, n.d. (c.1883). Third edition. Square 16mo. pp. lx, 355. Contemporary half dark green morocco over cloth boards, title in gilt direct on spine. From the library of Lady Gregory with her signature in pencil on front endpaper, notes in pencil in her hand and sketch by her on lower pastedown. A nice copy. €1,250

Mangan’s translations from the Gaelic poets of 18th-century Munster would have an obvious appeal for Lady Gregory, with her interest in the

folklore and poetry of her home around Coole. Lady Gregory with her signature in pencil on front endpaper, notes in pencil in her hand and sketch probably by her on lower pastedown, possibly of a heraldic device. A very good copy.



DUBLIN CHARITABLE SCHOOLS

266. MANT, Richard. The Visible Church of Christ: the United Church of England and Ireland a True and Sound Part of it. A Sermon, Preached ... before ... the Association, Incorporated for Discountenancing Vice and Promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion on Wednesday, July 17, 1829, being the day of the annual assemblage of the parochial and other charitable schools in Dublin and its neighbourhood. By Richard Mant, Bishop of Down and Connor. Dublin: A. & W. Watson, Bookseller to the Association, 7 Capel Street, 1829. Octavo. pp. 240. Original grey printed boards. A very good copy. **€365**

Richard Mant, D.D. M.R.I.A. (1776-1848) was an English churchman who became Bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland. He was a prolific writer, his major work being a *History of the Church of Ireland*. With an Appendix, containing the receipts and expenditures of the Association, for the years 1826, 1827 and 1828; The present regulations; A list also of the members, and a catalogue of the books, which are sold at reduced prices.

267. MARCEL, J.J. Alphabet Irlandais, precede d'une Notice Historique, Litteraire et Typographique. Paris, l'Imprimerie de la Republique, An X11 (1804). Contemporary worn quarter calf on marbled boards. Ex. libris Milltown Park Trust, with stamps. A very good copy. Rare. **€1,350**

Bradshaw 7647.

Jean Joseph Marcel (1776-1854) French printer and engineer was born in Paris. He was also a savant who accompanied Napoleon's 1798 campaign in Egypt as a member of the Commission des Sciences et des Arts, a corps of 167 technical experts. During that Campaign the Rosetta Stone was discovered and transported to Cairo for examination by scholars. Marcel, who was also a gifted linguist, is credited as the first person to recognise that the middle text of the Rosetta Stone, originally guessed to be Syriac, was in fact the Egyptian demotic script, rarely used for stone inscriptions and therefore seldom seen by scholars at that time. It was Marcel, along with the artist and inventor Nicolas-Jacques Conté, who figured out a way to use the Stone as a printing block. The prints that were made were circulated to scholars in Europe, who started the work of translating the texts, which culminated just over twenty years later, when Jean-François Champollion deciphered the Egyptian texts in 1822.

When he returned to France, on January 1, 1803, Marcel was appointed the Director of the Imperial Press, where he remained until 1815. In 1805, during a visit by Pope Pius VII, he had the Lord's Prayer printed in one hundred and fifty languages in the Pope's presence.

About 1675 the Irish priests at Rome had a new Irish type cut for the press of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. Fr. O'Molloy's *Lucerna Fidelium* (1676) was the first book printed there. When Napoleon "visited" Rome he carried off the Irish type and lodged it in the Imprimerie in Paris. Marcel, the Director of the Imprimerie, used the Rome Irish type of 1676 for the present work. This work contains bibliographical references. In French but with examples in Irish language and characters.

THE POETS REBELLION

268. MARTIN, F.X. Ed. by. Leaders and Men of the Easter Rising: Dublin 1916. London: Methuen, 1967. Demy octavo. First edition. pp. xii, 276. Green papered boards, titled in gilt on spine. Some minor spotting to fore-edge. A near fine copy in lightly frayed dust jacket. **€50**

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

269. MASON, Henry J. Monck. Essay on the Antiquity and Constitution of Parliaments in Ireland. A new edition, with preface, life of the author, and an introduction by Very Rev. John Canon O'Hanlon. Dublin: James Duffy, 1891. 16mo. pp. ix, 152, 126, xxvi, [1]. Green cloth, title in gilt on spine, upper cover decorated in gilt with a Harp surrounded by a cluster of Shamrocks. A very good copy. Extremely rare. **€245**

COPAC locates 3 copies only.

Henry Joseph Monck Mason (1778-1858), miscellaneous writer, was born at Powerscourt, County Wicklow. After attending school at Portarlinton, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and on graduating B.A. in 1798 was awarded a gold medal. At college he was contemporary with Thomas Moore the poet, and afterwards met him during visits to Kilkenny. In 1800 he was called to the Irish

bar, but did not seek practice. About 1810 the Record Commissioners for Ireland entrusted him with the task of preparing a draft catalogue of the manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin, but the design was soon relinquished; Mason's incomplete and unrevised work was eventually acquired by the college, and deposited in the manuscript room.

In 1814 he was appointed Assistant Librarian of King's Inns, and became Chief Librarian in 1815. During a tour in Cumberland in 1814 Mason made the acquaintance of Robert Southey, and maintained a correspondence with him for twenty years. In conjunction with Bishop Daly, Mason founded, in 1818, the Irish society for 'promoting the scriptural education and religious instruction of the Irish-speaking population chiefly through the medium of their own language' and he acted as its secretary for many years. The same year he assisted in organising an association for the improvement of prisons and of prison discipline in Ireland, and in 1819 he wrote a pamphlet on the objects of the association. He likewise visited the prisons with a view to rehabilitating first offenders.

Mason possessed much general knowledge and an extremely good opinion of himself. His most valuable work is an *Essay on the Antiquity and Constitution of Parliaments in Ireland*, dedicated to Henry Grattan. It is a concise but learned investigation regarding the nature and bearing of the common and statute law, as rationally recognised and defined, with the international adjustments and powers exercised, from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion to the reign of Charles I, and was originally intended as an introduction to a projected work on the annals of the early Irish parliaments.

In 1851 Mason resigned the librarianship of King's Inns, and gave up his house in Henrietta Street, Dublin, to spend the remainder of his days at a charming residence near Bray, County Wicklow, known as Dargle Cottage. He died there in 1858 and was buried in the old cemetery of Powerscourt Demesne. He was married to Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Langrishe, Bart., by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

Essay on the Antiquity and Constitution of Parliaments in Ireland has separate titlepage. Dublin: Printed by W. Folds, 1820.



See items 268, 269, 270 & 271.

270. MATHEWS, Aidan Carl. Ed. by. Immediate Man - Cuimhní ar Chearbhall Ó Dálaigh. Frontispiece by Louis Le Brocquy. Dublin: Dolmen Press, 1983. First edition. Royal octavo. pp. 80. Quarter vellum parchment on marbled boards, title in gilt along spine. Edition limited to 125 copies signed by the editor, this is number 13. From the library of Paul Durcan, one of the contributors. A fine copy in fine original slipcase. **€150**

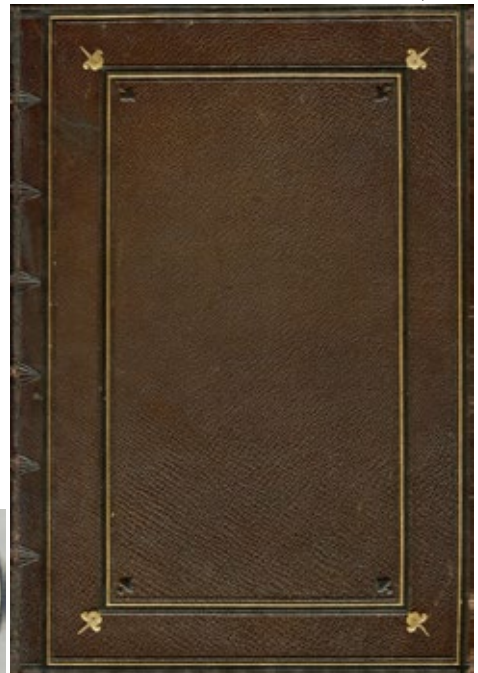
Among the contributors to this book of tributes to the fifth President of Ireland include: Paul Durcan, Brendan Kennelly, Thomas Kinsella, Siobhán McKenna, John Montague, Tom Murphy, Breandán Ó hEithir, Pádraig Ó Fiannachta, and Máirtín Ó Direáin. Portrait frontispiece by Louis le Brocquy. Designed by Liam Miller. Limited edition. Sunlight toning to cover, otherwise a very good copy free from any damage, library stamps, inscriptions or other marking

271. MEEHAN, C.P. The Rise and Fall of the Irish Franciscan Monasteries, and Memoirs of the Irish Hierarchy, in the seventeenth century. With appendices containing original documents. Dublin: James Duffy, n.d. [1877]. Crown octavo. Fifth edition. pp. xii, 252. Contemporary half brown morocco on cloth boards, badge of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, in gilt on upper cover; spine divided into five panels by four gilt raised bands, title in gilt on red morocco label in the second, the remainder gilt tooled; comb-marbled endpapers; red and gold endbands; all edges

marbled. Previous owner's signature and stamp of Convent of Our Lady of the Angels, Loughglynn, Co. Roscommon on front free endpaper. A very attractive copy. Name crossed out on margin of preface. A very good copy. €35

THE HUTH COPY

272. MESSINGHAM, Thomas. *Florilegium Insulae Sanctorum seu Vitae et Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae. Quibus accesserunt non vulgaria monumenta Hoc est Sancti Patricii Purgatorium, S. Malachiae Prophetia de summis Pontificibus, Aliaque nonnulla quorum Elenchus post Praefationem habetur.* Paris: Sebastiani Cramoisy, 1624. Folio. pp. [xlvi], 441, + errata. Bound by Clarke & Bedford in nineteenth century full brown morocco, covers framed by blind and gilt fillets with gilt and blind inner and outer fleurons. Spine divided into seven compartments by six gilt raised bands. Title and place of publishing in gilt on brown morocco letterpieces in the second and third, the remainder tooled in gilt. Fore-edges and turn-ins ruled in gilt. Cream endpapers. Red and gold double end bands. All edges gilt. The Huth Library copy with their oval dark green morocco bookplate tooled in gilt on front pastedown. Some light wear, otherwise a superb copy. Very rare. €3,250



COPAC locates 6 copies only. WorldCat 7.

Thomas Messingham, born at the close of the sixteenth century, a native of County Meath, educated in Paris where he became a secular priest and later Moderator of the Irish College in that city. In 1620 he published *Officia S.S. Patricii, Columbae, Brigidae ... &c.* This was followed four years later by his *Florilegium* which contains the lives of the chief Irish saints with commentaries including that on St. Patrick from Jocelin, St. Columba from Adamnan, St. Brigid from Cogitosus and Capgrave, etc. There is an account of St. Patrick's Purgatory, and the Prophecies of St. Malachy of Armagh. In his introduction he gives a preliminary treatise on the names of Ireland, written by David Rothe, where it is proved from single Irish authors who flourished from the fourth to the thirteenth century that 'Ireland was known by the Name of Scotia, and the Irish by the Name of 'Scotts' (A controversial point with Caledonians to this day!). There is also a collection of poems on the saints of Ireland by the following Irishmen (including the author), Eugene Sweeney, Peter Cadell, Hugh O'Reilly, John Colgan, Hugh Ward, Edmund Dwyer, William Coghlan, Patrick Cahill, Roger Molloy, Lawrence Sedgrey, James Delaney, Thomas Guyer.

A most beautiful example of early printing with the title in red and black, four portraits drawn by Messingham and engraved by Gaultier, numerous decorated capitals and woodcuts throughout the text.



273. MILTON, Thomas. CRUDEN, J. & COLUMBANI, P. *The Chimney-Piece-maker's Daily Assistant Or, a Treasury of New Designs for Chimney-Pieces: Beginning with the most plain and simple, and gradually ascending to the most Grand and Magnificent, in the Antique, Modern, Ornamental and Gothic Taste; proper to be executed in Halls, Salones, Vestibules, Guard Rooms, State Rooms, Parlours, Dining Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Anti Rooms, Music Rooms, Cabinets, Bed Rooms, Dressing Rooms, &c. Together with A Table shewing the just Proportions they bear to the above several and respective Rooms. The Whole neatly engraved on Fifty-four Copper-Plates, From the Original Drawings of Thomas Milton, John Cruden, and Placido Columbani, Architects.* London: Printed for Henry Webley, in Holborn, near Chancery Lane, 1766. First Edition. Modern half goatskin on marbled boards. Plate 53 in superior facsimile, lacking frontis. Very scarce. **€1,350**

A pattern-book of chimney-pieces in a complete range of current styles. The most popular was still the Palladian, represented in 26 designs by Thomas Malton an engraver better remembered for his *Seats and Demesnes of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland*. Runner-up is the fashionable Adam style which is adeptly handled by the Milanese architect Columbani. Then there are eight designs in the Rococo, Chinese and Gothic styles, by John Cruden, architect of Boodle's Club and district surveyor of Paddington, St. Pancras and St. Luke, Chelsea, as well as author of several architectural pattern books. Also in this parade of plates, but unrecorded on the title-page is one chimney-piece by Thomas Collins Overton, whose own *Temple Builder's most Useful Companion* appeared in the same year.

274. MOLL, Herman *A Maps of Kings County, Queens County and Kildare County. Ireland. With the Great Roads and Principal Cross-Roads.* By Herman Moll, Geographer. London: Sold by H. Moll, over-against Devereux-Court, between Temple Bar and St. Clement's Church in the Strand. [1728]. Oblong quarto. Modern half calf over marbled boards. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. **€375**

COPAC locates 2 copies only.

MEARES MAUNSELL COPY

275. MOLYNEUX, William. *The Case of Ireland's Being Bound by Acts of Parliament in England, Stated.* Dublin: Printed by Joseph Ray, and are to be Sold at his Shop in Skinner-Row, 1698. 12mo. pp. [16], 174, [2]. Contemporary full calf, spine professionally rebacked, title in gilt on burgundy morocco label. Signature of George Meares Maunsell, dated 11th May, 1809, at Merrion Square South, Dublin, on dedication leaf. With six pages of original text (p 49-54) supplied in manuscript. Extensive historical notes by Maunsell, when at Oriel College, Oxford on front and rear endpapers. Early owner's signature on titlepage. and signature of George Meares Maunsell, 11 Merrion Square, Dublin, dated 11th May, 1809. A very good copy. Rare. **€1,850**



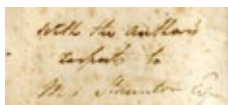
ESTC R30063 locating 6 copies only in Ireland. Sweeney 3054. Wing M2404

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

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

George Meares Maunsell (1785-1871) of Ballywilliam, County Limerick, was the son of Daniel Maunsell and Sara Meares. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford University, where he graduated BA in 1807. He married firstly Catherine Lloyd daughter of Thomas Lloyd and Catherine Evans. They had at least five children. He married, secondly, Mary Josepha Anne Stopford (daughter of Reverend William Stopford) on 15 October 1833 at Blarney Church, Cloyne, County Cork. They had four children. He held the office of High Sheriff of County Limerick in 1835 and he also held the office of Justice of the Peace for County Limerick.

INSCRIBED BY THOMAS MOORE TO MICHAEL STAUNTON, ESQ.



276. MOORE, Thomas. *Memoirs of Captain Rock, the Celebrated Irish Chieftain, with some Account of his Ancestors.* Written by himself. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Brown and Green, 1824. Second edition. 12mo. pp. xiv, 376. Later half green morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. Armorial bookplate of Ella and George Appleton Laurence on front pastedown. Inscribed from the author on front free endpaper "With the author's / respect to / M. Staunton, Esq." Occasional mild foxing. Extremely rare inscribed copy in very good condition in an attractive binding. Interesting association. Very scarce. **€575**

COPAC with 4 locations. Loeber M530. Wolff 4900.

First published in London 1824 (Block p.165). Printed from same setting of type as first edition. "Preface by the editor" signed: S.E. This copy is bound without the final leaf of ads; no half title leaf called for. Inspired by Thomas Moore's visit with his patron Lord Lansdowne to Ireland. It is an indictment of English misrule in Ireland and a history of Ireland from the standpoint of a Whiteboy agrarian agitator. It argues that English misrule begets Irish violence. Captain Rock was the name given to a fictitious leader of an agrarian protest movement among the poor in the southern counties of Ireland in the early-nineteenth century. The Dublin publisher Millikin reported that "the people through the country are subscribing their sixpences and shillings to buy a copy" of this book."

Michael Staunton was born in Clare in either 1788 (Crone) or 1790 (Madden). He edited *The Freeman's Journal* between 1808 and 1824. He gave an accurate account of a speech by Counsellor Denis Scully which was censored. In the struggle, under O'Connell for Catholic Emancipation, Staunton took a prominent and active part. O'Connell needed facts and figures to answer important questions, he consulted Staunton on whom he relied for his accuracy and integrity. He did however faced prosecution for publishing O'Connell's *Letters*. Staunton went into hiding in England until the courts decided against the state. While in Holyhead he met Thomas Moore and complained to him that O'Connell was proceeding too quickly and should exercise more caution. He was, indeed, no facile O'Connellite, and was determined as a matter of principle to uphold the independence of the press. His refusal to toe the party line and his occasional criticism of the repealers incensed O'Connell, who complained privately to Richard Barrett, editor of the more partisan *Pilot*. O'Connell, in other moods, appreciated Staunton, referring to him as "a kind of living register of Irish grievances" (Corr., v, 335) and commending him for his series of financial articles (3-21 September 1833)

Staunton founded and edited *The Morning Register* and subsequently *The Weekly Register*. Duffy, Davis and Dillon worked for a time on these papers, which were the acknowledged organs of the Catholic Association up to the time of its dissolution. Staunton was the first Irish newspaper editor to use local reporters, instead of printing unedited dispatches from abroad. This transformed the organisation of the Dublin press, as other newspapers followed suit. He was elected Alderman of the North Dock Ward, and was subsequently elected Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1845. Later, he was appointed Collector General of Rates. He died in 1870.

277. [MOUNTNORRIS, Francis Annesley, Lord] A True Copie of the Sentence of Warre pronounced against Sir Francis Annesley Knight, and Baron Mountnorris, in the Realme of Ireland, in the Castle Chamber at Dublin in Ireland, the 12. of December 1635. Together with His Lordships Petition against Thomas Earle of Strafford ... London: Printed for J.B., 1641. First Edition. 4to., pp. [2], 15. Woodcut ornament on titlepage, woodcut initials, type ornament headpieces, recent vellum-backed boards. Small repair to inner blank margin of title page. €1,750 Wing T2665 Sweeney T5216.

Francis Annesley, Lord Mountnorris and 2nd Viscount Valentia (1585-1660), accompanied Lord Deputy Sir Arthur Chichester to Ireland in 1606. He rapidly carved out for himself a successful career in colonial government and accumulated large tracts of confiscated land throughout Ireland. He played a leading and self-rewarding part in the colonisation of Ulster and was appointed Secretary of State for Ireland in 1618. He opposed and plotted against Lord Deputy Falkland in the 1620's and was the prime mover in engineering Falkland's eventual recall to England on charges of injustice in 1629. As Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General of Ireland he was in full control of Irish finances when Thomas Wentworth was created Lord Deputy in 1632. Wentworth's own ambitions were incompatible with Annesley's and in 1635 the Lord Deputy brought charges of 'malversation', or corrupt administration against him. Annesley and his relatives responded with a campaign of public insult and alleged personal injury against Wentworth who countered by summoning him to a court martial at Dublin Castle where he was charged, as a military officer, of having treated his commander with disrespect, an act likely to breed mutiny. Annesley was found guilty and initially sentenced to death. An appeal brought commutation but he was stripped of his offices and imprisoned in Dublin Castle.

This pamphlet prints Annesley's attempted rebuttal of the original charges of malversation, followed by a verbatim account of his subsequent trial before the 'Councill of Warre' at Dublin Castle. This is the only 17th century printing.

LEABHAIR NA LEANBHAÍ

278. MUNCHAUSEN, Baron. Scéalta O Eachtraibh an Bharúin Munchausen [Le Cead ó Mhuinntir Stead, Lúndun, Sacsana]. Áth Cliath: Cólucht Foillsigthe Dáibhis, n.d. (c.1921). pp. 32. Illustrated stapled wrappers. A very good copy. €65



Baron Munchausen is a fictional German nobleman created by the German writer Rudolf Erich Raspe in his 1785 book *Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia*. The character is loosely based on a real baron, Hieronymus Karl Friedrich, Freiherr von Münchhausen.

RARE THREE CANDLES ITEM

279. MURPHY, G.H. *Wavering Shadows*. Dublin: At the Sign of The Three Candles, 1948. First edition. Medium octavo. Printed on hand-made paper. pp. [vi], 23. Quarter linen on blue paper boards, title printed in blue on upper cover. A very good copy in original white paper wrapper with a

few nicks. Exceedingly rare, possibly a very limited edition. **€75**

Not listed in De Burca. COPAC locates the University of York copy only.

280. MYERS, James P. Jr. Ed. by. *Elizabethan Ireland. A Selection of Writings by Elizabethan Writers on Ireland*. Frontispiece. Connecticut: Archon Books, 1983. Demy octavo. pp. 261. Red cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine. A very good copy. **€75**

Contents: A History of Ireland (1571) by Edmund Campion; Discourse on Irish Affairs (1577) by Sir Philip Sidney; The Image of Ireland, with a Discovery of Woodkern (1578) by John Derricke; The Chronicle of Ireland (1586) by Raphael Holinshed, Richard Stanyhurst, and John Hooker; A View of the Present State of Ireland (1596) by Edmund Spenser; A New Description of Ireland (1610) by Barnabe Rich; A Discovery of the True Causes Why Ireland Was Never Entirely Subdued ... (1612) by Sir John Davies; An Itinerary (1617-c.1626) by Fynes Moryson, and A Discourse of Ireland (1620) by Luke Gernon.

THE WAR FOR THE LAND

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICER'S COPY

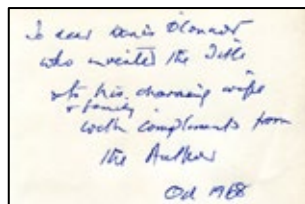
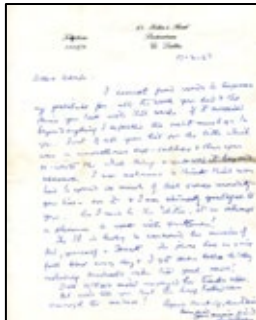
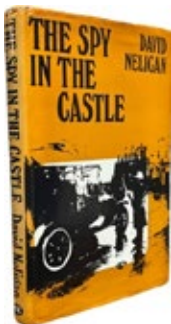
281. [MYSTERIES] *The Mysteries of Ireland, Giving a Graphic and Faithful Account of Irish Secret Societies, and their Plots from the Rebellion of 1798, to the year 1883*. With sketches of the lives of the leaders, their last speeches before condemnation, and the history of Recent Murders in Ireland, including that of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke, with the trials, convictions, sentences and executions of their murderers, and other startling events of more recent date. With portrait frontis. of Lord Cavendish. London: Printed for the Booksellers, n.d. (c.1890). Post octavo. pp. 304 (double column), 16 (publisher's list). Blue cloth, titled in gilt. Nineteenth century ownership inscription of "James Mahony / Detective Department / Exchange Court / Dublin / 1-3-'98" on blank verso of frontispiece. A very good copy. Scarce. **€75**

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

COLLINS' MAN IN THE CASTLE

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR WITH ALS

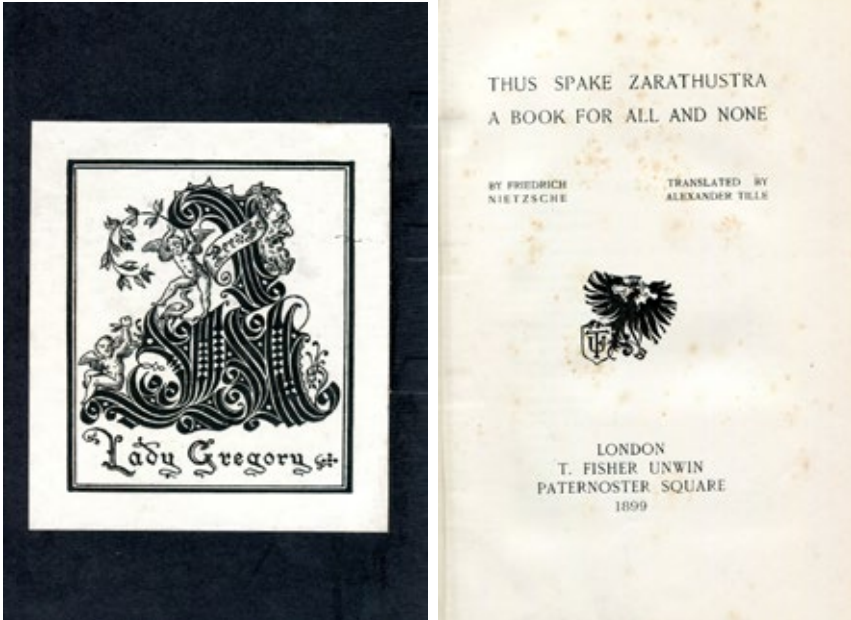
282. NELIGAN, David. *The Spy in the Castle*. Illustrated. London: MacGibbon & Kee, 1968. First edition. Large post octavo. First edition. pp. 189. Brown papered boards titled in gilt. Signed presentation copy from the author to "Denis O'Connor / who invented the title ...", with an accompanying letter to him from Neligan to Denis expressing his gratitude for all the work he did in editing and putting the book into shape, one page quarto, loosely inserted. A near fine copy in very good dust jacket. Very scarce. **€85**



David Neligan joined the Dublin Metropolitan Police during the First World War. He was to become Michael Collins' right-hand man in his intelligence network against the British Forces. At great personal risk, Neligan was able to pass vital information to Collins, who himself was leading a life of great danger from all sides. This work covers in every detail the treacheries, heroisms, excitements and dangers of that time.

LADY GREGORY'S COPY

283. NIETZSCHE, Friedrich. Thus Spake Zarathustra. A book for all and none. Translated by Alexander Tille. London: Fisher Unwin, 1899. Second edition. Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt with roundels in blind, black endpapers, edges untrimmed. Lady Gregory's copy with her distinctive bookplate on front pastedown. Cloth on spine worn, light toning and sporadic light spotting to contents. The binding is tight and the text clean throughout. A very good copy €1,250



It remains the most widely read of his works. Nietzsche wrote in his autobiography: "In my lifework, my *Zarathustra* holds a place apart. With it, I gave my fellow-men the greatest gift that has ever been bestowed upon them. This book, the voice of which speaks out across the ages, is not only the loftiest book on earth, literally the book of mountain air - the whole phenomenon, mankind, lies at an incalculable distance beneath it - but it is also the deepest book, born of the inmost abundance of truth; an inexhaustible well, into which no pitcher can be lowered without coming up again laden with gold and with goodness" (Ecc Homo, 1911, p. 5). *Zarathustra* was originally published in German in four parts between 1883 and 1885, with the first three volumes written in a frenzy of creativity, each lasting only ten days. Alexander Tille, the translator, served as Lecturer of German Literature at the University of Glasgow from 1890 to 1900, whereupon he returned to Germany due to disputes with students over the Boer War.

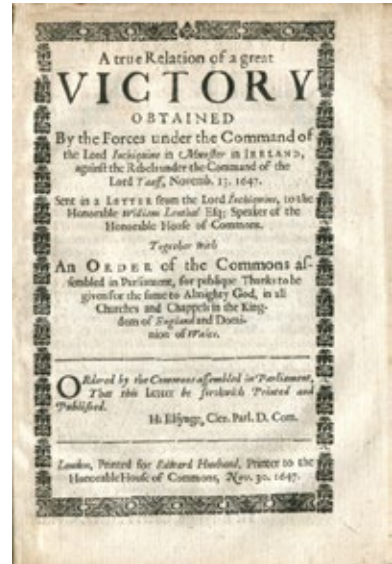
It is unlikely that Lady Gregory had much sympathy with Nietzsche and his theories of the 'superman', but she may have wished to see what he had to say. The German philosopher may have been mentioned to her by her friend W.B. Yeats, who was interested in his views around this time.

284. [NORTH MAYO] North Mayo Historical Journal. Volume I. No. I. 1982 - Volume III No. 3. 1996. Thirteen issues, bound in 2 volumes. Complete. Illustrated. Ballina: 1982-1995. Demy octavo. pp. 104. Bound by Paddy Kavanagh of Museum Bookbinders in half calf over marbled boards. Original pictorial card covers bound in. Exceedingly rare. €685

Index of Articles in the North Mayo Historical Journals.

INCHIUIN IN MUNSTER

285. O'BRIEN, Murrough. 6th Baron and 1st Earl of Inchiquin. A True Relation of a Great Victory obtained by the Forces under the command of the Lord Inchiquine in Munster in Ireland, against the Rebels under the command of Lord Taaff, Novemb. 13, 1647 : Sent in a letter from the Lord Inchiquine, to the Honorable William Lenthal, Esq; Speaker of the Honorable House of Commons. Together with an order of the Commons assembled in Parliament, for publique thanks to be given for the same to Almighty God, in all churches and chappels in the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales. Ordered by the Commons Assembled in Parliament, that this letter be forthwith printed and published. London: Printed for Edward Husband, Printer to the Honorable House of Commons, Nov. 30, 1647. Small quarto. pp. [8]. Modern quarter sprinkled calf on marbled boards. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. **€1,350**



Wing I 136. Sweeney 3212. ESTC R8873 gives 2 locations only in Ireland [NLI & BCL].

The Battle of Knocknauass was fought in 1647, during the Irish Confederate Wars, part of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, between Confederate Ireland's Munster army and an English Parliamentary army under Murrough O'Brien. The battle resulted in a crushing defeat for the Irish Confederates.

In the summer of 1647, Murrough O'Brien (later created the Earl of Inchiquin), commander of the English Parliamentary forces in Cork, ravaged and burned the Confederate territory in Munster. This caused severe food shortages and earned O'Brien the Irish nickname, Murchadh na dTóiteán (Murrough the Burner). In addition, Inchiquin took the Rock of Cashel, which was garrisoned by Confederate troops but was also rich in emotive religious symbolism. In the sack of the castle, O'Brien's troops massacred the garrison and also all the clergy they found there.

The Confederates' Munster army was incapable of stopping O'Brien because of political infighting between officers who supported a deal with the English Royalists and those who rejected such a deal. Eventually, in reaction to the sack of Cashel and when near famine conditions were approaching as a result of O'Brien's pillaging, the Confederate Supreme Council replaced Donagh MacCarthy, Viscount Muskerry, as commander of the Munster army with Viscount Taaffe and ordered him to bring O'Brien to battle.

Taaffe was an English Catholic and not an experienced soldier. Moreover, although he had an excellent contingent of veteran troops under Alasdair MacColla, most of his men were similarly inexperienced. Furthermore, the Irish troops were demoralised by the internal factionalism in their ranks and most of them had little loyalty to Taaffe. O'Brien, on the other hand, had been commanding his force since 1642 and was well tried in battle. His troops were a mixture of well trained Parliamentary soldiers shipped from England and British settlers who had been driven from their homes in the Irish Rebellion of 1641. The two armies met at Knocknauass, near Mallow in County Cork in November 1647.

The battle that followed was essentially an uncoordinated rout of the Irish forces. Taaffe positioned his men on either side of a hill, so that they could not see one another. The result was that one wing of the Confederate army had no idea of what the other wing was doing. MacColla's men charged the Parliamentarians opposite them putting them to flight and killing a large number of them. Thinking the battle was over, they then took to looting the enemies baggage train.

However, on the other wing, O'Brien's cavalry had charged the raw Irish horsemen, causing them to run away. Despite Taaffe's desperate attempt to rally them, the Irish infantry followed suit, many of them being cut down by the pursuing roundheads. The pursuit continued for miles and not only resulted in heavy casualties among the Irish, but also in the loss of most of their equipment and supplies. Inchiquin lost several senior officers, including the Judge-Advocate, Sir Robert Travers. MacColla and his men surrendered when they realised what had happened but were subsequently killed by their captors. Around 3,000 Confederates died at Knocknauass, and up to 1,000 English Parliamentarians. The carnage did not stop after the fighting was finished. The next day a couple of hundred Irish soldiers

were found sheltering in a nearby wood. These were promptly put to the sword.

Theobald Taaffe, 1st Earl of Carlingford (c. 1603- 1677), known as 2nd Viscount Taaffe, of Corren and 2nd Baron of Ballymote between 1642 and 1661, was an Irish Royalist officer who played a prominent part in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. Following the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, the Catholic Taaffe remained loyal to the authorities in Dublin. He later joined the Irish Confederates, and was awarded command of the Munster Army. Taaffe was a supporter of the moderate faction, and strongly supported an alliance between the Confederates and Irish Royalists. After the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland, Taaffe accompanied Charles II in exile. Following the Restoration, he was created 1st Earl of Carlingford.

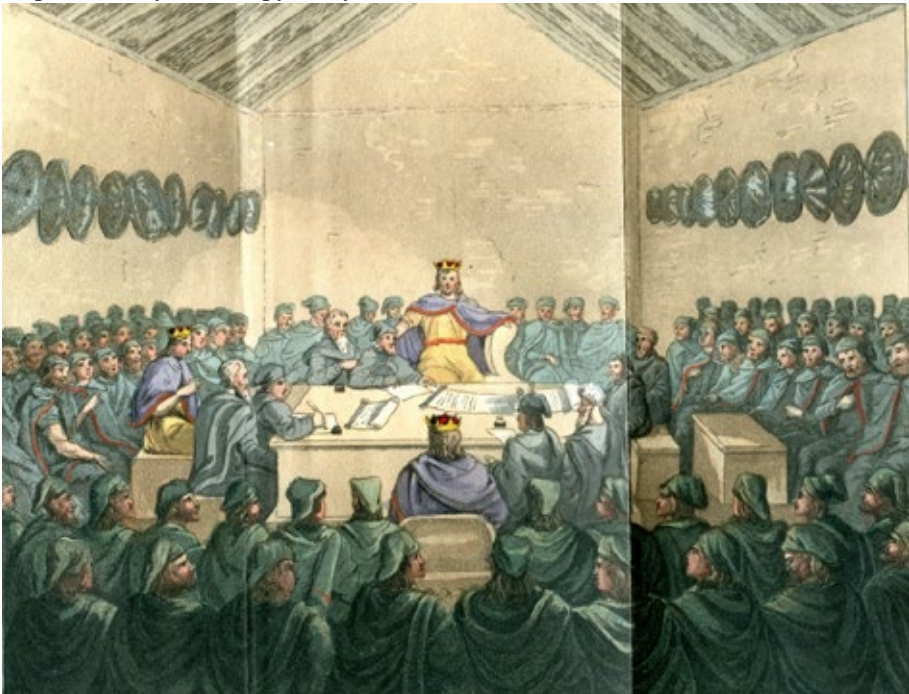
286. Ó CASAIDE, Séamus. A Typographical Gazetteer of Ireland or The Beginnings of Printing in Irish Towns. Dublin: M.H. Gill & Son, 1923. Demy octavo. pp. 51. Stitched printed wrappers. A very good copy. Scarce. €85

Includes a very useful Index to Printers.

287. O'CONNOR, Rev. Daniel. Lough Derg and its Pilgrimages. Large folding coloured map, two wood-engraved plates and wood engraved illustrations after Wakeman. Facsimile letter of approbation. Dublin: Joseph Dollard, 1879. Crown octavo. pp. xii, 208. Modern green buckram, titled in gilt. A very good copy. €175

O'Connor was a Catholic curate of the Diocese of Clogher. The facsimile letter is of a letter from his bishop, James Donnelly, to whom the work was dedicated.

288. O'CONNOR, Roger. Chronicles of Eri; being the history of the Gael Scot Iber: or, The Irish People. Translated from the original manuscripts in the Phoenician dialect of Scythian language. Two volumes. London: Phillips, 1822. pp. (1) xiv, [2], ccclxii, [ii], 91 (2) [ii], 509, 3. Demy octavo. Modern quarter green cloth on paper boards, title in gilt on original red morocco label on spine. A very clean copy. Very scarce. €1,225



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

With engraved titlepage, portrait frontispiece, 5 folding maps and 2 folding plates (one hand coloured).



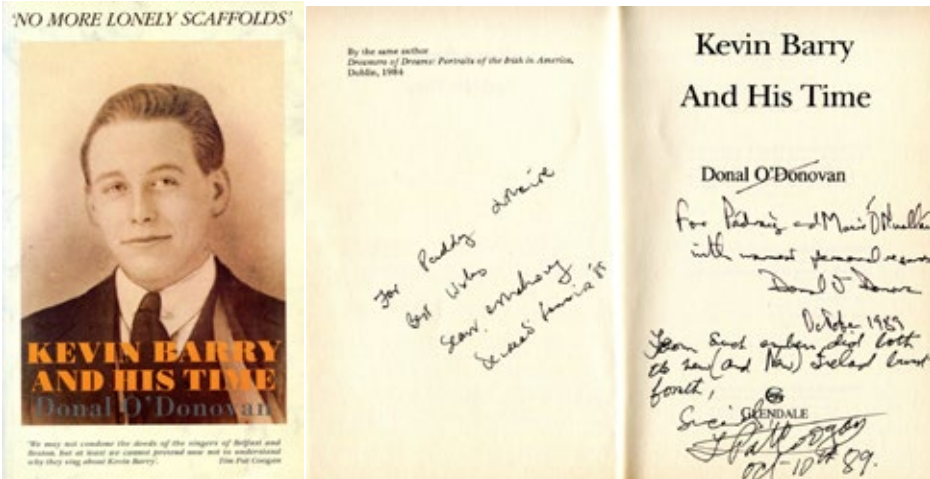
289. O'CONNOR, C. Esq. Dissertations on the History of Ireland. To which is subjoined, a Dissertation on the Irish Colonies established in Britain, with some remarks on Mr. MacPherson's translation of Fingal and Temora. With map of Ireland in the time of Ptolemy; letterpress Scottish alphabet; table of succession of Scottish monarchs. Dublin: Printed by G. Faulkner in Parliament-street, 1766. Crown octavo. pp. xx, [4], 290, 65, [1], [1 (Errata)]. Folding plate. 'A dissertation on the first migrations, and final settlement of the Scots in North-Britain ...' has separate titlepage, pagination and register. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. Light wear to heel of spine. Early owner's signature on titlepage with early blanking. Ex lib with very neat stamp. A very good copy. **€675**

ESTC N8915. Lough Fea p. 216.

The author, a member of the Belanagare family, was a distinguished Irish scholar and antiquary. He was born in 1710 at Kilmastranny, Sligo; taught to read and write by a Franciscan friar, who knew no English. A great collector of Irish manuscripts, he wrote many treatises on history and on the politics of his day. He corresponded with Dr. Johnson, assisted John Curry, Charles Vallancey, and Charlotte Brooke. John O'Donovan styled him: "this patriotic and venerable gentleman ... who understood the Irish language well". In 1796 his grandson published the first and only volume of his *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*.

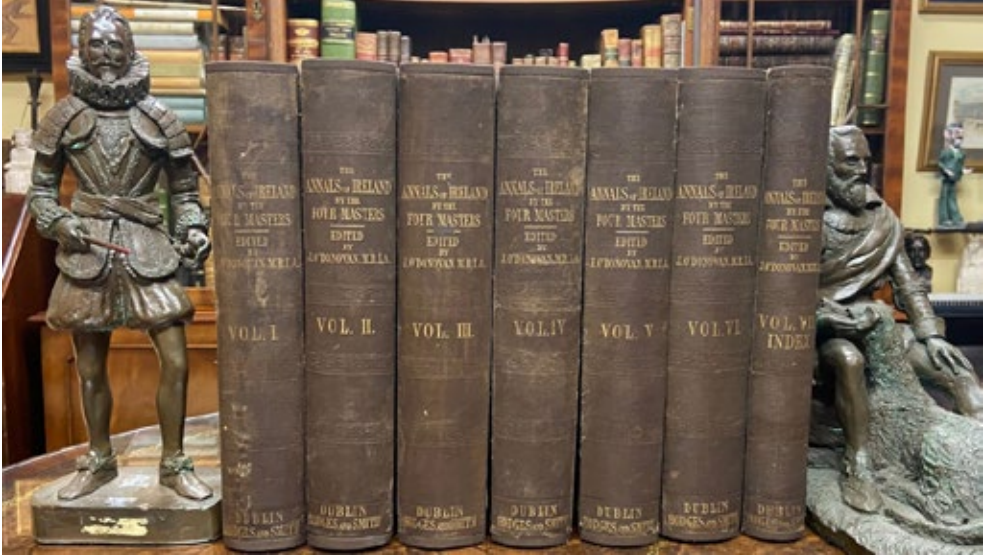
**NO MORE LONELY SCAFFOLDS
SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR & OTHERS**

290. O'DONOVAN, Donal. Kevin Barry and his Time. Illustrated. Dublin: Glendale Press, 1989. First edition. Octavo. pp. 244. Pictorial stiff wrappers. Signed presentation copy from the author, Sean O'Mahony, and Tim Pat Coogan, dated October 10th, 1989. In fine condition. **€165**



Kevin Gerard Barry (1902-1920) was an Irish Republican Army soldier who was executed by the British Government during the Irish War of Independence. He was sentenced to death for his part in an attack upon a British Army supply lorry which resulted in the deaths of three British soldiers. His execution inflamed nationalist public opinion in Ireland, largely because of his age. The timing of the execution, only seven days after the death by hunger strike of Terence MacSwiney, the republican Lord Mayor of Cork, brought public opinion to a fever-pitch. His pending death sentence attracted international attention, and attempts were made by U.S. and Vatican officials to secure a reprieve. His execution and MacSwiney's death precipitated an escalation in violence as the Irish War of Independence entered its bloodiest phase, and Barry became an Irish republican martyr.

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



291. 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. First seven volume edition. Quarto. Over 4,000 pages. With the armorial bookplate of W.J.H. Moreland, Raheens Manor on front pastedown. Original brown cloth blind-stamped to a Celtic design, title, editor and volume number in gilt direct on professionally restored spine. Occasional light foxing, a few stains to boards, new endpapers. A very good set of the rare first complete edition. **£3,850**

The *Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, Annála Ríoghachta Éireann* or the *Annals of the Four Masters* to give them their best known title are the great masterpieces of Irish history from the earliest times to 1616 A.D. The work was compiled between 1632 and 1636 by a small team of historians headed by Br. Michael O'Clery, a Franciscan lay brother. He himself records: "There was collected by me all the best and most copious books of Annals that I could find throughout all Ireland, though it was difficult for me to collect them in one place". It is generally accepted that the *Annals* were written in the Franciscan convent of Donegal, which at that time was situated on the bank of the Bundrowes river where it forms the county boundary between Leitrim and Donegal.

Brother Michael who was chief of the 'Four Masters' was born about 1590 and was a descendant of the illustrious and learned family of O'Clery which originally came from Tirawley in North Mayo. For three hundred years the O'Clerys were scholars and professors of history to the O'Donnells, chiefs of Tír Conaill, and their home and school was in Kilbarron castle scenically located by the shore of Donegal Bay, a few miles north west of Ballyshannon. Brother Michael was baptised Tadhg and in his youth was affectionately called 'Tadhg an tSléibhe' or Thady of the Mountain. In 1623 he joined the Franciscan Order in Louvain. His superiors soon recognised his talent as a historian and antiquarian and sent him back to Ireland in 1626 initially to collect what he could on the Lives of the Irish Saints and later to begin work on the history of his native land. To assist him in this enormous task he chose three assistants; his cousin Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, Fearfeasa O'Mulconry from County Roscommon and Peregrine O'Duigenan of Castlefore, County Leitrim. Michael's brother Conor and Maurice O'Mulconry also assisted in the compilation of the *Annals*. The title 'Four Masters' was first used by Father John Colgan in the introduction to his *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae* which was published in Louvain in 1645.

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

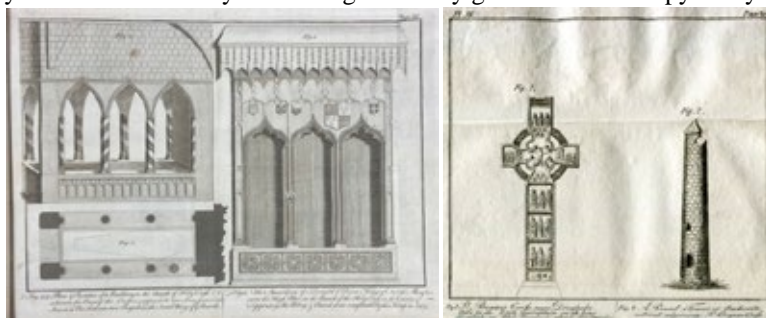
scholars. Douglas Hyde wrote that the O'Donovan edition represented: "the greatest work that any modern Irish scholar ever accomplished". More recently Kenneth Nicholls says: "O'Donovan's enormous scholarship, breathtaking in its extent when one considers the state of historical scholarship and the almost 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.

292. O'FLANAGAN, J. Roderick. *Annals, Anecdotes, Traits, and Traditions of the Irish Parliaments, 1172 to 1800.* New edition. Dublin: M.H. Gill, 1895. pp. xx, 208. Quarter green morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt on green morocco label on spine. A very good copy. Very scarce. **€165**

COPAC lists 5 copies only. Not in Bradshaw or Gilbert.

With chapters on: The Anglo-Normans Settle in Ireland - Council at Cashel - Henry II; Wogan's Parliament - The Statute of Kilkenny; State of the Anglo-Norman Colony - Lambert Simnel Crowned King - Viceroy Sr Edward Poynings; Henry VIII - Head of Church - Irish Refuse to Renounce the Pope; Reigns of Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; House of Lords and Commons - Planting the Forfeited Estates - Perrot's Parliament in 1586; Absentee Proprietors; Bolton's Statutes - Accession of James I - Confiscation of Ulster; Bolton's Treatise - The Catholic Confederation of Kilkenny - Cromwell in Ireland; James II - King Visits Ireland in 1688 - Summons a Parliament; Lord Sydney, Viceroy - Parliament in 1692 - Oath Excluding Catholics - Treaty of - Limerick; Linen Industry; Parliament of 1707; Anecdote of Addison - Parliament in 1730 - Depressed Irish Trade - Dean Swift's Advice; Anti-Union Riot in Dublin; Protestant Parliamentary Patriots - Lucas, Flood, Grattan, and Burgh; Henry Grattan; English Hostility to Irish Industries; Walter Hussey Burgh; Vice Royalty of Earl FitzWilliam; The Change of Viceroy in 1778 - The Proposed Regency; Vice Royalty of Marquis Camden and Marquis Cornwallis; Ignorance of the British Ministry respecting the Irish People - Rebellion of 1798, etc.

293. O'HALLORAN, Sylvester. *An Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland: in which the assertions of Mr. Hume and Other Writers are occasionally considered. Illustrated with copper-plates. Also two appendixes; containing I. Animadversions on an introduction to the history of G. Britain and Ireland, by J. MacPherson, Esq. 2. Observations on the Memoirs of Great-Britain and Ireland, by Sir John Dalrymple.* Dublin: Printed by Thomas Ewing, in Capel-Street. 1772. First edition. Quarto. pp. [10], xx, 96, [1], 102-384, [4 (folded leaves of plates)]. The text is complete despite pagination. Contemporary full calf. Spine professionally rebaced and richly tooled in gilt. A very good and clean copy. Very rare. **€2,250**



ESTC T56380. Bradshaw 6110. Not in Gilbert.

Sylvester O'Halloran, surgeon and historian, was born in Limerick, in 1728. He studied medicine in the schools of London, Paris, and Leyden, and devoted himself to practice in his native city. Before he was twenty-one he published a *Treatise on Cataract*, the first of several medical essays from his pen. Archaeology divided his attention with medicine; he was an Irish scholar, and one of the earliest members of the Royal Irish Academy. *A Treatise on the Preservation of Ancient Annals* appeared in 1770; *An Introduction to the Study of the Antiquities of Ireland*, in 1772; his *General History of Ireland*, in 1774; besides minor papers read before the Academy and elsewhere.

His *History* is now but little referred to, as the most valuable and accurate portions of it are to be found in Colgan and O'Flaherty. It is distinguished throughout by great national enthusiasm and considerable

erudition, but its topographical descriptions, though on the whole tolerably correct, have been in many instances revised and altered by modern investigators ... It was an astonishing performance at the date of its publication.

He is spoken of by a contemporary as "the tall, thin doctor, in his quaint French dress, with his gold-headed cane, beautiful Parisian wig, and cocked hat; . his entire time nearly given up to literature and the discovery of antiquities." O'Halloran died in Limerick in 1807, aged about 78, and was buried in Kileedy churchyard. His portrait is prefixed to a notice in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, Vol VI. [One of his sons, Joseph, entered the army, served fifteen years in India, and rose to be Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran: he died in London about 1843, aged eighty].

He was, however, included by John Gilborne in *The Medical Review*: 'In Limerick O'Halloran resides, / And o'er the county hospital presides; / Excels in surgery and healing arts, / With flowing pen displays uncommon parts ...'. A prolific letter-writer, O'Halloran corresponded with Edmund Burke, Charles Vallancey, Charles Lucas, and Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, among others. Four of his letters to O'Connor are devoted largely to a discussion of Macpherson's verses. He offered his copy of Mícheál Ó Cléirigh's *Foclóir nó sanasain nua* ('Irish vocabulary') to O'Connor, and wished to borrow from him an Irish translation of *Hippocrates*. The preface to *Reliques of Irish Poetry* (1789) by Charlotte Brooke acknowledged her 'innumerable obligations' to Sylvester O'Halloran.

Edmund Burke, Member for Bristol is listed among the subscribers, as also are several officers in the regiments of Ultonia and Hibernia in the service of Spain. Other worthies of note include: Earl Charlemont, O'Callaghan, Duke of Devonshire, Marshal Fitz James, Hon. Charles Fox, William Flin Bookseller, Standish O'Grady, Provost Hely Hutchinson, Earl Inchiquin, Count O'Kelly, Duke of Leinster, Count Lacy, Mary Ann Langan, Archbishop of Narbonne, Count O'Reilly, James Swift, Crofton Vandeleur, Charles Vallancey, Barry Yelverton, etc.

A MAGNIFICENT MONUMENT TO HIS GENIUS AND ERUDITION

294. O'HANLON, Rev. John. Lives of The Irish Saints, with Special Festivals, and the Commemorations of Holy Persons, compiled from the Calendars Martyrologies and Various Sources, relating to The Ancient Church History of Ireland. With original list of subscribers, folding diocesan map and numerous illustrations. Ten volumes. Dublin: Duffy, n.d. (c.1875). Royal octavo. Publisher's green cloth over bevelled boards, elaborately decorated in gilt on upper cover and spine. Some mild fading and staining to a couple of volumes, a few nicks to a few spine ends. Overall a near fine set of the exceedingly rare complete edition. **€1,750**



John O'Hanlon (1821-1905) was born in Stradbally in 1821. At the age of thirteen he went to study at the Preston School in Ballyroan specialising in Latin and Greek, and six years later he entered Carlow College to study for the priesthood. His stay in Carlow lasted only a year as the family emigrated to America and settled in Millbrook, near St. Louis, in Northeast Missouri. He was admitted to the diocesan college in St. Louis and ordained in 1847.

John O'Hanlon ministered in the St. Louis area until 1853 when he returned to his native Stradbally due to ill health. A year later, his health having improved, he offered his services to the Archdiocese of Dublin. In 1880 he was appointed Parish Priest of Sandymount and Ringsend, and ministered at St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Sandymount until his death in 1905.

During his fifty years ministering in the Dublin Archdiocese he wrote many works of historical and religious content. He laboured for many years on his Magnum Opus; *The Lives of the Irish Saints* -

which is a month by month sequence of the feasts of the Irish Saints as they were recorded in the ancient martyrologies.

As early as 1857 he announced his resolution to compose a series of lives of the *Saints of Ireland* in twelve volumes, following the order of the calendar. The Jesuit Henry Fitzsimon, the priest Thomas Messingham, above all the Franciscans Patrick Fleming, Luke Wadding, Hugh Ward and John Colgan, had all toiled variously and with great success, in the first half of the seventeenth century, at a great compilation that was eventually to be known as the *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae* or the 'Lives of the Saints of Ireland'. O'Hanlon has chronicled the lives of 3,500 saints of Ireland, some of them dealt with briefly, but many at very great length. This great work consisting of ten large volumes is the fruit of infinite research in all the departments of Irish hagiography in printed and manuscript form. Canon O'Hanlon had an intimate acquaintance with all this material; he was likewise master of the contents of the rich public libraries of Ireland and of other cities, as well as of valuable private collections of books on the topography and antiquities of Ireland. In the course of his labours he was encouraged and often helped by such erudite Celtic scholars as John O'Donovan, Eugene O'Curry, Dr. Todd, and other Irish antiquarians of the first rank. The beautiful font of Irish type occasionally used in his *Lives of the Irish Saints* was originally designed by Dr. Petrie for the Catholic University of Ireland.

- 295. O'HEGARTY, P. S. Sinn Fein.** An Illumination. Dublin and London: Maunsel, 1919. Octavo. pp. 56. Red papered boards, titled in black on upper cover and on spine. Signature of Richard Daly on front endpaper. A very good copy. €75

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

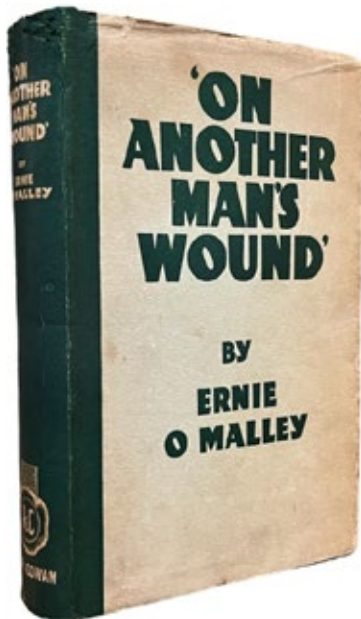
- 296. O'KEEFFE, J.G. & O'BRIEN, Art.** A Hand Book of Irish Dances, with An Essay on their Origin and History. Dublin: Gill, 1944. Sixth edition. Slim octavo. pp. 128. Original pictorial wrappers. Repair to spine. A very good copy. €65

Not in NLI. COPAC locates the TCD copy only.

Contents include: Essay on their Origin and History of Irish Dances with some Observations on Modern Methods; General Remarks on Irish Dances; Definitions and Explanations of Terms; Description of Dances; Other Dances and Dance Music; Glossary; Sources from which the Dances were obtained.



VERY RARE FIRST EDITION



- 297. O'MALLEY, Ernie.** On Another Man's Wound. Dublin: Printed by Colm O Lochlainn at the Sign of the Three Candles for Rich & Cowan, London: First edition, first issue. Large post octavo. pp. 336. Green cloth, titled in green on spine. Occasional light spotting as usual. Name blanked out on front endpaper. A very good copy of the rare first edition in a very good unpriced clipped dust jacket with some fraying to spine. €395

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

- 298. O'MALLEY, Ernie.** On Another Man's Wound. Dublin: Anvil, 1979. pp. 343. Green papered boards, titled in gilt. Mild foxing to endpapers. A very good copy in dust jacket. €85

"Many things have been written round the war between the English forces and the Irish Republican Army, the best of them

being, I think, *On Another Man's Wound*", - Sean O'Casey.

JOHN JOSEPH O'FARRELLY'S COPY

299. O'MOLLOY, Francis. *Lucerna Fidelium* [Lochrann na gCreidmheach], seu Fasciculus Deceptus ab Authoribus Magis Versatus, qui Tractarunt de Doctrina Christiana. Rome: Typis Sacrae Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1676. First edition. Foolscap octavo. pp. [iv], 391, viii. Later cloth, title in gilt on spine. Inscribed in Irish by a previous owner who purchased the book from Figgis Bookshop, Grafton Street in 1897. Ex libris Milltown Park Library, with stamps. Occasional toning. A very good copy. €2,650

Wing O 291C Sweeney 3279. Not in Ramsden.

Francis O'Molloy acknowledging the sorry state of learning and religion in Ireland: "which proscribed the public and even the private use of the Irish language in order that, when the latter had been consigned to eternal oblivion, no knowledge might survive of native antiquities, of the Lives of our Saints, of our Faith, of our ecclesiastical traditions," counteracted this by publishing Lochrann na gCreidmheach, better known by its Latin title *Lucerna Fidelium*.

It is a catechism of the doctrines of the Irish Church printed in the Irish character at the press of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith in Rome, with a new Irish type specially cut there for this work. The book has two title pages, one in Latin and the other in Irish. It was distributed in the Irish and Scottish missions, and to Irish soldiers in Continental armies for their spiritual welfare.

Happily for the bibliophile, uncut sheets in fine condition, of this work were discovered in the loft of the Irish College at Rome. These in turn were offered in a single lot (278 copies) at the sale of the library of J.P.

Lyons, Dean of Killala, in 1845. They were purchased by George Smith of Hodges and Smith, who had them bound up and afterwards sold them for ten shillings each.

The Irish inscription reads: "Is liomsa an leabhar so; do cheannuigheas é ag Figgis, Sráid Grafftoin, an treas [=3s] lá de'n mhi deighnách 1897. Seághan S. Ó Fearghaile, 45 Bothar-Bhaile Bocht, Blath Átha Cliath. Foirbrídh litreachta bhúr ndúthchaidh agus bí cara duit féin, ar an gcuid is lugha de". [This book belongs to me; I bought it in Figgis, Grafton St, on the 3rd day of the final month [=December] 1897. Seán S. Ó Fearghaile, 45 Ballybough Road, Dublin. Foster your native literature and you have a friend for yourself, at the very least].

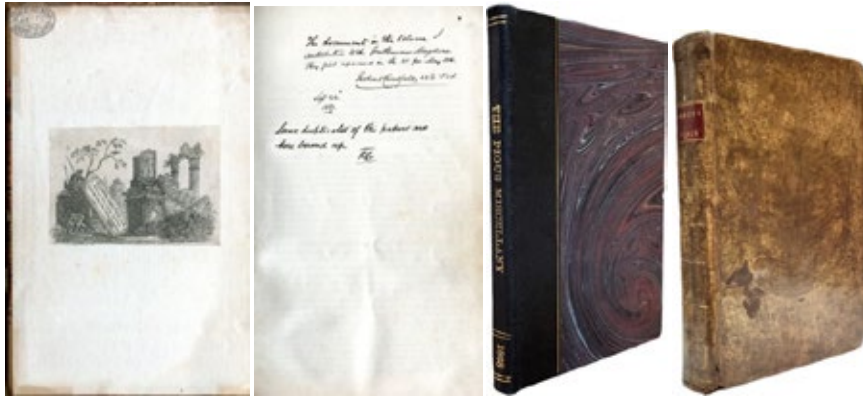
John Joseph O Farrelly, in Irish Seán Seosamh Ó Fearghaile, was a rather significant figure in the Irish Language Revival. There is an entry on him under the variant form 'Ó Faircheallaigh, Seán Seosamh (c. 1845-1927)' in volume 4, p. 115, of the biographical series *Beathaisnéis 1882-1982* (1994) by Diarmuid Breathnach and Máire Ní Mhurchú. This quotes Séamas Ó Casaide in the *Irish Book Lover*, Jan.-Feb. 1928, saying that he was 'the last person employed officially in Trinity College Dublin and in the Royal Irish Academy on the transcription of documents in the Irish language.'

He was born in Teltown, County Meath, and emigrated to America for a while. On returning, he lived in the Summerhill area of Dublin for the last 50 years of his life. His help in supplying words for the Irish-English Dictionary is acknowledged by Fr Patrick Dinneen. He was active in the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language and the Gaelic League and did genealogical and historical research. He is said to have done valuable work in relation to the beatification of the Irish martyrs, but published comparatively little. He took ill in the Franciscan Library, Merchants Quay, in November 1927 and died before he could reach home. His wife, Mary Anne Flynn, a Dubliner, was 25 years younger than him. They appear to have had no family.

He was very interested in traditional music, and especially in the Uilleann pipes.

300. [ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS] Original Documents Wills and Inventories, Cork, temp. Elizabeth taken from the Registry Office, St. Finn Barrs, Cork, which also contains some early presentations to the benefices in the Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. Cork: circa 1867. Bound by Guy Bros. in worn half morocco on marbled boards, with their oval engraved label on front pastedown. Also with Richard Caulfield's armorial bookplate. Old bookseller's catalogue entry on front endpaper. Signed inscription by Caulfield on front free endpaper "The documents in this volume I contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine. They first appeared in the No. for May 1861 / Some duplicates of the papers are here bound up RC." In fine condition. Rare collection. €595





See items 300, 301 & 304.

SÉUMAS Ó CASAIDE'S COPY

301. O'SULLIVAN, Timothy. *The Pious Miscellany, And other Poems* by Tadhg Gaolach or Timothy O'Sullivan. Now for the first time collected. Dublin: John O'Daly, 9, Anglesea-Street, 1868. 12mo. pp. 96. Recent quarter morocco on marbled boards. Signed and dated by Séamus Ó Casaide, 19.6. 1915, on preface. Very scarce. €175

Séamus Ó Casaide, (James Cassidy) (1877-1943), bibliographer, was in Fethard, County Tipperary, son of Michael Cassidy, RIC constable, and Honora Cassidy (née Manning). The family moved to Dublin, where Ó Casaide attended O'Connell Schools. He entered the civil service where he served in the Office of Public Works and later in the Department of Local Government. He continued to study while working and earned the degrees of BA, MA, and BL. He was known as 'Séamus Ó Casaide' by 1905 at the latest.

Ó Casaide took an active interest in many aspects of the Irish cultural revival. An enthusiastic rather than a skilful hurler and piper, he helped Éamonn Ceannt to establish Cumann na bPíobairí and was president of the body for a period. A member of the Gaelic League from about 1899, he took the initiative of establishing a library for the League's Ard-Chraobh, a task that contributed to his knowledge of Irish bibliography. A visit to the Waterford Gaeltacht in 1902 left him with an enduring interest in the county's history and literature, an early fruit of which was his bibliographical study of *Pious Miscellany*, by Tadhg Gaelach Ó Súilleabháin, which appeared in *Irisleabhar na Gaedhilge* in 1903. He collaborated with Ernest Dix on a bibliography of books printed in Irish prior to 1820, which appeared in 1905. His later publications include *A guide to old Waterford newspapers* (1917); *A typographical gazetteer of Ireland* (1923), *A Study of the early days of Printing in Irish Towns; The Irish language in Belfast and County Down A.D. 1601-1850* (1930); and *Watty Cox and his Publications* (1935). He contributed more than 400 articles, principally on bibliography and Irish-language writers, to a variety of journals – and especially to the *Irish Book Lover*, two volumes of which he edited.

In one way this was the most successful book of its kind as reflected in its wide availability, but this is perhaps more a function of its late date. There is no good evidence that this edition was as widely read or received among Irish-speakers as the early Munster editions of Tadhg's verses. The text is not a reprint of those early books but a new selection and edition. The possibility exists that one Diarmuid Ó Ríoghhardáin, of 29 Shandon Street, Cork, did much to put together the selection; a manuscript draft in his name survives, identified by Ronald Black. In this edition the *Pious Miscellany* occupies pp. 1-69, followed by an Appendix of other poems from Munster, some with editorial notes by O'Daly. His printing with Gill would have been more expensive than with his usual printers.

Hardiman says 'These compositions were so exceedingly popular in Munster, that some time before his death an edition, under the title of *A Spiritual Miscellany*, was printed at Limerick; and a considerable number of editions have since been published; but a copy of the Limerick edition we have not been able to trace or discover' (p. v). This follows Hardiman's assertion that Tadhg 'devoted his talents to the composition of sacred poems and hymns, in Irish; of which a collection was published in Limerick, under the title of *A Spiritual Miscellany (Irish Minstrelsy*, ii. 421-2). Hardiman then gave the date of Tadhg's death, causing O'Daly to suppose an edition in the poet's lifetime. O'Daly also says that, 'in preparing the present edition, we had to draw on a copy printed at Clonmel in 1816, as our guide. The

task was not an easy one, the book being so replete with typographical errors; and had it not been for our intimate acquaintance with its contents in our boyhood, we might have been obliged to relinquish the task in despair' (p. viii). He may have had a copy with this date, but the statement is not reliable, since his edition appears to have been the work of another hand. Miche, 186

302. OTWAY-RUTHVEN, A.J. A History of Medieval Ireland. Introduction by Kathleen Hughes. With large folding map of Ireland in 1300. London: Ernest Benn, 1968. First edition. Demy octavo. pp. xv, 454. Green cloth, titled in gilt. Leon Ó Broin's copy with his signature. A fine copy. €75

303. [PARSONS, Laurence] A Report of the Debate in the House of Commons of Ireland, on Wednesday and Thursday the 15th and 16th of January, 1800. On an Amendment to the Address moved by Sir Laurence Parsons, Bart. on the subject of A Union. Dublin: Moore, 1800. pp. 142. Recent qtr. morocco on marbled boards. Old inoffensive waterstain. A very good copy. €385

Not in Bradshaw or Gilbert.

Lawrence Parsons, 2nd Earl of Rosse (1758-1841), known as Sir Lawrence Parsons, Bt, from 1791 to 1807, was the son of Sir William Parsons, 4th Baronet and Mary Clere. He succeeded his father in 1791 to the baronetcy and to Birr Castle, King's County (County Offaly). Between 1782 and 1790, he represented Dublin University in the Irish House of Commons. Parsons sat then as Member of Parliament (MP) for King's County from 1791 until the Act of Union in 1801. In the following co-option, he chose to sit for King's County also in the British House of Commons, a seat he held until 1807. In the latter year, he succeeded his uncle as second Earl of Rosse and Lord Oxmantown. He also served as Governor of King's County from 1792 until the position was abolished in 1831. In 1809, Parsons became one of the Postmasters General of Ireland with Charles O'Neill, 1st Earl O'Neill, with whom he attended the laying of the foundation stone for the new General Post Office in Dublin on 12 August 1814 by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Charles Whitworth, 1st Earl Whitworth. He later sat in the House of Lords as an Irish Representative Peer from 1809 until 1841 and served as Custos Rotulorum of King's County from 1828 until his death.

Although concerned at the growth of political disaffection and agrarian agitation from the mid 1790s, he insisted that they should be addressed by legal and judicious means, and he denounced the draconian insurrection act of 1796 as unconstitutional. He deplored the severity of government repression in Ulster and Leinster in 1797-8, and on 5 March 1798 moved for a committee to inquire into the state of the country. Ultra-loyalists were outraged and he was removed from the colonelcy of the King's Co. militia - some even suspected him of being a United Irishman. He blamed the outbreak of the 1798 rebellion on the repressive and inconsistent policies of the government. After its defeat he expressed concern about the treatment of rebel prisoners and approved of Lord Cornwallis's offer of an amnesty to those who remained in arms. Strongly opposed to legislative union with Britain, Parsons was one of the leading opposition figures in the commons but failed to co-operate effectively with fellow anti-unionists. His amendment was rejected and the address unanimously agreed.

“HE WAS AN OAK OF THE FOREST”

304. PARSONS, Sir Lawrence. Observations on the Bequest of Henry Flood, Esq. to Trinity College, Dublin: with a Defence of the Ancient History of Ireland. Dublin: Bonham Printer, 1795. 12mo. pp. [6], 229. Contemporary full tree calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. From the library of James Partridge with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown and his signature on titlepage. A very good copy. €75



ESTC T173295.

Henry Flood (1732-1791), a distinguished orator and statesman, was born on the family estate at Farmley, near Kilkenny. His father was Chief Justice of the King's Bench; his grandfather came over to Ireland as an officer in Cromwell's army, during the rebellion of 1641. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and later at Oxford, he entered Parliament in 1759 as member for Kilkenny and quickly established himself as an accomplished orator. He accepted a government sinecure in 1775, a grave political error, but failed to display the correct attitude and so was dismissed in 1781. He withdrew to a Westminster seat after 1783 but his eloquent oratory, which had brought him fame at College Green, failed to impress the British Parliament and his career languished. Grattan's surmise proved correct, that "he was an oak of the forest too great and too

old to be transplanted at fifty”.

A great lover of Ireland he made a bequest to T.C.D. for the founding of a chair dedicated to the study of Irish Language and Literature, with Charles Vallancey as the first incumbent. This was successfully challenged by relatives and what makes the present volume exceedingly valuable is the fact that all his personal correspondence was burned by his relatives after his death. In his will, Flood bequeathed, after the death of his wife, the vast majority of his estate to Trinity College. The codicil being for the maintenance of a professorship and the acquisitions of manuscripts and other materials supporting the study of the Irish language. The present edition includes a copy of his last will and testament.

305. [PATERSON, Samuel] Another Traveller! Or Cursory Remarks and Critical Observations made upon a Journey through Part of the Netherlands in the latter end of the Year 1766. By Coriat Junior. Two volumes in one. Dublin: Printed for B. Grierson, in Parliament-street, J. Hoey, Sen. and J. Williams in Skinner row, Booksellers, 1769. 12mo. pp. [6], 102, [2], 105-258. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. Early inscription of Alexander Stewart, dated February 2nd, 1773 on front free endpapers: ‘Musick has charms to sooth / a savage beast to soften rocks / and bind knotted Oak / Immodest words admit / of no Defence / For Want of Decency is / want of Sense’. Signed also on the titlepage by him at Trinity College, Dublin. With armorial bookplate of Robert Montgomery, Convoy on front pastedown. A very good copy. €1,250

ESTC T213197 locating two copies only. NLI and New York Society Library, both defective, lacking volume 2.

Coriat junior was the pseudonym of the author Samuel Paterson. He was a bookseller and auctioneer in London. About 1748 he opened a shop in the Strand, and imported foreign books; at that time Paul Vaillant was the only other dealer in foreign literature in London. Paterson published a few books, among them Mrs. Charlotte Lennox’s first work, *Poems on several Occasions*, in 1747. He continued the business without great success until about 1753, when he commenced as auctioneer at Essex House. His stock in trade was sold off in 1768 and 1769. ‘He was the earliest auctioneer who sold books singly in lots; the first bidding for which was sixpence, the advance threepence each bidding until five shillings were offered, when it ran to sixpence’ (*Smith, Nollekens and his Times*, 1829).

Besides the catalogues of his own sales, he acted as cataloguer for other auctioneers. He was one of the first in England to produce good classified catalogues, with careful descriptions of the contents.

In 1776 he visited the continent and brought back a large collection of books described in ‘*Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta, methodically digested with an index*’, 1786. For some years he was librarian at Bowood to Lord Shelburne, first marquis of Lansdowne.

Provenance: From the library of the late Patrick King.

RARE IRISH LITERARY MAGAZINE

306. PATTERSON, W. Forbes. The Red Hand Magazine. Vol.1. No. 1., September, 1920 - Vol.1. No. 4. December, 1920. Four parts. Complete. Belfast & Glasgow: Edited and Published by W. Forbes Patterson, 1920. Large post octavo. Pictorial printed wrappers. From the library of Paul Durcan. In fine condition. Exceedingly rare. €1,250

The *Red Hand Magazine* was published in 1920 with only four issues ever been printed. Books, historical papers, and magazines began to pop up concerning the O’Neill Clan and the Province of Ulster. One such magazine, which was published in 1920, was called the *Red Hand Magazine*; only four issues were ever printed. One of the first articles was written by the Belfast author and antiquary, Francis Joseph Bigger, who was involved in the literary revival and supported the Irish language movement. Edited and published by W. Forbes Patterson at Belfast and Glasgow. There are also contributions by Professor Eoin MacNeill, Michael Walshe, Sandy Hanna, Patrick J. Flood, Edmund B. Fitzgerald, Rev. R. Erskine of Marr, Vincent M’Nabb, O.P., Daniel Corkery, James M’Carthy, Liam P. O Riain, Mary Robinson, Sean MacMaolain, Liam Mac Gille Iosa, Frank J. Hugh O’Donnell, Mary Mackay, Ella Young, etc. With reviews, edited by P. S. O’Hegarty. Ulster focus and the wish to show how the different traditions were divided in the hope that they could all come together as Irishmen.



Patterson in one of his editorials wrote: "Persuaded that the gospel we preach is the gospel entire of National Truth, we shall preach it fearlessly and untiringly, desiring to give no offence: yet if it offend, we shall continue to preach it nevertheless ... This gospel we shall preach through the pages of the *Red Hand Magazine*: but where there are those who will not read us, the same shall hear us for we shall go out on the highways and byways, our great message to declare that as surely as the People of Ireland constitute a sovereign Nation, so surely are the People of Ulster an integral part of it. And wheresoever this gospel is denied or its truth disputed we will prove it conclusively and directly out of the history of Ireland and of that sovereign Province of Ireland that calls itself by the proud and ancient name of Ulster ... We shall go forth as missionaries throughout Ulster and the four provinces of Ireland, through Scotland and England, among friends and enemies, and expound this gospel that is as true for the Ulsterman as for his southern and Scottish brother, and for the men of all peoples and nations, wherever the seeds of disunion have been set among the democracies of the world by the persecuting hand of princes, the disrupting hand of Domination securely to rest on the staff of unquestionable Truth, finding there all to our need and to the need of those to whom we shall address ourselves."

Contents: Part 1. The Red Sunrise (Moraig's Song). By Ella Young; The Red Right Hand of Ulster. By F. J. Bigger; The Faith of Our Fathers; The Emmet. By Mary Robinson; The Passion of Padraic Pearse; Mayfair, 1916. Dublin, 1916. By Peadar Pol; Shane's Cairn versus Shane's Castle. By Captain J. R. White; To Compromise is to Lose (Foreign Politics); The Pound Boreen. By Michael Walshe; Yarns from the Vineyard. By Sandy Hanna; Land Work and Hand Work. By Rev. Vincent M'Nabb, O.P.; On Ulster History. By Professor Eoin MacNeill; The Coming of Babog. By May New; Dan Ultaigh.

By Sean MacMaolain; Fiddling Amid the Flames; By Edmund B. Fitzgerald; Reviews. Edited by P. S. O'Hegarty.

Part 2. Ulster in Exile. By F. J. Bigger; What is Capitalism?. By Patrick J. Flood; The Irish in America By Michael Walshe; The World's Bane. By James M'Carthy; The Blind Man and His Dog. By Edmund B. Fitzgerald; On Ulster History II - The Dawn. By Professor Eoin MacNeill; Verboten. By Paul Jones; Feile Na nOglach. By Liam P. O Riain; Celticism and "The Red Hand". By R. Erskine of Marr; Song, "Paddy M'Guire" By Eamon MacGearailt; And who shall be Judge? By Mary Mackay; What about Ulster? By Edmund B. Fitzgerald; The Irish Theatre. By Frank J. Hugh O'Donnell; Reviews. Edited by P. S. O'Hegarty.

Part 3. A Historical Sketch of Ireland. By Rev. E. Cahill, S.J.; Dail Eireann. From "The Irish Cinema."; The Cup of Death. By May New; From Uladh to Galloway and from Galloway to Uladh. By F. J. Bigger; Sinn Fein. By W. P. O'R.; The Wedges Falling Out. By Liam Mac Gille Iosa; "The Red Hand": Its Declaration of Policy, By The Editor; A Page from the Scroll of England's Dishonour; Feile Na nOglach. By Liam P. O Riain; A Holiday in Ulster. By "A Unionist Lady."; The Terror That Walketh By Night. By "Pro Tanto Quid."; More Light. By Daniel Corkery; Nisi Dominus. By Edmund B. Fitzgerald; Reviews, Edited by P. S. O'Hegarty.

Part 4. The Scottish Settlers in Ulster, By Padruig F. MacGille Domhnaich; An Instructed People. By R. E. H.; A Christmas Day in an English Prison in Ireland. By "Pro Tanto Quid."; The Wage System in Industrial Capitalism. By Rev. P. J. Flood, D.D.; A Christmas Mid-Summer Holiday at the Antipodes. By P. Russell; Carol. By Edmund B. Fitzgerald; Two Gleams in the Black North. By Aodh De Blacam. "The Son of Barach," By P. J. O'Connor Duffy; The Other Point of View: Looking Through a Southern Window. By A. A. Reynolds; In Memoriam. From "The Irish Cinema." The Unlighted Window. By Seamus Ceannt; The Fairy Gold of Ireland. By A. G. T.; Reviews, Edited by P. S. O'Hegarty.

A LANDMARK IN DUBLIN PRINTING COMPLETE WITH 74 MAPS AND PLATES

307. PAYNE, John. Universal Geography formed into a new and entire System; describing Asia, Africa, Europe, and America; with their subdivisions of Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Republics: The extent, boundaries, and remarkable appearances of each country; cities, towns, and curiosities of nature and art. Also giving a general account of the fossil and vegetable productions of the earth, and of every species of animal. The History of Man, in all climates, regions and conditions; Customs, Manners, Laws, Governments, and Religions: the state of Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Manufactures, and Knowledge: sketches of the Ancient and Modern History of each Nation and People. To which is added, A Short View of Astronomy, as Connected with Geography; of the Planetary System to which the Earth belongs; and of the Universe in General. With a set of maps, drawn from the best materials, every one of which is

coloured; and a great variety of copper-plates, descriptive of the most remarkable curiosities of nature. Hand-coloured botanical frontispiece to each volume. Large list of subscribers. Three volumes. Dublin: Printed by Zachariah Jackson, (No 5), New Buildings, Sackville Street, 1794. Quarto. pp. (1) [ii], vi (subscribers), [i], x-xiii, 894, (2) [ii], 792, (3) [ii], 416, xxxiii, [1], 10. (Double column). Volume 1 is dated 1793. Contemporary full tree calf, spines professionally rebacked, preserving original contrasting labels. Armorial bookplate of Sir William Chatterton, Bart. on front pastedowns. An exceptionally fine and fresh set of this comprehensive gazetteer of the world. Extremely rare €6,750



COPAC listing only 1 location [TCD] with a three volume set. ESTC T202828.

Zachariah Jackson, printer, publisher, bookseller, and bookbinder, was one of the most active members of the Dublin book trade from 1788 to 1799. Between 1793 and 1795 he printed and published a number of titles including the *Universal Family Bible*, issued in fifty numbers, illustrated with engraved plates, and with list of subscribers. The King's printer, George Grierson, challenged Zachariah for printing the *Bible*, which had annotations by Benjamin Kennicott; in the Court of Chancery. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Clare, refused to give a ruling until the patent privileges had been established at law. The case was dismissed and that decision infuriated Grierson, who did not take any further action.

It was during this dispute that Jackson also published Payne's *Universal Geography*, with a greatly enlarged and illustrated Irish section. This work along with Chambers' *Cyclopaedia* (D. 1787), and the Dublin edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, were the most ambitious and impressive book productions of late eighteenth century Dublin. The illustrations and maps are superbly engraved and complement this magnificent publication, with its three hand-coloured frontispieces. Zachariah Jackson left Ireland for France at the beginning of the nineteenth century, where according to himself, he spent up to eleven years in 'captivity'. From France he went to London where he continued publishing for the next twenty years.

The subscribers include: Major Sirr, Dr. O'Halloran, Dr. Ledwich, Archibald Ham. Rowan, James O'Conner, Ben Johnson, John Keogh, Esq., Lady Palmer, George La Touche, William Tighe, Mr. Vesey, James Vallance, Bookseller, Earl of Westmeath, Rev. James Whitelaw, and P. Moore, Bookseller, who ordered 100 copies, etc. It is very rare in spite of the very large subscription. Our set is probably one of the only complete sets extant.

John Payne (fl. c. 1780 - c. 1800) was a little known American cartographer and map publisher working in New York and Philadelphia in the last years of the 18th century. He is a somewhat mysterious figure of which little is known, but his work is important as one of the first examples of commercial cartography. His most important publication is the present work. In describing the subjects of Natural History, neither the scientific names, nor the classical arrangement have been given, as such a method of treating the subject was deemed improper for a work calculated for the perusal of general readers, and should be confined to such writings as process to investigate that valuable branch of knowledge systematically. The form, properties, and most striking peculiarities of each subject, animate or inanimate, generally comprehend the whole of the description. This method of treating the subject Dr. Goldsmith describes as "more amusing; exhibiting new pictures to the imagination, and improving our relish for existence, by widening the prospect of nature around us." The historical sketches which are interspersed in this work, have been rendered as comprehensive as the limits assigned to them would admit. They are not borrowed from compendiums of history, but drawn from the best sources of information which could be obtained. The account of the late revolution in France, was written soon after the event: causes were then assigned as producing it, the justness of which has

since received considerable confirmation. What is said of the constitution of Great Britain and Ireland is more the result of observation and reflection than of reading: how far it has any claim to originality will be best determined by those who have made that subject their particular study. In the short view which is taken of the metropolis of Great Britain and Ireland, the manufactures which are carried on in London and Dublin, and their environs, have been attempted to be enumerated, which no other writer appears to have done.

Many of the Whole-sheet Maps which accompany this work, have been engraved from original drawings, made under the Author's inspection, from the best materials which could be procured in Europe; particularly the following; the East Indies; the Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa; the Russian Empire in Europe; the Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway; the Empire of Germany; the Netherlands, or Low Countries in general; Spain and Portugal; France; the West Indies, and the United States of North America.

The author relates in this *Universal Geography* that "It is proper to take notice, that the plan of this work is, in some measure, formed upon that of a geographical publication which appeared in the year 1765, and was chiefly the production of the late Mr. Joseph Collyer; but scarcely any other conformity remains between the two works, than in the arrangement of the subjects. In the various large and expensive works which are offered to the public, the author's anxieties are generally relieved, and his emolument secured, by entering into an engagement with Booksellers; in the present publication the author has written, printed, and engraved, without any assistance or support; and he looks for a recompense only from the favourable manner in which the impartial public shall receive his labours, uninfluenced by the breath of interested applause and recommendation. Determined to do justice to his subject, as far as his abilities enabled him, the heavy and increasing weight of expense has not led him either to examine or write in a superficial and hasty manner."

He is a somewhat mysterious figure of which little is known, but his work is important as one of the first examples of commercial cartography. His most important publication is the present work. In describing the subjects of Natural History, neither the scientific names, nor the classical arrangement have been given, as such a method of treating the subject was deemed improper for a work calculated for the perusal of general readers, and should be confined to such writings as profess to investigate that valuable branch of knowledge systematically. The form, properties, and most striking peculiarities of each subject, animate or inanimate, generally comprehend the whole of the description. This method of treating the subject Dr. Goldsmith describes as "more amusing; exhibiting new pictures to the imagination, and improving our relish for existence, by widening the prospect of nature around us." The historical sketches which are interspersed in this work, have been rendered as comprehensive as the limits assigned to them would admit. They are not borrowed from compendiums of history, but drawn from the best sources of information which could be obtained. The account of the late revolution in France, was written soon after the event: causes were then assigned as producing it, the justness of which has since received considerable confirmation. What is said of the constitution of Great Britain and Ireland is more the result of observation and reflection than of reading: how far it has any claim to originality will be best determined by those who have made that subject their particular study. In the short view which is taken of the metropolis of Great Britain and Ireland, the manufactures which are carried on in London and Dublin, and their environs, have been attempted to be enumerated, which no other writer appears to have done.

Contents: Vol I. Asia and Africa, with an appendix on Commodore Byron's First Voyage; Captain Wallis's First Voyage; Captain Cartaret's Voyage, and Lieutenant Cook's First, Second and Third Voyages. Vols. II & III. Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland, and the Americas, North and South. The extensive section on Ireland covers 82 pages and includes a large folding coloured map of Ireland, folding plan of Dublin in 1793, eighteen plates (2 folding).

Provenance: Sir William Abraham Chatterton, 2nd Baronet (1794-1855) was an Irish baronet. Chatterton was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was succeeded by his brother Sir James Charles Chatterton, 3rd Baronet. The Chatterton Baronetcy, of Castle Mahon, in the County and City of Cork, was a title in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom. It was created on 3 August 1801 for James Chatterton, member of the Irish House of Commons for Doneraile (1783) and Baltimore (1781), who also held the offices of King's Serjeant, and Keeper of the State Papers. His family had come to Ireland in the time of Elizabeth I. Thomas Chatterton received a grant of land at Ardee in 1573. The family subsequently moved to County Cork.

The first Baronet had two sons, who each inherited the title in turn. The third Baronet, James Charles, served as MP for Cork from 1849 to 1852 and as High Sheriff of County Cork for 1851; he was also a distinguished soldier who as a young officer had fought in the Peninsular War and at the Battle of

Waterloo, later becoming a General in the British Army. His only son died in infancy, and the baronetcy became extinct on his death in 1874.

308. [PEARSE, P.H. & MacDONAGH, Thomas] A manuscript promissory note to the Royal Bank of Ireland, dated 22 March 1913, handwritten by Pearse and signed by both Pearse and MacDonagh, promising to be jointly and severally liable for the repayment of £29 sterling to the bank (value received), three months after date of signing. On a slip of unheaded paper bearing a Revenue stamp; marked 'St. Enda's College' in another hand (probably a bank official's), otherwise the text entirely in Pearse's hand except for MacDonagh's signature and address, 32 Upr. Baggot St. With the bank's 'Paid' stamp dated 25 June 1913. Unique item. **€12,850**



Pearse's financial resources were never adequate to run St. Enda's, particularly after the move to The Hermitage in 1909. He was several times bailed out by friends, and even by the IRB (through Sean McGarrity in the United States - see Ruth Dudley Edwards' biography). The school was partly recapitalised in the summer of 1912, which should have secured the position for at least a year, but the present document shows that Pearse had run out of money again by March. The account at Royal Bank of Ireland was his personal one, where he deposited his literary earnings (see Edwards); here we see him using it to raise cash to keep St. Enda's going for another few months. Evidently the Bank would not advance the money on Pearse's guarantee alone, but required a joint and separate guarantee from MacDonagh. The sum involved is about 2,500 Euros in present day terms. It was repaid in June, perhaps through plays and entertainments put on at the school that summer (one of them with the help of W.B. Yeats). Pearse and MacDonagh were joint signatories of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic. There can be very few other documents bearing both their signatures.

309. [PENN, William] A Memorial To William Penn in Ireland at Newtown School In the Province of Munster 1798-1948. Illustrated. Dublin: Hely's Limited for Wilson Strangman, The Appeal Secretary, Shanagarry, Midleton, County Cork, 1946. pp. [30], 15. Cream cloth, title in grey on upper cover. Presentation inscription on front free endpaper. Ex lib with stamp. A fine copy in frayed dust jacket. Rare. **€175**



William Penn (1644-1718), Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania, was sent to Ireland in the autumn of 1665 by his father, the admiral, to run the latter's property, Shanagarry, in County Cork. While there he met a college friend, Thomas Lee (Loe), and after hearing him preach, his conversion was complete and he became a Quaker. But the Quakers, like the Catholics, were then the victims of persecution. Lord Orrery had called the attention of Christopher Rye, Mayor of Cork to the 'Conventicles' in the city and suburbs, and directed that all who attended such meetings to be seized and punished. Penn and his friends, while meeting in some such 'Conventicle' were apprehended and brought before the Mayor, who offered to release Penn on condition of his giving security not to offend again, but this he refused to do. Thus it transpired that the future founder of Pennsylvania spent a month in the common gaol of Cork. In an appeal to Lord Orrery, which led to his release: "Religion", said Penn is that "which is at once my crime and mine innocence, makes me a

prisoner to a mayor's malice, but a free man to myself". Newtown School is a secondary school run by the Quakers.

310. PERCEVAL-MAXWELL, M. *The Outbreak of the Irish Rebellion of 1641*. Dublin: Gill & Macmillan, 1994. Octavo. pp. xv, [2 (maps)], 390. Black cloth, titled in gilt. A fine copy in fine dust jacket. €85

Perceval-Maxwell gives considerable attention to the structure of the Irish parliament in 1640 and 1641 and the decisions made by that body in both the Commons and the Lords. He argues that initially there was a broad consensus between Protestant and Catholic members of parliament on the way Ireland should be governed and on constitutional matters relating to the three kingdoms, but that this consensus was not shared by those who controlled the Irish council. He places particular emphasis on negotiations between members of the Irish parliament who were sent to England and the English council, and on the way events in Ireland influenced both English and Scottish opinion. In this context, the army raised in Ireland to counter the Scottish covenanters, and the failure to ship this army abroad before the rebellion broke out, were of crucial importance. Perceval-Maxwell contends, contrary to the opinion of other historians, that Charles I was not primarily responsible for this failure and was not plotting to use this army against the English parliament. The author explains the plotting that actually took place and provides an account of the initial months of the rebellion as it spread from county to county. In conclusion he reveals how the rebellion was perceived in England and Scotland and how these perceptions contributed to the outbreak of civil war in England. Why the Irish rebellion was important outside of its Irish context is well known but this book is the first to deal with how it became significant. It will be of particular interest to British as well as Irish historians.

311. [PERRAULT, Charles] *The Fairy Tales of Charles Perrault*. Illustrated by Harry Clarke. With an introduction by Thomas Bodkin. London: Harrap, 1922. First edition. 4to. pp. 159. White cloth. Titling printed in black on upper cover and spine, with designs in blue. Title printed in green and black. Publisher's file copy with stamp. T.e.g. Fine. Scarce. €1,250

Stenson A4.a

When Harry Clarke died in 1931 at the early age of forty-one, George Russell (AE) predicted that "In another generation or two his work would be eagerly sought by collectors".

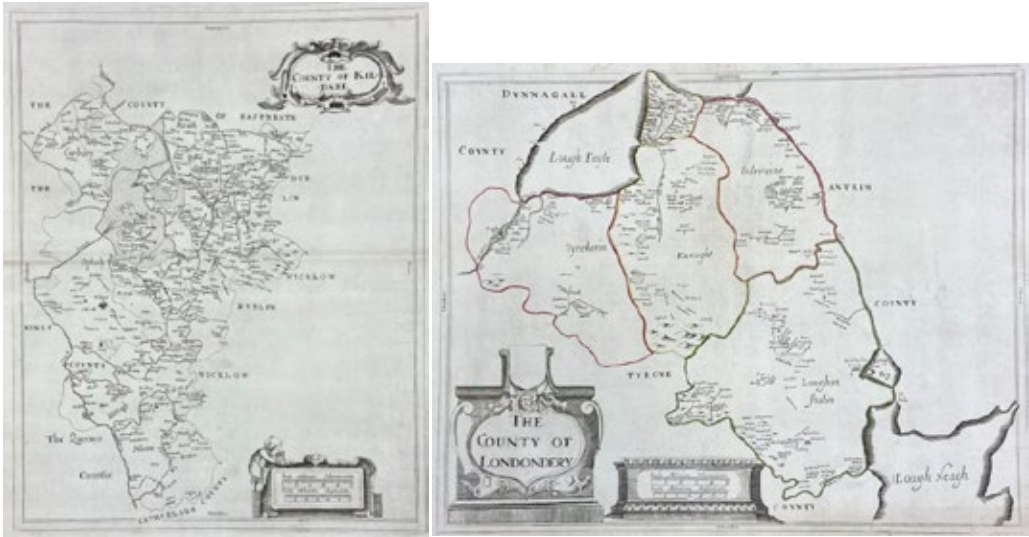
312. PETTY, Sir William. *A Map of the County of Downe from Sir William Petty's Hiberniae Delineatio*. Hand-coloured in outline. Depicted are towns, villages, parishes, baronies, rivers, lakes, bays, islands, mountains, woods, churches, castles. Title within a decorated cartouche. On the sea a galleon. Scale in Irish and English miles. 44 x 58cms. Printed in Dublin by George Grierson in 1732 from the original copperplates of the 1685 first edition. In fine condition. €175



Sir William Petty (1623-1687), political economist, physician to the Parliamentary army in Ireland, and Surveyor-General of Ireland, was one of the most successful adventurers to benefit from Irish confiscation and one of the greatest benefactors to Ireland with his survey and economic writings. Major General Larcom said of Petty his "survey will always remain one of the most remarkable undertakings of which we have any record. We are not to estimate its merits as a topographical work by the precision which has been attained in modern times ... as well as the circumstances under which it was executed, and the short time (13 months) in which the whole operation was performed".

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

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



313. PETTY, Sir William. A Map of the County of Kildare from Sir William Petty's *Hiberniae Delineatio*. Hand-coloured in outline. Depicted are towns, villages, parishes, baronies, rivers, lakes, bays, islands, mountains, woods, churches, castles. Title within a decorated cartouche. Scale in Irish and English miles. 44 x 57cms. Printed in Dublin by George Grierson in 1732 from the original copperplates of the 1685 first edition. In fine condition. €175

314. PETTY, Sir William. A Map of the County of Londonderry from Sir William Petty's *Hiberniae Delineatio*. Hand-coloured in outline. Depicted are towns, villages, parishes, baronies, rivers, lakes, bays, islands, mountains, woods, churches, castles. Title within a decorated cartouche. Hand-coloured in outline. Scale in Irish and English miles. 44 x 57cms. Printed in Dublin by George Grierson in 1732 from the original copperplates of the 1685 first edition. In fine condition. €175

315. PIOZZI, Hesther Lynch. *Anecdotes of the late Samuel Johnson, L.L.D : during the last twenty years of his life.* Dublin: Printed for Messrs. Moncrieffe, White, Byrne, Cash, W. Porter, Marchbank, M'Kenzie, Moore and Jones, 1786. 12mo. pp. viii, 306, [2]. With a half-title. Contemporary full tree calf, spine professionally rebacked preserving original red morocco letterpiece. From the library of Charles B. Sperling, Dynes Hall, with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown and signature of Harriet Sperling on titlepage. A very good copy. €175

ESTC N30237 locating 2 copies only in Ireland.

Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), often called Dr Johnson, was an English writer who made lasting contributions as a poet, playwright, essayist, moralist, critic, biographer, editor, and lexicographer. The ODNB calls him "arguably the most distinguished man of letters in English history".

Born in Lichfield, Staffordshire, he attended Pembroke College, Oxford, until lack of funds forced him to leave. After working as a teacher, he moved to London and began writing for *The Gentleman's Magazine*. Early works include *Life of Mr Richard Savage*, and *The Vanity of Human Wishes* and the play *Irene*. After nine years' effort, Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language* appeared in 1755, and was acclaimed as "one of the greatest single achievements of scholarship". Later work included essays, an annotated *The Plays of William Shakespeare*, and the apologue *The History of Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia*. In 1763 he befriended James Boswell, with whom he travelled to Scotland, as Johnson described in *A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*. Near the end of his life came a massive, influential *Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets* of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Johnson once characterized literary biographies as "mournful narratives," and he believed that he lived "a life radically wretched." Yet his career can be seen as a literary success story of the sickly boy from the Midlands who by talent, tenacity, and intelligence became the foremost literary figure and the most formidable conversationalist of his time. For future generations, Johnson was synonymous with the later 18th century in England. The disparity between his circumstances and achievement gives his life

its especial interest.

In his later life Johnson became a celebrity, and following his death he was increasingly seen to have had a lasting effect on literary criticism, even being claimed to be the one truly great critic of English literature. A prevailing mode of literary theory in the 20th century drew from his views, and he had a lasting impact on biography. Johnson’s *Dictionary* had far-reaching effects on Modern English, and was pre-eminent until the arrival of the Oxford English Dictionary 150 years later. James Boswell’s *Life of Samuel Johnson* was selected by Johnson biographer Walter Jackson Bate as “the most famous single work of biographical art in the whole of literature”.

Provenance: The Sperlings were of Swedish origin and ran a business as fur traders. Around 1765 the family acquired Dynes Hall in Great Maplestead, an Elizabethan manor house and remained there 150 years.

316. PRIOR, James Esq. *Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; with specimens of his poetry and letters, and an Estimate of His Genius and Talents, compared with those of his Great Contemporaries.* Second edition, enlarged to two volumes. With engraved portrait. London: Baldwin, 1826. Large post octavo. pp. (1) xxxii, 519, (2) iv, 548. Contemporary half morocco on marbled boards. Name clipped from front endpaper. Previous owner’s bookplate and signature. All edges sprinkled. A very good and attractive set. **€385**

Sir James Prior (1790?-1869), miscellaneous writer, son of Matthew Prior, was born at Lisburn about 1790. He entered the navy as a surgeon, and was present at Napoleon’s surrender in 1815. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1843 became Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

Prior’s chief works were biographies of his compatriots, Burke and Goldsmith. The *Memoir of the Life and Character of Edmund Burke* appeared in 1824, and was reissued, enlarged to two volumes, in 1826. The third edition came out in 1839, the fourth in 1846, and, after it had been revised by the author, the memoir was included in 1854 in Bohn’s *British Classics*. It showed industry and good sense, and is still considered the best summary of Burke’s career.

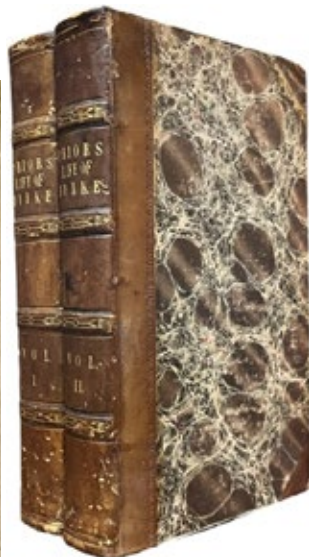


Table 1.

| An Account of the Value of the Exports and Imports of Ireland for the Years, ending the 31st of March, 1767. | | What the Exports exceed the Imports, and the Balance in Favour of Great Britain, during the said Time, or the Balance of Trade in general Great Britain. | | An Account of the Value of the Exports and Imports from Great Britain, ending the 31st of March, 1768. | | What the Exports exceed the Imports, or the Balance in Favour of Great Britain, during the said Time, or the Balance of Trade in general Great Britain. | |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| EXPORTS. | IMPORTS. | EXPORTS. | IMPORTS. | EXPORTS. | IMPORTS. | EXPORTS. | IMPORTS. |
| £ 1,200,000 | £ 800,000 | £ 1,500,000 | £ 900,000 | £ 1,800,000 | £ 1,000,000 | £ 2,000,000 | £ 1,200,000 |
| £ 400,000 | £ 200,000 | £ 600,000 | £ 300,000 | £ 800,000 | £ 400,000 | £ 1,000,000 | £ 500,000 |
| £ 800,000 | £ 600,000 | £ 900,000 | £ 600,000 | £ 1,000,000 | £ 600,000 | £ 1,200,000 | £ 700,000 |
| £ 400,000 | £ 200,000 | £ 300,000 | £ 100,000 | £ 400,000 | £ 200,000 | £ 500,000 | £ 300,000 |
| £ 800,000 | £ 400,000 | £ 900,000 | £ 700,000 | £ 1,000,000 | £ 800,000 | £ 1,200,000 | £ 900,000 |
| £ 400,000 | £ 200,000 | £ 300,000 | £ 100,000 | £ 400,000 | £ 200,000 | £ 500,000 | £ 300,000 |
| £ 800,000 | £ 600,000 | £ 900,000 | £ 700,000 | £ 1,000,000 | £ 800,000 | £ 1,200,000 | £ 900,000 |
| £ 400,000 | £ 200,000 | £ 300,000 | £ 100,000 | £ 400,000 | £ 200,000 | £ 500,000 | £ 300,000 |
| £ 800,000 | £ 600,000 | £ 900,000 | £ 700,000 | £ 1,000,000 | £ 800,000 | £ 1,200,000 | £ 900,000 |
| £ 400,000 | £ 200,000 | £ 300,000 | £ 100,000 | £ 400,000 | £ 200,000 | £ 500,000 | £ 300,000 |
| £ 800,000 | £ 600,000 | £ 900,000 | £ 700,000 | £ 1,000,000 | £ 800,000 | £ 1,200,000 | £ 900,000 |

At a Medium for above Seven Years:

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| £ 1,200,000 | £ 800,000 | £ 1,500,000 | £ 900,000 | £ 1,800,000 | £ 1,000,000 | £ 2,000,000 | £ 1,200,000 |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

Dr. B. B. observes that the several Balances in Favour of Great Britain, if not counterbalanced, by the several Balances in Favour of Ireland, Great Britain, and other Parts, will tend to raise the Price of the said Goods, and to diminish the Balance in Favour of Great Britain.

BOUGHT AT R.R. MADDEN’S SALE

317. [PRIOR, Thomas] *A List of the Absentees of Ireland. And An Estimate of the Yearly Value of their Estates and Incomes spent Abroad. With Observations on the Present Trade and Condition of that Kingdom.* Dublin: Printed by W.G. Jones for George Faulkner in Parliament-Street, 1767. pp. 80, [6 (folding tables)]. Contemporary worn half morocco over marbled boards, title in gilt along spine. Inscribed by Laurence Waldron on front endpaper “[bought at Dr. R.R. Madden’s Sale].” Previous owner’s signature on titlepage. Wear to spine-ends. A very good copy. Extremely rare. **€575**

ESTC N53914 with 3 locations only. [None in Ireland].

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

Anonymous. By Thomas Prior.

318. PRIOR, Thomas. An Authentic Narrative of the Success of Tar-Water, in curing a great Number and Variety of Distempers, with Remarks. And occasional papers relative to the subject. To which are subjoyned two letters from the author of Siris. Dublin: Printed by Margt. Rhames for R. Gunne, Dublin, 1746. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. 4, 248. Errata on p. 248. Contemporary full sprinkled calf. Spine professionally rebacked, title in gilt on recent red morocco label. Usual foxing. A very good copy. **€750**

COPAC locates 7 copies only. ESTC N5208.

An impressive collection of testimonial letters describing the curative powers of tar-water in cases of asthma, influenza, scurvy and scorbutic disorders, gout, rheumatism, consumptive coughs, and even smallpox. It concludes with two letters from Berkeley, featuring his instructions on how to make the best tar-water and use it most effectively.

The printer was Margaret Rhames, scion of a prominent Dublin printing family who succeeded her husband, Aaron, in 1734.

319. RAYNAL, Abbé. The Revolution of America. By the Abbé Raynal, author of the Philosophical and Political History of the Establishments and Commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies. Dublin: Printed by C. Talbot, for Messrs. Price, W. Watson, Sleator, Whitestone, Sheppard, Lynch, Colles, Wilson, Williams, Chaberlaine, R. Cross, T. Stewart, Wogan, Burnet, Jenkin, Moncrieffe, Potts, Walker, White, Beatty, Burton, McDonnel, Mills, Parker, Higly, Talbot, Byrn, Exshaw, and Webb, 1781. 12mo. pp. xx, 244. With a half-title. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on spine. Isercleran [St. Clerans] bookplate on front pastedown. Signature of Robert Hardiman, Esq., dated July 1781 on titlepage. Minor wear to extremities. A near fine copy. **€750**

COPAC with 6 locations only. Adams 81-59p. ESTC. T92992.

Raynal's *Revolution of America* is excerpted from the Geneva 1780 edition of his *Histoire Philosophique et Politique*. It sparked numerous vitriolic responses, none more vehement than that of Thomas Paine, who "objected to Raynal's claims that the war arose entirely from a dispute over taxation and that peace efforts had been hampered by the Americans' alliance with France." One of the more colourful contemporary histories of the Revolution. "Intended to supplement the author's earlier history of European trade in the two Indies. An enterprising printer secured the manuscript and without consent issued simultaneous English and French editions" - Howes.

320. RENEHAN, V. Rev. L.F Collections of Irish Church History, From the MSS of the Late V. Rev. Laurence F. Renehan, D.D., President of Maynooth College. Edited by the Rev. D. McCarthy. Volume I. Irish Archbishops. All published. Dublin: C.M. Warren, 1861. Octavo. pp. xiii, 522. Contemporary half calf on marbled boards. Badge of Maynooth College in gilt on upper cover, marbled endpapers. All edges marbled. Occasional mild foxing and old small stain to covers. A very good copy. **€185**

Rev. Dr Laurence F. Renehan (1797-1857) was born at Longford Pass in the parish of Gurtinahoe, County Tipperary. In September 1819 he entered Maynooth College and was ordained priest in 1825.

In 1845, on the resignation of the Very Rev. Michael Montague, Renehan became president of Maynooth, retaining the position until his death.

He commissioned the architect Augustus Pugin, a friend, to build the elaborate and beautiful buildings (“St. Mary’s Square”) that still dominate the South Campus at Maynooth. Among these is the Russell Library. A large meeting-room at Maynooth is named in Renehan’s honour.

Renehan was closely associated with the Irish historian and antiquarian John O’Donovan (1806-1861). His *Collections on Irish Church History*, was edited by his colleague Daniel McCarthy and published in 1861. This work remains a much-cited reference.



See items 321 & 322.

JOHN KNOX GROGAN’S COPY

321. ROBERTSON, Rev. J. *The Traveller’s Guide through Ireland; or, a Topographical Description of that Kingdom: Containing an account of the extent of each county, its mountains, rivers, vales, and general aspect, of its minerals, fossils, woods, and animals, of its rural industry and manners, of its towns, manufactures and trade, of its antiquities, elegant mansion-houses, pleasure grounds &c. Accompanied with an elegant coloured folding map.* Edinburgh: Printed by MacCleish for Denham, 1806. 12mo. pp. viii, 340. Contemporary full tree calf, title in gilt direct on gilt decorated spine; corners of board edges hatched in gilt. Signature of John Knox Grogan, Johnstown Castle on titlepage. Occasional light foxing. Lacking most of County Antrim in the folding map. Outer margin of eight leaves with partial loss, not affecting text. A very attractive copy. Exceedingly rare. €175

COPAC locates 4 copies only.

The author in his preface states that it is rather surprising that Ireland, “a country particularly dignified by the magnificent hand of nature,” has so long being neglected. He places emphasis on the natural beauty and industry of the country together with a general description of the whole island. He also comments on the interesting nature of the late rebellion and transactions which then convulsed the country. A description is also given of the more remarkable cities, towns and villages with natural curiosities and singular antiquities. The elegant map is entitled ‘A New and Accurate Map of Ireland from the Best Authorities’.

John Knox Grogan was a brother of Cornelius Grogan, a United Irishman. Cornelius was born about 1738, the eldest son of John Grogan of Johnstown Castle, Wexford, by his wife Catherine, daughter and heiress of Major Andrew Knox of Rathmacknee. His father, a Protestant landlord, was a member of the Parliament of Ireland. Grogan succeeded to the family estates, was High Sheriff of Wexford for 1779 and was from 1768 to 1776 M.P. for Enniscorthy in the Irish parliament.

On the outbreak of the Irish rebellion of 1798 Cornelius joined the insurgents, and became commissary-general in their army. When Wexford was taken by the government forces Grogan was tried by court-martial.

He pleaded that he had been forced to take a nominal lead, but had been guilty of no overt act, but was hanged and beheaded on Wexford bridge on 28 June 1798. Two other landlords of Wexford who had taken the same action as himself, John Henry Colclough and Bagenal Beauchamp Harvey, suffered with him, as well as other rebel leaders. Their heads were set up on the court-house, and their bodies flung into the Slaney; but Grogan's body was recovered by his followers, and secretly buried at Rathaspick, near Johnstown. His estates were escheated by the crown, but were restored on the payment of a heavy fine to his youngest and only surviving brother, John Knox Grogan. Another brother, Thomas, a lieutenant in the British army, was killed at the battle of Arklow on 9 June 1798.

SEAN T. Ó CEALLAIGH'S COPY

322. ROBINSON, Sir Henry A. Further Memories of Irish Life. Illustrated. London: Jenkins, 1924. First edition. Octavo. pp. 261. Green cloth, title in black on upper cover and spine. From the library of Sean T. Ó Ceallaigh, with his bookplate on front pastedown and signature on front endpaper. A fine copy. **€195**

Sir Henry Augustus Robertson, 1st Baronet, KCB, PC (1857-1927) Irish civil servant, was born in Dublin, the son of Sir Henry Robinson and his wife Eva (née Medora), daughter of the 10th Viscount Valentia. Although he initially started work in a London merchant's office, he followed his father into the Irish Civil Service at the age of nineteen. He served in a number of temporary positions before being appointed an inspector with the Local Government Board for Ireland, with which he remained for the rest of his career. He eventually became vice-president of the Board, a position previously held by his father, in 1898 and retired in 1920. Robinson was also the author of *Memories Wise and Otherwise*.

The contents include: The Martyred Relieving Officers; The Lost Elixir; The Irish Comedy with the Longest Run; The Land Wars of 1880; A Trafalgar Letter - The Perilous West Coast; The King and the Idol; The Recruiting Campaign; The Greatest Blessing of All; The Motorists' Paradise; A Motor Tour and a Mishap; The Vagaries of some Irish Officials; Irish Hospitality; The Big House; Religious Differences; The Lure of the Raffle; Irish Morality, etc.

323. [ROSE] Miss Kirwan? Translations and Thoughts in Verse. Dublin: Webb & Jenings, 1870. pp. 105. Blue pebbled cloth over bevelled boards, title in gilt on spine; upper cover decorated in gilt, repeated in blind on lower. Occasional spotting. A very good copy. Extremely rare. **€75**

No copy located on COPAC. WorldCat 1.

O'Donoghue identifies 'Rose' as Miss Kirwan, a Belfast lady and a governess in the family of Lord Fermoy. He does not list this title.



324. ROSS, F.E. [F.E.R.] Historical Reminiscences of Dublin Castle from 849 to 1895. Illustrated. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers and Walker, 1900. Fourth edition. Square 16mo. pp. [viii], 111, [1]. Green gilt decorated cloth. All edges gilt. A very good copy. **€50**

Contains a list of Governors from 1172.

325. ROSSE, Earl of. [William Parsons] A Few Words on the Relation of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland, and in other parts of the United Kingdom. London: John Murray, 1867. pp. 53, [2]. Unbound, stitched as issued. Modern wrappers. Light spotting to prelims. A very good copy. Extremely rare. **€75**

COPAC locates 3 copies only.

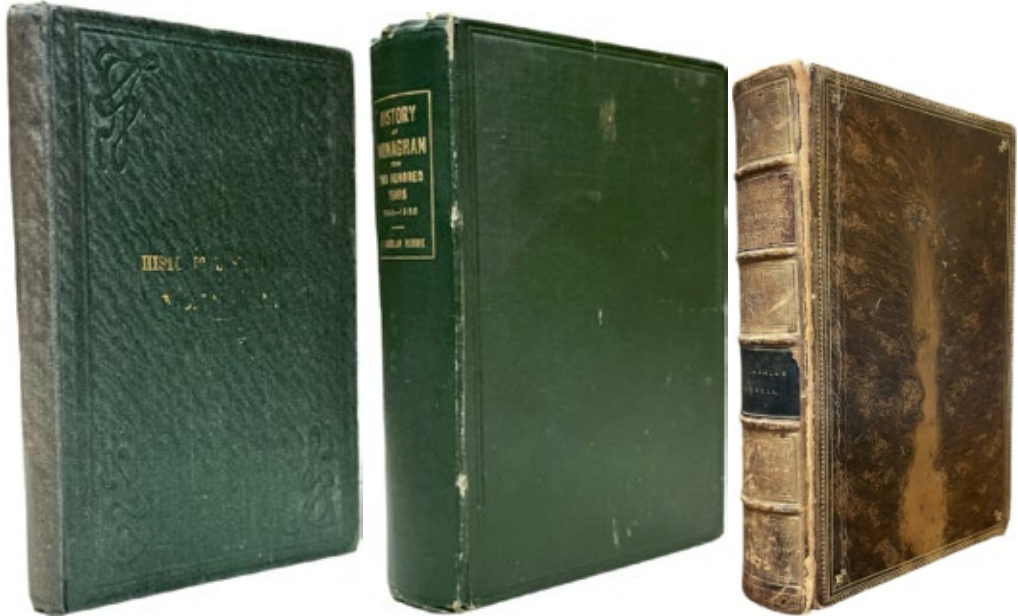
William Parsons, 3rd Earl of Rosse (1800-1867), was an Irish astronomer, naturalist, and engineer. He was president of the Royal Society, the most important association of naturalists in the world in the nineteenth century. He built several giant telescopes. His 72-inch telescope, built in 1845 and colloquially known as the “Leviathan of Parsonstown”, was the world’s largest telescope, in terms of aperture size, until the early 20th century. From April 1807 until February 1841, he was styled as Baron Oxmantown.

326. RUSHE, Denis Carolan. Historical Sketches of Monaghan from the Earliest Records to the Fenian Movement. Illustrated. Dublin: Duffy, 1895. pp. xi, 120, 16 (publisher’s list). Green cloth, titled in gilt. Signed presentation copy from the author on titlepage to Very Rev. Dean Moyna. In very good condition. Scarce. **€245**

Denis Carolan Rushe (1852-1928) was born in Monaghan and educated at St. Louis Convent, McCartan’s Seminary and Trinity College, Dublin. He was secretary of the Fermanagh Board of Education from 1891 until his death, and secretary of Monaghan County Council (1899-1924). Rushe was a keen student of the Irish language and an advocate of the Gaelic League.

Contents: Old Monaghan; The United Irishmen in Monaghan; Notes on Irish [Place] Names; Local Geography and Topography; The Union in Monaghan; The Tithe War in Monaghan; Secret Societies in the County, etc.

327. RUSHE, Denis Carolan. History of Monaghan for Two Hundred Years 1660-1860. Preface by Shane Leslie. Illustrated. Dundalk: W. Tempest, 1921. Crown octavo. pp. xiv, 359, 21 (adverts). Green cloth, title in gilt on spine. Occasional mild foxing and spotting to fore-edge. A very good copy. **€150**



See items 236, 237 & 238.

328. RUSSELL, Sir Charles. The Parnell Commission. The Opening Speech for the Defence. Delivered by Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P. London: Macmillan, 1889. Demy octavo. pp. xii, 615. Contemporary full tree calf. Covers framed by a single dog-tooth and triple gilt fillets with a flower tool in corners. Spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands; title and author in gilt on contrasting red and black morocco labels in the second and fourth compartments, the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design; board edges and turn-ins gilt. Marbled endpapers; maroon and gold endbands. All edges gilt. A very good copy. **€285**

Russell, Charles (1832-1900), Baron Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England and Wales, was born in Newry, County Down, one of six children of Arthur Russell, owner of a brewery in Newry, and Margaret Russell (née Mullan). The family was comfortably off. While Charles was still a child, they moved to Killowen on the shores of Carlingford Lough. The Russells were a well known Catholic

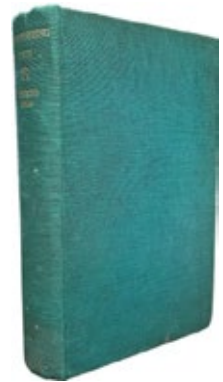
family in County Down: Arthur Russell's brother, Dr Charles Russell, was the president of Maynooth College and a close friend of Cardinal Newman. Arthur Russell died relatively young, in 1845.

There followed in the years 1888-9 the episode in Russell's life for which he is perhaps still best remembered. This began with the publication in *The Times* of a series of articles entitled 'Parnellism and Crime', intended to demonstrate a link between the Irish leader, his principal colleagues, and various outrages. Among the documents relied on in the articles to advance this thesis were letters alleged to have been written by Parnell which condoned, in part at least, the Phoenix Park murders. A special commission consisting solely of judges was appointed by the government to investigate the claims made in the articles, and Russell accepted the brief on behalf of Parnell and the other Irish politicians accused of complicity in such activities by the authors of the articles. Russell's cross-examination of Richard Pigott, the journalist who had supplied *The Times* with the letters, destroyed his credibility and exposed him as having forged the letters himself; Pigott fled to Madrid before his evidence was completed and committed suicide, having left a written confession that he had fabricated the letters. Part of *The Times'* case was left in ruins, and Russell spent nine days in a closing address to the commission in which he urged the judges to have regard to the long history of agrarian unrest in Ireland.

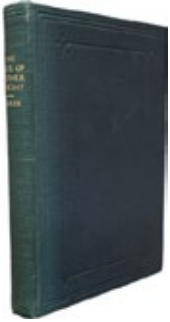
However, when the report of the commission appeared, while it inevitably confirmed that the letters had indeed been forged, it also concluded that Parnell and his colleagues had had links to various criminal activities that accompanied the land war. There were some who were critical of Russell's conduct of their defence before the commission: they charged him with having concentrated on the discrediting of Pigott – a task which, given the material at his disposal, could have been easily accomplished by any competent advocate – while neglecting the other aspects of the articles which were potentially damaging to the Irish party. Some fuel was added to these criticisms by the fact that Russell had a general retainer from *The Times*. Although he had informed his clients that he required to be released from it in order to appear for the Irish leaders, he conspicuously refrained from cross-examining the editor of the newspaper, leaving that important assignment to his junior, Herbert Asquith, the future prime minister. However, it is undoubtedly true that Russell's cross-examination of Pigott became part of legal folklore in much the same manner as that other famous forensic duel from the same period, also involving two Irish protagonists, Edward Carson's destruction of Oscar Wilde during the trial for criminal libel of the Marquess of Queensberry.

329. RYAN, Desmond. Remembering Sion. A Chronicle of Storm and Quiet. London: Barker, 1934. First edition. Demy octavo. pp. 308. Green cloth. A very good copy. Scarce. **€5**

Desmond Ryan (1893-1964), journalist, historian, and republican socialist, was born in Dulwich, London, one of at least two children of William Patrick Ryan, journalist and radical, native of Templemore, Co. Tipperary, and Elizabeth Ryan (née Boyd). The family moved to Navan, Co. Meath, in 1906 during his father's brief and controversial editorship of the *Irish Peasant*, and lived thereafter in Dublin. Educated initially at Christian Brothers' schools in Dulwich and Westland Row, Dublin, Desmond was deeply influenced by his father's literary interests and courageous espousal of a post-Parnellite, anticlerical, pro-labour brand of nationalism. He was one of the initial forty students (1908) of St Enda's college, the progressive, Irish-language school founded by Patrick Pearse, where his interests in the Irish language and Irish studies generally intensified. While reading Irish, English, and French at UCD (after his family's return to London in 1910) he continued to reside in the St Enda's premises at The Hermitage, Rathfarnham, where he taught classes and served as Pearse's secretary. He formed a deep and abiding devotion to his mentor, who on the eve of the Easter 1916 rising designated Ryan as his literary executor.



An autobiography, *Remembering Sion*, is most impressive for its passages of lyrical impressionist reminiscence, full of important historical information on the Rising and the principal characters who fought for Irish freedom. He modified his youthful assessment of Pearse, acknowledging defects of character and judgment, while still asserting the man's ultimate greatness. Ryan attributed to Pearse the saying "[G]ive me a hundred men and I will free Ireland!" On the titlepage is a quote from *Ulysses*: "Of Ireland, the Dalcassians, of hopes, conspiracies, of Arthur Griffith now In gay Paree he hides, Egan of Paris, unsought by any save by me. Weak wasting hand on mine. They have forgotten Kevin Egan, not he them. Remembering thee, O Sion." James Joyce *Ulysses*.



330. SADLIER, Mrs. J. *The Fate of Father Sheehy: A Tale of Tipperary in the Olden Time.* Dublin: Duffy, 1864. 12 mo. pp. 158. Publisher's blind-stamped green cloth, titled in gilt. Previous owner's signature on front endpaper. A fine copy. €275

Loeber S15. Brown p.270.

Mrs. James Sadlier (née Madden) was born at Cootehill, County Cavan, in 1820. She was the daughter of Francis Madden, a merchant, and was related to Thomas D'Arcy Magee. In 1844, after the death of her father, she emigrated to Canada. Two years later she married James Sadlier. He was an Irish Catholic who had arrived in New York from Tipperary and entered the publishing and bookselling trade with his brother Denis in 1836. The Sadliers lived in Montreal, but moved to New York in 1860. Between 1847 and 1874 she wrote frequently for the principal Catholic papers in America. In 1895 she received the Laetare Medal. "Each of her works of fiction had a special object in view, bearing on the moral and religious well-being of her fellow Irish Catholics." She says: "It is needless to say that all my writings are dedicated to the one grand object: the illustration of our holy Faith by means of tales or stories". Her sympathies are strongly nationalist. She died in 1903.

The story (true, though told in form of fiction) tells of how the heroic patriot-priest Fr. Nicholas Sheehy, was judicially murdered at Clonmel in 1766 by the ascendancy faction, backed by the Government. Father Sheehy was a prominent and vocal opponent of the Penal Laws, which disenfranchised and persecuted Catholics in Ireland.

DEDICATED TO THE DUKE OF LEINSTER

331. SCALE, Bernard. *Tables for the easy Valuing of Estates, from one Shilling to five Pounds per Acre: Also the Parts of an Acre, From three Roods to one Perch.* Engraved title and dedication. Dublin: Printed by S. Powell for the author, Sold by G. Faulkner, P & W Wilson ... & J. Vallance Booksellers, 1771. pp. [viii], 107, 1 (Advertisement). Engraved title and dedication leaf. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on maroon morocco letterpiece in second panel of gilt decorated spine. A superb copy. Very rare. €675

COPAC locates 4 copies only of the printed book. WorldCat 1. Not in Bradshaw or Gilbert.

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

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



See items 331 & 332.

THE RARE FIRST EDITION

332. SCALE, Bernard. An Hibernian Atlas; or, General Description of the Kingdom of Ireland: Divided into Provinces; with its sub-divisions of Counties, Baronies, &c. Shewing their Boundaries, Extent, Soil, Produce, Contents, Measure, Members of Parliament, and Number of Inhabitants; also the Cities, Boroughs, Villages, Mountains, Bogs, Lakes, Rivers and Natural Curiosities. Together with the Great and Bye Post Roads. The whole taken from actual Surveys and Observations, By Bernard Scale, Land Surveyor, and beautifully engraved ... Published as the Act directs, 1 Feb. 1776. London: Printed for Robert Sayer, and John Bennet, Map and Printsellers, No. 53 in Fleet Street; and may be had of the Author, at his House in Dublin, and at Mangroves, near Brentwood, Essex, [1776]. First edition. Quarto. Contains 37 hand-coloured maps, interleaved with pages of text printed on the versos. Bound in calf by William M'Kenzie of Dublin, covers with gilt fillet borders, enclosing in the centre the armorial arms in gilt of Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell; professionally restored spine elaborately decorated in gilt; board-edges ruled in gilt; hatched turn-ins. McDonnell and Healy tools: 21, 28, R4, and R16. Board edges hatched in gilt. The present bindings represent the typical style of McKenzie with green, yellow, pink, red, white and black splash-marbled endpapers. Bookplates of Sir Walter W. Burrell, William O'Brien and the Society of Jesuits, Milltown Park on front pastedown. Neat Jesuit Library stamp on titlepage. All edges yellow. A fine copy. **€3,850**

ESTC N49870 with 3 locations only in Ireland. Bonar Law A12.

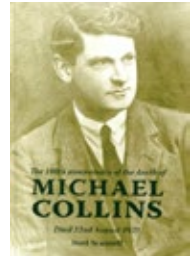
Bernard Scàlè (fl. 1756-1780.), surveyor and topographer, dominated a school of land surveyors in mid-eighteenth century Ireland. He was brother-in-law and pupil of John Rocque, whom he assisted in the surveys for the Maps of Dublin City and its environs published in 1756. He practised as a land surveyor in Abbey Street, and issued a number of maps and some views of Dublin buildings.

Chubb described his magnum opus as: "A beautifully prepared atlas, containing thirty-seven finely engraved maps of the provinces and counties of Ireland. Each map is preceded by an engraved plate of letter press giving a description of the county or province ... The compass indicators, on the maps, are of a highly decorative character ...". With 37 hand coloured maps including: Map of Ireland; Four Maps of the Provinces; Thirty-two Maps of the Counties.

LIMITED EDITION OF 20 COPIES ONLY SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

333. SCANNELL, Noel. The 100th anniversary of the death of Michael Collins. Died 22nd August, 1922. Profusely illustrated. Ballyclough, Cork: Scannell, 2022. Royal octavo. pp. 133. Pictorial boards. Limited to 20 hard-back copies only, signed by the author. Fine. **€5**

A collection of historical articles on 'The Big Fellow' mainly from the *Capuchin Annual*, 1972, by one of Michael Collins's greatest admirers and advocates, Noel Scannell.



334. [SCOTLAND & IRELAND] Respublica, sive status Regni Scotiae et Hiberniae. Diversorum Autorum. Lugd. Bat. (Lugduni Batavorum - Leiden), Ex Officina Elzeviriana A[nn]o, 1627 [Colophon: Lugd. Bat. Ex officina Elzeviriana. Anno MDCXXX]. 24mo. Second edition. pp. 282, 2. Text in Latin. Engraved titlepage. Contemporary full vellum with yapp edges. Vellum evenly brown spotted. A very good copy. Scarce. **€435**

Sweeney 4483 refers to the 1625 edition.

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

Editorial attributed to Joannes de Laet (1593-1649) - Claude Seyssel, Joachim du Tillet, Vincent de la Loupe, Philippe Honoré and Giovanni Botero (contributing authors).

Johannes de Laet (1581-1649) was a theologian, historian, geographer and businessman. He is believed to have been the overall editor of the *Respublica* series, issued by the Elsevier publishing house at Leiden, of which this is the volume relating to Scotland and Ireland.

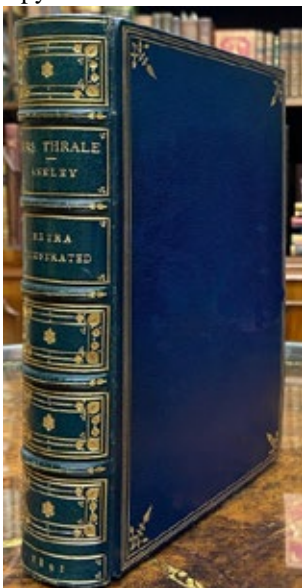


George Buchanan was a 16th-century Scottish historian who has been lauded as the most profound intellectual 16th-century Scotland produced. He was known for many historical writings, but his final major work, *History of Scotland* was his attempt to skew or change the perceived Scottish national history. Most of the work is based on his own experience in 16th-century Scotland, as well as the history of Hector Boece and his 15th-century Scottish philosophy. Buchanan himself knew that his work would be offensive to many Scots. He said it would, content few and displease many. The famed Lyon publisher Elzevier published a series of travel guides under the title *Respublica*. This work is a collection of various authors on European countries focusing on geography and historical significance. This 1627 first edition covers Scotland and Ireland and includes contributions by the famed Scottish experts Buchanan and Boece (Boetius).

335. [SCRAPBOOK] Scrapbook. Composed of 133 pages of newspaper clippings from various periodicals mostly about Irish and Scottish antiquities and ancient history. Contains numerous book reviews and articles such as: Dr. Maqueen on The Origin of the Picts and Scots; A review of John Pinkerton's 'An Enquiry into the History of Scotland preceding the reign of Malcolm III'; Scots and early Irish literature; Irish MSS. at Copenhagen; A review of Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland; O'Flaherty, the Irish Historian; Astronomy of the Ancient Irish; To the Committee for Conducting the Free Press (1772) - A Second Letter on the Utility of Irish History; ." Approximate date of the volume derived from internal evidence. Library quarter cloth and paper boards, spine cloth gone, covers separated, both covers pressure-stamped by a now-defunct library; light chipping around edges and corners, leaves loose. Text block split and separated into four parts. Moderate soiling. Faint rubber-stamp on final leaf. Square octavo. Circa 1835-50. **€150**

**BOUND BY ROOT OF LONDON
WITH EXTRA ILLUSTRATIONS ALL HAND-COLOURED**

336. SEELEY, L.B. Mrs. Thrale, Afterwards Mrs. Piozzi; a Sketch of Her Life and Passages From Her Diaries, Letters and Other Writings. With nine illustrations after Hogarth, Reynolds, Zoffany, & others. London: Seeley and Co., 1891. Crown octavo. pp. x, 336, 9 (plates), 39 (extra illustrations). Bound by Root & Son, London, in full blue levant morocco, covers framed by triple gilt fillets with inner fleurons, spine divided into six compartments by five gilt raised bands, author and title in gilt direct in the second and third, the remainder tooled in gilt with a floral pattern; board edges ruled in gilt; wide gilt doublures; blue moiré silk endpapers; red, white and blue double endbands; red silk marker. Slightest foxing to titlepage. All edges gilt. A fine copy. **€1,350**



Hester Lynch Thrale (born Hester Lynch Salusbury and after her second marriage, Hester Lynch Piozzi) was a British diarist, author, and patron of the arts. Her diaries and correspondence are an important source of information about Samuel Johnson and eighteenth century life. With a vast selection of diary entries and various intricately detailed illustrations, this volume provides a vivid glimpse into the life and social encounters of Hester Thrale.

In 1763 she married a wealthy brewer named Henry Thrale. In 1765 Samuel Johnson was brought to dinner, and the next year, following a severe illness, Johnson spent most of the summer in the country with the Thrales. Gradually, he became part of the family circle, living about half the time in their homes. A succession of distinguished visitors came there to see Johnson and socialize with the Thrales.

In 1781 Thrale died, and his wife was left a wealthy widow. To everyone's dismay, she fell in love with her daughter's music master, Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian singer and composer, married him in 1784, and set off for Italy on a honeymoon. Dr. Johnson openly disapproved. The resulting estrangement saddened his last months of life.

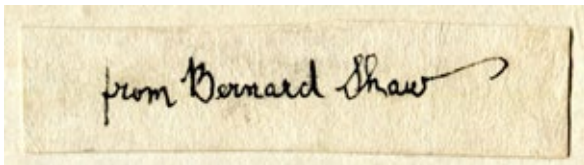
When news reached her of Johnson's death, she hastily compiled and sent back to England copy for *Anecdotes of the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D., during the last Twenty Years of his Life* (1786), which thrust her into open rivalry with James Boswell. The breach was further widened when, after her return to England in 1787, she brought out a two-volume edition of *Letters to and from the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D.* (1788). Although less accurate in some details than Boswell's, her accounts show other aspects of Johnson's character, especially the more human and affectionate side of his nature.



The extra illustrations, mostly hand-coloured include the following: Charles Montague, Lord Halifax; Miss Chudleigh; John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; T.B. MacAulay; John Wilkes; Miss Monckton; Maclaurin; Miss Gunning; Edmund Burke; Earl of Chesterfield; Sir Joshua Reynolds; Sir Horace Mann; Henry Thornton; Mrs Piozzi; Henry Baron Brougham; Marie Stuart; Angelica Catalani; King Charles II; Valentine Greatrakes; Cadmus and Hermione; Thomas Gray; Correggio; Raffaele; Frederick III, King of Prussia; Samuel Lysons; Mrs Siddons; Admiral Lord Keith; Miss O'Neill and some topographical plates.

337. [SHANNON] Shannon Inundations. Remarks and Observations on the Evidence given by J. F. Bateman, Esq., C.E., before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1868. Drop-head title. Folio. Four pages, printed on all sides. No publisher or printer. In very good condition. Extremely rare. **€165**

John Frederick La Trobe Bateman FRSE FRS MICE FRGS FGS FSA (1810-1889) was an English civil engineer whose work formed the basis of the modern United Kingdom water supply industry. For more than 50 years from 1835 he designed and constructed reservoirs and waterworks. His largest project was the Longdendale Chain system that has supplied Manchester with much of its water since the 19th century. The construction of what was in its day the largest chain of reservoirs in the world began in 1848 and was completed in 1877. Bateman became "the greatest dam-builder of his generation". He also worked on water supply systems for Glasgow, Belfast, Bolton, Chester, Dublin, the Shannon, Oldham, Perth, Stockport and Wolverhampton, amongst many others. He carried out projects abroad as well, including designing and constructing a drainage and water supply system for Buenos Aires, and water supply schemes for Naples, Constantinople and Colombo. In addition to the present Broadside he also wrote an *Inquiry into the Extent and Causes of the Shannon Floods*, Dublin: Thom, 1863.



338. SHAW, George Bernard. *Translations and Tomfooleries.* London: Constable & Co, 1926. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. v, 246, 2. Olive green cloth, titled in gilt. With a cut-out signature of Shaw laid on front pastedown. A fine copy. €235

339. SHEE, William. *Papers and Letters on Subjects of Literary, Historical and Political Interest, and Speeches at Public Meetings, in Parliament, and at the Bar. Volume I* (all published). London: Printed by Rayner and Hodges, Fetter Lane, 1862. Large post octavo. pp. [v], 305. Green blind-stamped cloth over bevelled boards, title in gilt on spine. A fine copy. €175
COPAC locates 1 copy only. No copy on WorldCat.

William Shee was one of Her Majesty's Serjeants at Law, and some time M.P. for the County of Kilkenny.

The contents includes chapters on: Italian Improvisatori; Crescembeni and the Arcadi; Home Government of India; Habeas Corpus in India; American Tariffs, 1824-8; East India Monopoly - British Export Trade to India - British Import Trade from India - British and American Export Trade to Canton - American Exports from Canton - The Country Trade of the East; The Merchant Kings of India; The High Church and High Tory Party; The Duke of Wellington; Sir Robert Peele; Revolution of 1688 in Ireland; Reflections on the Trial of the Ministers of Charles the Tenth before of the Chamber of Peers of France, 1830.

340. SHEE, William. *Papers, Letters, and Speeches in the House of Commons, on the Irish Land Question, with a Summary of its Parliamentary History, from the General Election of 1852, to the close of the Session of 1863.* London: Thomas Richardson, 1863. Large post octavo. pp. xii, 246, + corrigenda. Green blind stamped cloth, title in gilt on spine. A very good copy. Rare. €275
COPAC locates 5 copies only.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM SHIRLEY

341. [SHIRLEY, Evelyn Philip] *Lough Fea.* London: Privately printed, 1869. Second edition. Quarto. pp. 26, [1]. Green cloth, title and gilt decoration on upper cover. Armorial bookplate of John Ynyr Burges, Esqre. Parkanaur, Tyrone, on front pastedown. Presentation inscription to John Y Burges from Evelyn Shirley Esq., dated February 25th 1870 on front free endpaper. A fine copy. €375



COPAC locates 7 copies only.

This book describes Lough Fea House, the seat of the well-known Shirley family of County Monaghan,

which was begun in the year 1825. The author lovingly paints a picture in words of the entrance hall, dining room, staircase, library, with drawing room, great hall, portraits, coats of arms, etc. In the library "is preserved a curious and valuable collection of books, relating to the history and antiquities of Ireland." Printed within ruled border for the Chiswick Press by Whittingham and Wilkins with colophon. Two verses on titlepage. Newspaper clipping loosely inserted detailing a bomb attack in 1981: 'The home of a retired British officer Major Evelyn Shirley, Lough Fea House, near Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, was attacked by fire bombers yesterday. Window shutters prevented 14 bombs starting a fire. The raiders also burned Major Shirley's car'. It was the latest in a series of arson assaults on British-owned property in the Irish Republic since the start of the Maze prison hunger strike campaign.

- 342. SIMMS, J.G.** *Jacobite Ireland 1685-91*. With maps and illustrations. London: Routledge, 1969. Demy octavo. pp. xii, 297. Green cloth, titled in gilt. A very good copy. **€45**

Detailed history covering the period from the accession of James II to the surrender of Limerick, which made William of Orange master of all Ireland. After the Treaty of Limerick the country was set on a course of Protestant ascendancy and Penal Laws against the native Catholic population.



- 343. [SINN FEIN REVOLT]** *An Illustrated Record of the Sinn Féin Revolt*, April, 1916. Illustrated. Dublin: Printed and Published by Hely's Limited, n.d. (1916). pp. [34 (double column)]. Oblong quarto. Pictorial wrappers. A fine copy. Extremely rare in this condition. **€125**

Not in Carty.

Story of the Rising, with a good range of photographs, documents, and diary of principal events of the seven days from Easter Monday to Sunday, 30th April.

- 344. [SMITH, Charles & HARRIS, Walter]**. *The Antient and Present State of the County of Down*. Containing A Chorographical Description, with the Natural and Civil History of the same. Illustrated by observations made on the Baronies, Parishes, Towns, Villages, Churches, Abbeys, Charter Schools, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Medicinal and other Springs. With a Survey of the New Canal; as Also, A New and Correct Map of the County. Dublin: Printed by William Williamson, Bookseller, at the Mecaenas's Head in Bride-street, 1757. Second edition. Crown octavo. pp. xx, 271, [1], [20 (index)]. Modern quarter morocco over marbled boards, title in gilt on black morocco label on spine. Light crease to titlepage. Professional repair to large folding map. A very good copy. **€75**

COPAC locates the Cambridge University copy only.

Anonymous by Charles Smith and Walter Harris. Dedicated to Hans Sloan, Bt. M.D. An extensive revision of: *A Topographical and Chorographical Survey of the County of Down*, 1740. Page of advertisements on titlepage verso. Errata at foot of table of contents. With printed marginalia. Includes bibliographical references and index.

Charles Smith (c.1715-1762), the moving force behind this important book, could be described as an Irish John Aubrey, being an "itinerant enquirer" into topographical, historical, and antiquarian information for the counties of Munster. In May 1744, along with a group of like-minded individuals he founded the Physico-Historical Society in Dublin, and under their auspices published two similar works on Waterford and Cork. Following a split with the society in 1750 he continued his surveying work and issued a further volume on Kerry (accounts of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, were left in manuscript). ODNB describes the present work, which is dedicated to Sir Hans Sloane, as "the first county history of its kind in Ireland".



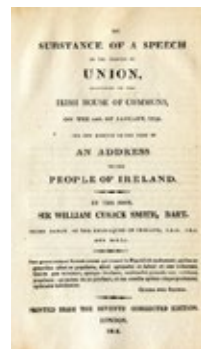
345. SMITH, Sir William Cusack. Letters on the Subject of Union, in which Mr. Jebb's "Reply" is considered; and the Competence of Parliament to bind Ireland to an Union is asserted; by a barrister and Member of Parliament. Dublin Printed: London Reprinted for J. Wright, Opposite Old Bond-Street, Piccadilly, 1799. pp. [5], 2-115, [1 (advertisement)]. With half-title. Grey papered boards, printed label on upper cover. Titlepage off-set. A very good copy. €375

ESTC T86097 locating the NLI and UCD copies only in Ireland. Bradshaw 7602. 'A Barrister and Member of Parliament' = Sir William Cusack Smith. In reply to Richard Jebb's *A reply to a Pamphlet, entitled, Arguments for and against an Union*. With a half-title, and publisher's advertisement on final page.

Sir William Cusack Smith, Irish Judge and M.P. for Donegal, was a close friend of Edmund Burke. Despite generally liberal views and strong support for Catholic Emancipation he was a strenuous advocate of Union, and his 1799 speech in the Union debate was considered a most powerful performance. His *Letters* were to William Saurin, Attorney General for Ireland and a prominent anti-Unionist, and to his fellow pro-Unionist Richard Jebb, an Irish Judge and Pamphleteer.

THE UNION

346. [SMITH, Sir William Cusack, Bart] The Substance of a Speech on the Subject of Union, Delivered in the Irish House of Commons, on the 24th of January, 1799. And now reduced to the Form of an Address to the People of Ireland. London: Printed from the Seventh Corrected Edition, 1815. pp [ii], 423-471. Recent quarter green morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt along spine. A very good copy. €265



Sir William Cusack Smith, Bart., 1766-1836, was Third Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland when this pamphlet was written in 1799. 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 later 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. Smith died at his seat, Newtown, in the King's County, on 21 Aug. 1836.

347. PERADEAL [Baron CUSACK SMITH] The Goblin of Neapolis edited by Paul P. Peradeal [Rt. Hon Baron Cusack Smyth]. Dublin: Milliken. 1836. Foolscap octavo. pp. xi, 146, [1 (Errata)], [5 (Plates)] Later cloth. Foxing to margin of plates, occasional mild soiling. Of the utmost rarity. €1,250

No copy located on COPAC. Poems on the Irish Wake etc.



**“SCORCHED EARTH POLICY”
O’NEILL’S AND O’DONNELL’S NINE YEARS WAR**

348. STAFFORD, Thomas. Ed. by. *Pacata Hibernia, Ireland Appeased and Reduced: Or an Historie of the late Warres of Ireland, especially within the Province of Mounster, under the Government of Sir George Carew, Knight, then Lord President of that Province, and afterwards Lord Carew of Clopton and Earle of Totnes, & Wherein the Siedge of Kinsale, the Defeat of the Earl of Tyrone, and his Armie; The Expulsion and sending home of Don Juan de Aguila, the Spanish Generall, with his Forces; and many other remarkable passages of that time are related. Illustrated with two finely engraved frontispiece portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Sir George Carew by Robert van Voerst and seventeen engraved maps and plans, most double page.* London: Printed by A. M. 1633. And part of the Impression made over, to be vented for the benefit of the children of John Mynshew, deceased. First edition. Folio. With all portraits and plates present, map of Munster in the 1649 state. Contemporary full calf, covers bordered with a single gilt rule, enclosing a central gilt oval grolieresque design on both covers. All edges red. A superb copy of this rare and important work. **€4,950**

STC 23132 Sweeney 4802.

This is one of the great books dealing with Irish history and in particular the final stage of the Elizabethan wars in Ireland (Nine Years War), even if the perspective is that of the winning side. This war was one of the greatest and most tragic events in the history of Ireland, the rebellion which occurred between 1594 and 1603 between England and the forces of the Irish Chieftains Hugh O’Neill and Red Hugh O’Donnell was fostered by the encroachment of English interests throughout Ireland and spread to every part of the country and was inspired by Irish victories at the Yellow Ford and other engagements. Queen Elizabeth appointed Lord Mountjoy as commander along with two veterans of Irish warfare, George Carew and Arthur Chichester.

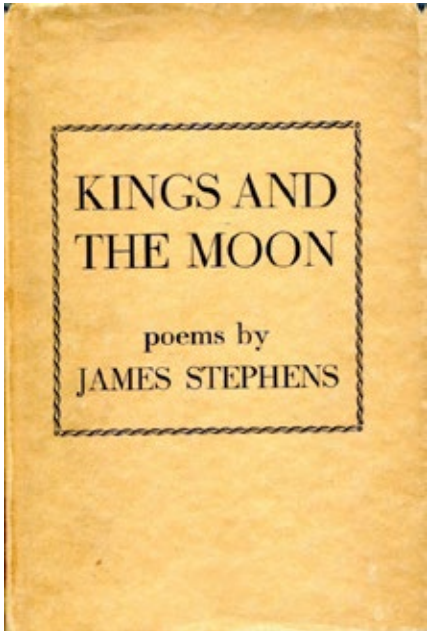
After the death in 1629 of the Earl of Totnes, formerly Sir George Carew, President of Munster, this work was put together from Carew’s papers by his natural son, Sir Thomas Stafford, who was an officer in his army. Carew himself played a leading role in the events involved and especially in the decisive battle of Kinsale. One of the great set-pieces in the book concerns the siege of the castle of Glin. Carew had taken the Knight of the Valley’s six-year-old heir as hostage and he had the child placed on top of the fortifications sending word to the defenders that they would now have a fair mark at which to direct their fire: “The constable returned answer that the fear of his life should not make them to forbear to direct their volleys of shot for he said in indecent terms not fit for me to write: The place is open where he was born and the knight may have many more sons”.

Dunboy Castle was the scene of one of the final, valiant stands of the Irish, who were overcome after a lengthy siege by Carew’s violent assault, resulting in the destruction of the castle and the execution of most of the inhabitants. Of it Carew wrote “The whole number of the ward consisted of one hundred and fortie three selected fighting men, being the best choice of all their forces, of which no man escaped but were either slain, executed, or buried in the ruines, and so obstinate and resolved a defence had not been seen within this kingdome”. His ‘scorched earth’ policy had left the country and the population devastated. The rebellion was over by 1603 and an estimated 100,000 Irish were slain.

In addition to the historical and topographical narrative, it contains a courteous exchange of letters between Carew and Don Juan de Aquila referring to the latter’s gift of wine to his former captor, and finally a long list of the Irish nobility who embarked for Spain after the defeat of ‘Gaelic Ireland’ at Kinsale in late 1601. The work is further enhanced by a series of seventeen large-scale maps and views depicting the various battles and sieges of the campaign, which are graphic representations of actual events taking the form of a bird’s-eye view with the action being observed from an angle of about 70 degrees. They are the earliest of their kind for Ireland and have been reproduced on numerous occasions.

Provenance: Sir Thomas Millington’s copy with his armorial bookplate on verso of titlepage. He was an English physician, greatly respected in his day, he was eulogised by Samuel Garth under the name of Machaon in his poem ‘The Dispensary’ while Thomas Sydenham held him in high regard. His father-in-law Henry King also had possession of this book.

Sir Philip Gell’s copy with his signature on upper board. Sir Philip was 3rd Baronet (1651-1719), leading mining magnate and Member of Parliament for Derbyshire.



For J. Redwood Anderson
From James Stephens
who greatly admires his
poetry. Dec. 1938.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

349. STEPHENS, James. *Kings and the Moon*. London: Macmillan, 1938. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. 83. Blue cloth, titled in gilt. Inscribed presentation copy "For J. Redwood Anderson / From James Stephens / who greatly admires his / poetry. Dec. 1938". A very good copy in un-priced clipped dust jacket. Spine tanned, small nick to jacket. €165

This copy was inscribed by Gogarty to John Redwood Anderson (1883-1964) English poet and playwright. His play *Babel* was staged on several occasions and published by Ernest Benn in 1927. In 1953 his wife, Gwyneth's aunt Rachel Barrett died. She had been a leading suffragette and left her Essex home, Lamb Cottage in Sible Hedingham, to her niece, Anderson's wife Gwyneth.

350. STERNE, Laurence. *The Works of Laurence Sterne; containing: The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.; Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy, Sermons, Letters, &c. With A Life of the Author Written by Himself.* Illustrated frontispiece. London: Published by Henry Bohn, 1854. Crown octavo. pp. [2], 803. Quarter green morocco over marbled boards. Spine divided into six panels by five gilt raised bands; title in gilt direct in the second; the remainder tooled in gilt to a centre-and-corner design; marbled endpapers; red and gold endbands. Armorial bookplate of Wentworth Erck on front pastedown. All edges marbled. €75

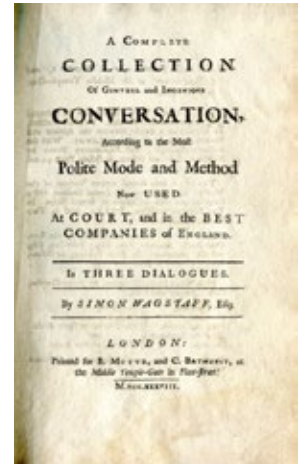


Laurence Sterne (1713-1768), novelist, was born in Clonmel, the son of an impoverished army ensign. After a failed marriage and his wife's committal to a private asylum in 1758, Sterne took to literary work in earnest. His *Tristram Shandy* made him famous almost overnight. Provenance: Wentworth Erck FRAS (1827-1890) was an Irish astronomer, poor-law guardian and magistrate. In astronomy, his most notable observations and measurements were of the solar disc and binary stars. He was born in Dublin to Caroline Minchin and John Caillard Erck. His first name came from his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Wentworth, niece of Sir John Wentworth, former governor of New Hampshire and lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. His father was an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland and of Huguenot descent. Erck studied for a time at Rugby School. He graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1850, and was called to the bar the same year. In 1859, he completed his doctorate in law. He retained a boyhood interest in science, particularly astronomy. He married Charlotte Anne Kingston and they settled in Shankill.

351. [SWIFT, Jonathan] *A Complete Collection of Genteel and Ingenious Conversation, According to the Most Polite Mode and Method Now Used at Court, and in the Best Companies of England. In Three Dialogues.* By Simon Wagstaff. London: Printed for B. Motte and C. Bathurst, 1738. Octavo. pp. lxxxviii, 215. Large paper copy. First edition, first issue, with 'Neptune' headpiece on first page A, and with the leaf of advertisements preceding the title. Contemporary full sprinkled calf, title in gilt on red morocco label on gilt decorated rebaked spine. Some wear to corners of boards. A very good crisp copy. €1,650

Teerink 761.

According to Ehrenpreis, this London edition, which Swift permitted Mrs. Barber to publish for her own benefit, appeared some weeks before the (shorter) Dublin issue. Swift began writing this many years earlier and when finished it was one of his finest pieces. *Simon Wagstaff* an illiterate and irreligious Whig, devoted to a life of fashion and card games, provides a text book of etiquette. A hilarious satire on the affected social graces of the ruling classes.



352. SWIFT, Jonathan. *The Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D.:D.S.P.D.* Four volumes. Dublin: Printed by George Faulkner, in Essex Street, 1742/46. Crown octavo. Contemporary full Dublin mottled calf, cream endpapers, board edges hatched in gilt. Spine divided into six panels by five gilt raised bands, title in gilt on contrasting red and olive green morocco labels, the remainder elaborately tooled in gilt; cream endpapers All edges red. Upper joint of Vol. I weak, but firm. Internally superb. A very handsome set. €2,500



The relationship between Jonathan Swift, eighteenth-century Ireland's greatest writer, and his Dublin publisher George Faulkner - 'The Prince of Dublin printers', as Swift described him - was of great benefit to them both. Though most of what he had written had been first published in England, Swift wanted the first substantial collection of his *Works* to appear in Ireland, which it did in 1735, 'Printed by and for George Faulkner'. The first four volumes of this edition of *The Works of J.S.D.D.D.S.P.D.* -- that is of *Jonathan Swift D.D. Dean of St Patrick's Dublin* -- sold very well, so well indeed that there was a crush in Faulkner's Dublin shop on the day of its first appearance and more than nine hundred individuals had subscribed before publication. As more of Swift's works came into the public domain over the next few years, Faulkner continued to add volumes to both his 8vo. and 12mo. editions of Swift's works issuing a cancel title page each time he added a new volume. By the time of his death in 1775, Faulkner had made a fortune from his association with Swift and had seen his edition grow from

its original four volumes to twenty. For his part, Swift had been able to influence what appeared in Faulkner's volumes (which he could not have done if the volumes were printed in London), and his work - including *Gulliver's Travels* which had first appeared anonymously - had been widely distributed and admired by people of all ranks in England and in Ireland. Faulkner's printings played a significant part in the process by which Swift became an overwhelming presence in the literary worlds of both London and Dublin.



Faulkner's octavo editions of Swift's works from 1735 onwards are very handsome volumes; in fact, the early ones are among the finest printed books to emerge from eighteenth-century Dublin. Faulkner's habit of printing new title pages for all existing volumes whenever he issued a new volume is well illustrated in the set now offered for sale. The titlepage for the series states that there are eight volumes in the set, but the 'Advertisement' in volume IV states that this fourth volume 'compleats the set'. The title page for the series is dated 1746 and the publication dates for the volumes here range from 1742 to 1744. The four volumes are listed in the Swift bibliography of Teerink and Scouten as TS 44 (with minor dating variations, as is normal with the Faulkner Swift). All volumes are spaciouly printed on fine, thick paper with impressive frontispieces featuring Swift and his invention 'Lemuel Gulliver'; they contain all the necessary plates, maps and images. The set is an excellent example of Faulkner's printing at its best; the books are internally in exceptional condition, the plates and type as crisp as they were when new, the paper as white and the gilt on the spines of what are probably Dublin bindings, not showing its age. One

noteworthy aspect of these volumes is the splendid dedication to Lord Chesterfield in volume II; this features a most impressive engraving of Chesterfield's heraldic arms, executed by Philip Simms of Dame Street, Dublin, an engraver whose work was often used by Faulkner.

As the late, great Irish bibliographer Mary Paul Pollard observed in her *Dictionary of the Dublin Book Trade 1550-1800* (London, 2000), "George Faulkner was undoubtedly the most enterprising, energetic and successful bookseller in eighteenth-century Dublin". Throughout his long life, Faulkner also maintained good connections with members of the London book trade and his connection with Swift brought him friends in high places. As a publisher, he backed several Irish writers as well as Swift - George Berkeley, the earl of Orrery, Bishop Clayton and Charles O'Connor of Belnagare, for instance - and involved himself in Irish printings or reprintings of the work of many English writers. But it was in his championing of Swift, as a political writer, as a poet and, above all, as an Irish patriot that Faulkner made his most notable contribution to the cultural life of eighteenth-century Ireland. The volumes now offered for sale remind one how important it is for a great writer to have a great publisher.

TRINITY COLLEGE PRIZE EDWARD SYNGE COOPER'S COPY



353. SWIFT, Jonathan. HAWKESWORTH, J. The Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D:D.S.P.D. With Notes Historical and Crucial. By J. Hawkesworth and others. Vol. X. Dublin: Printed for J. Williams, 1774. 12mo. Contemporary full walnut tree calf by McKenzie, covers framed by a gilt chain-link roll, flat spine with a number of tools in McDonnell and Healy, green, yellow, pink, red, white and black splash-marbled endpapers. Trinity College Prize label on front pastedown awarded to Edward Synge Cooper of Markree Castle in 1782, on front pastedown, Markree armorial bookplate on flyleaf. All edges green. Some fading to spine and mild surface wear to covers. **€250**

Provenance: Edward Synge Cooper (1762-1830) an Irish landowner and politician from County Sligo.

He sat in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom from 1806 to 1830. Cooper was the second son of Joshua Cooper MP of Markree Castle, and his wife Alicia, daughter of Edward Synge, Bishop of Elphin. He was educated by Rev. Richard Norris in Drogheda, and then at Trinity College Dublin. In 1801 he married Anne Verelst, daughter of Bengal Governor Harry Verelst of Aston Hall, Yorkshire.

354. 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. Large post octavo. 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 bookplates and stamps. Joints rubbed, mild foxing to prelims. All edges yellow. Complete in 19 volumes. Overall a very good and attractive set. **€3,750**



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.

355. SWIFT, Jonathan. The Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D., and Dean of Saint Patrick's, Dublin. Containing interesting and valuable papers, not hitherto published. In two volumes. With memoir of the author, by Thomas Roscoe; Portrait and autograph. London: Henry Washbourne, 1841. Medium octavo. pp. (1) lxxxiv, 844, (2) iv, 854 (all double column). Bound in contemporary full diced russia. Covers framed by a single gilt fillet; spine divided into five

panels by four thick raised bands with double gilt fillets; title and volume number in gilt on black morocco labels in the second and fourth, the remainder tooled in gilt; marbled endpapers. All edges marbled. A fine attractive set. Scarce. €675

IN SUPERB BINDING BY ROOT

356. SYNGE, J.M. *The Dramatic Works of John Millington Synge.* Portrait frontispiece. Dublin & London: Maunsel and Co. 1915. Octavo. pp. 377. Handsomely bound in full period tree calf by Root. Spines in compartments with ornate floral gilt tooling, two contrasting red and green morocco labels, triple gilt fillets to the boards, board edges and turn-ins gilt; splash-marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. Ownership inscription on the blank endpaper dated 1916. A superb copy. €575

Edmund John Millington Synge (1871-1909) was an Irish playwright, poet, writer, collector of folklore, and a key figure in the Irish Literary Revival. He founded the Abbey Theatre in Dublin with W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory.



357. SYNGE, J.M. *The Autobiography of J.M. Synge.* Constructed from the Manuscripts by Alan Price with Fourteen Photographs by J.M. Synge and an Essay on Synge and the Photography of His Time by P.J. Pocock. Dublin: Dolmen Press, 1965. Royal octavo. First edition. Limited to 750 numbered copies. pp. 46. Title in red and black. Quarter vellum parchment on brown paper boards with Synge's monogram in gilt on upper cover. A fine copy in slipcase with frayed glassine wrapper. €95
Miller 81.

358. SYNGE, John M. *Poems and Translations.* [Dublin]: Published by Cuala Press, Churchtown, Dundrum, 1909. First edition. First impression. Crown octavo. pp. xiii, [3], 45, [3]. Text printed in red and black. Quarter buff linen on blue paper boards, lettered in black on front cover, white paper label printed in black on spine. Limited edition of 250 copies, printed and published by Elizabeth Corbet Yeats. A near fine copy. €685
Wade 243.

With a nine-page tribute to the author by W.B. Yeats and a two-page preface by Synge preceding twenty-seven poems. Synge corrected the proofs of this work during his final illness; he died a few weeks before the printing of the first edition was finished (on 8 April 1909). His death is recorded in the colophon.

"He was a solitary, undemonstrative man, never asking pity, nor complaining, nor seeking sympathy

but in this book's momentary cries: all folded up in brooding intellect, knowing nothing of new books and newspapers, reading the great masters alone: and he was but the more hated because he gave his country what it needed, an unmoved mind where there is a perpetual last day, a trumpeting, and coming up to judgment" - W. B. Yeats. April 4, 1909.

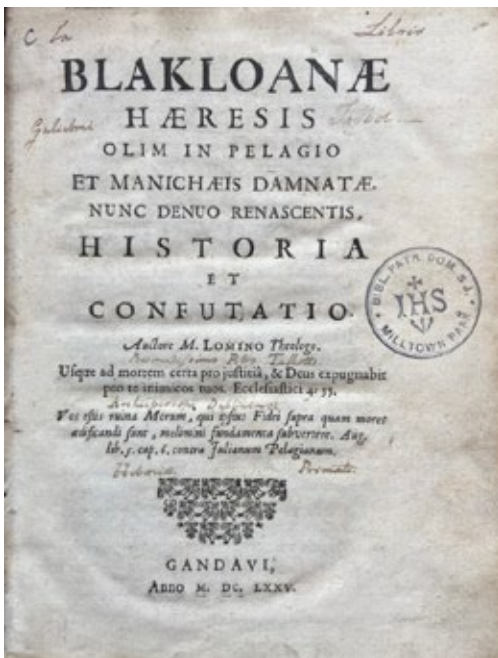
359. TAAFFE, Nicholas, Lord Viscount. Observations on Affairs in Ireland, from the Settlement in 1691, to the Present Time. With an appendix containing several interesting papers. The second edition with the addition of The Civil Articles of Limerick, so often referred to, in the body of the work. London: Printed for W. Griffin, in Catherine-Street, in the Strand, 1766. Octavo. pp. 43, [1]. Fine in recent quarter morocco on marbled boards. **€85**

COPAC with 5 locations only of this edition. ESTC T1096. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 10158.9-1.

Feldmarschall Nicholas Taaffe, Graf von Taaffe, 6th Viscount Taaffe and 6th Baron of Ballymote (c.1685-1769), courtier and soldier who served the Habsburgs in Lorraine and Austria. He was born at Crean's Castle in County Sligo, and brought up as a Roman Catholic, Taaffe was the son of Francis Taaffe and Anna Maria Crean, and was a second cousin of the 5th Viscount Taaffe. He was educated in the Duchy of Lorraine and became the chancellor of Duke Leopold of Lorraine, father of the Holy Roman Emperor Francis I. He entered the Habsburg Army, serving at Phillipsburg in Baden and in the campaign against France in 1734-5, the Turkish War of 1736-39, and was present in battle at Fort St. Elizabeth, Pallesch, and the Battle of Semlin. He succeeded to the peerage in 1738, and was promoted to Major-General (General Feldwachtmeister) in 1739. He also fought in the Silesian Wars against Prussia and distinguished himself, aged about 72, at Marshal Daun's victory of Frederick the Great at Kolin in 1757. He was Chamberlain to Emperor Charles VII and Empress Maria Theresa. He is said to have introduced the growing of the potato to Silesia in 1763.

Under the reign of Queen Anne he lost his Irish estates to a Protestant relative when they were claimed under the Act of 1703, leading to a lengthy lawsuit. After years, the case was ended by a compromise embodied in a private Act of Parliament, by which the estates were sold and one-third of the value given to Nicholas Taaffe. With the money, he acquired the castle of Ellischau (Nalžovy) in Bohemia; he had also inherited other property in the Habsburg dominions. He was naturalised in Bohemia, and in 1738 inherited the title of Viscount Taaffe from a cousin. He left on record that the reason for becoming an Austrian was that he did not wish his descendants to be exposed to the temptation of becoming Protestants, so as to avoid the operation of the Penal Laws.

Taaffe had a distinguished career in the Habsburg Army; he eventually rose to the rank of a Feldmarschall (Field Marshal), and was created Graf von Taaffe (Count of Taaffe) by the Empress Maria Theresa.



360. [TALBOT, Peter, Archbishop of Dublin]

Blakloanæ Hæresis olim in Pelagio et Manichæis Damnatæ, nunc denuo renascentis, Historia et Confutatio. Auctore M. Lomino, Theologo. Gandavi [Ghent]: Anno 1675. Quarto. pp.[8], 332, [4]. Old worn calf. Internally clean and fresh. Old bookseller's catalogue entries on front pastedown, with old inscription stating this work is by Peter Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland. Signature of William Talbot on titlepage - he may have been a brother or father of Peter. Ex lib Milltown Park Trust with labels and neat stamp. Internally clean and fresh. Exceedingly rare. **€2,750**

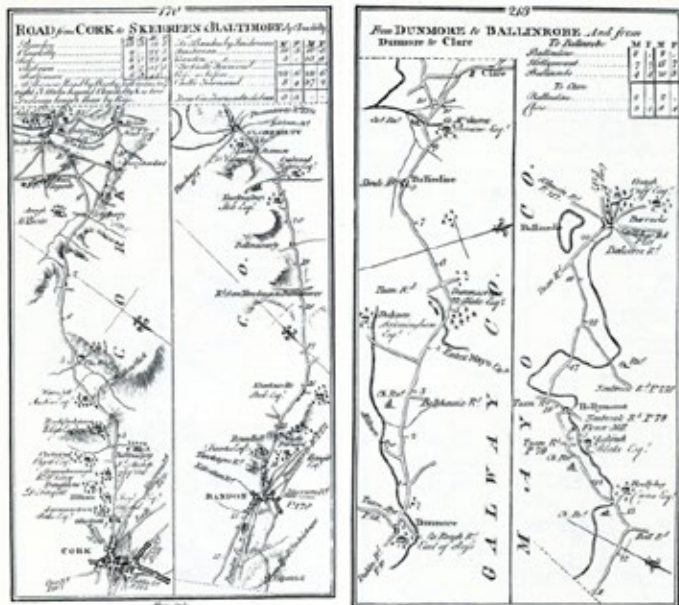
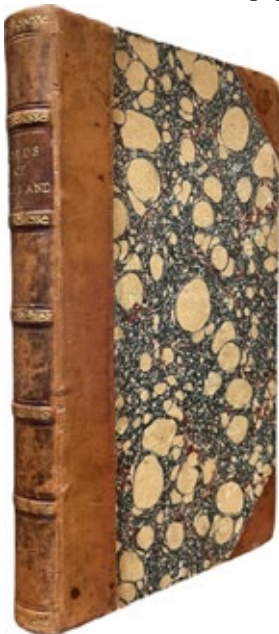
COPAC with 7 locations only. Wing (2nd ed.) T114A. Sweeney 4906

Peter Talbot, (c.1618-1680), churchman, was sixth son of Sir William Talbot, lawyer and politician who sat as MP for County Kildare, and his wife, Alison Netterville. He entered the Society of Jesus in Portugal in May 1635 and completed his

education in Rome, where he was ordained on 6 April 1647 and where he was said (by Archbishop Oliver Plunket to have proved 'so troublesome' that he was sent to Florence for the tertian stage of his probation.

Peter was born at Malahide, County of Dublin, in 1620. Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, one of his brothers, was Viceroy of Ireland, where he opposed William III., and died in 1692. His intimacy with Dominick a Rosario, Portuguese ambassador in Paris, enabled him to render many services to Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II), and it is said to have been mainly through his influence that the Prince secretly joined the Catholic Church. Sent to England to promote the interests of Catholicism, it is stated that he gained the confidence of Cromwell, and that he was among those who attended his funeral as a mourner. From 1655, when his brothers Richard and Gilbert had been involved in a plot to kill Oliver Cromwell, Talbot had become increasingly committed to promoting the extravagant schemes of the former Leveller Edward Sexby, which ranged from Spanish invasion to the assassination of Cromwell. On 9th May 1669, at Antwerp, he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, and immediately proceeded to administer the affairs of his diocese, which for twenty years had been almost entirely neglected. His supposed influence at the English court, and his uncompromising assertion of the claims of his Church exposed him to the bitter hostility of a large party. Supported by a royal pension of £200, he wrote a number of works of religious controversy, published his statement of the case for Dublin's right to the primacy, and addressed a pastoral letter to his diocese in May 1674. By March 1676 he had moved to England, where he lived in declining health as a guest of Sir James Pool in Cheshire for two years before receiving permission from Ormond (again lord lieutenant) to return to Ireland in May 1678 on condition that he did not interfere in temporal matters. He lived privately in his brother Richard's house at Luttrellstown till 11 October, when he was arrested on foot of an accusation that he was implicated in the 'Popish Plot', with particular responsibility for the murder of the duke of Ormond. The charge was without foundation but there was an irony, not lost on Ormond, in the fact that Peter had been suspected of complicity in a threat to take Ormond's life for which Richard had been imprisoned in 1664. Peter remained in prison in Dublin without trial till his death, some weeks after he had received sacramental absolution from his erstwhile rival and fellow prisoner, Archbishop Oliver Plunket.

361. TAYLOR, G. & SKINNER, A. Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland, Surveyed in 1777. With large folding map of Ireland and 289 road maps. List of subscribers. London: Published for the authors as the Act directs 14 Nov. 1778. Sold by G. Nichol, Strand; I. Murray, Fleet-Street, and by W. Wilson, No. 6, Dame-Street, Dublin. Royal octavo. pp. xvi, 288, 16 (List of Subscribers). Later half calf on marbled boards. Spine divided into six panels by five gilt raised bands, title in gilt on brown morocco label in second. Neat stamp of Essex Lawn, Roscommon, on front endpapers. A near fine attractive copy. **€1,250**



Taylor and Skinner produced the only strip road maps of Scotland and Ireland generally available. Their maps were well engraved and included a wealth of detail. Their *Maps of the Roads of Ireland* was published in 1778 at a price of £1 4s. Both men afterwards served with the army in America, in their capacity as surveyors. An essential work for the students of eighteenth century Ireland, especially those interested in the landed gentry and their seats.

Essex Lawn, Cloonybeirne, Co. Roscommon, was part of the estate of the Earl of Essex, the house was occupied by John Kelly, Land Agent.

- 362. TAYLOR, G. & SKINNER, A.** Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland, Surveyed in 1777. With large folding map of Ireland and 289 road maps. List of subscribers. Introduction by J.H. Andrews. Shannon: Irish University Press, 1969. Royal octavo. pp. xxvii, 289, [10 (Index)]. Green buckram, title in gilt on spine. A fine copy. **€285**

CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND DISSENTER

- 363. [TONE, Theobald Wolfe]** Vindication of the Cause of the Catholics of Ireland, Adopted, And ordered to be published by The General Committee, at A Meeting Held at Taylor's-Hall, Back-Lane, December 7, 1792. To which is subjoined The Declaration Subscribed by the Catholics of Ireland: also the Letter and Plan of the Sub-Committee for the Appointment of Delegates. Dublin: Printed by Appointment, by H. Fitzpatrick, 2 Upper Ormond-Quay, 1793. pp. [ii], 38. Recent full calf, upper cover framed by a single gilt fillet enclosing in the centre the harp of Erin, title in gilt on red morocco label along spine. Housed in a coarse linen / velvet lined solander box. A very good copy. Very rare. **€1,685**



COPAC locates 9 copies only. WorldCat 6.

Theobald Wolfe Tone, Patriot, United Irishman and Radical, was born in Dublin, 20th June, 1763. His father carried on a coach-building business, his grandfather owned property at Bodenstown, Co. Kildare. Early in his life, Irish affairs were to dominate his philosophy, and he formed decided opinions that shaped his future life: "I made speedily what was to me a great discovery, though I might have found it in Swift or Molyneux, that the influence of England was the radical vice of our Government, and consequently that Ireland would never be either free, prosperous, or happy, until she was independent, and that independence was unattainable whilst the connection with England existed ... This theory ... has ever since unvaryingly directed my political conduct."

Tone is widely regarded as the father of Irish Republicanism, and every year a commemoration is held by Sinn Féin and others at his grave in Bodenstown Churchyard. His reputation owes much to the engaging personality revealed in his posthumously published journals and autobiography, and to his dramatic and ultimately tragic career. The year 1792, was the busiest in Tone's political career. In the course of a few months he journeyed three times to Belfast, to effect the union between the Catholics and Dissenters, in which he succeeded; besides several

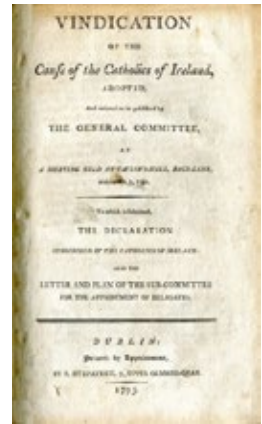
other journeys to Galway, Mayo and elsewhere to rally the Catholics in the common cause. During the same period he formed the first clubs of the United Irishmen. Towards the close of that year he had replaced Richard Burke (Edmund's son) as Secretary of the Catholic Committee, which was originally formed to give formal representation to Catholic interests. From 1791 a more militant group led by John Keogh and Edward Byrne seized control of the Committee provoking the secession in December, 1791 of a conservative faction led by Lord Kenmare.

The Convention was held at the Tailors' Hall and opened on the 3rd of December, 1792, attended by 233 delegates from all over the country, with all the forms of a legislative assembly, popularly known as the 'Back Lane Parliament', and declared itself "the only power competent to speak the sense of the Catholics of Ireland." It then went into committee to discuss the petition to the King. Each paragraph was approved unanimously, until the last, spelling out their demands. Luke Teeling, a linen merchant from Lisburn, proposed that nothing short of complete emancipation should be demanded. It must have proved gratifying to Tone to find that it was the very counties of Galway and Mayo which had proved so difficult to convert that summer, which grasped the nettle and proposed bypassing the detested Irish administration altogether and presenting the petition directly to the King.

The *Vindication* contrasts the humble and reasonable petitions of the Catholics with the exaggeration

and objection of the Grand Juries' resolutions. Most of these were "either high in the Government of this country, or enjoying very lucrative places under the Government." Tone singled out Foster's role in Louth and Fitzgibbon's in Limerick. He discusses the Catholic issue in terms of the constitutional status of Ireland, and decries those critics who denounce Catholic reform as a danger to the connection with Britain. The Catholics are "good and loyal subjects ... But the Catholics of Ireland well know the treachery which lurks beneath this false imputation on their loyalty". The real enemies of the connection are those who claim that Catholic liberty is incompatible with loyalty, and who reduce the question "to the dreadful alternative of slavery or resistance." In a deliberate snub to the Irish executive the petition was not sent through the Lord Lieutenant, but Tone and others presented it directly to the King in London. The evidence of Catholic determination and organisational strength persuaded the government to grant a substantial Catholic Relief Act the following year.

The political thinking of Tone was strongly influenced by the democratic principles of the French revolutionary leaders. He was becoming an ardent Republican, and convinced that if Ireland was ever to become free and independent she must try: "To subvert the tyranny of our execrable government, to break the connexion with England, the never-failing source of our political evils, and to assert the independence of my country - these were my objects. To unite the whole people of Ireland, to abolish the memory of all past dissensions, and to substitute the common name of Irishman in place of the denominations of Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter - these were my means. To effectuate these great objects, I reviewed the three great sects. The Protestants I despaired of from the outset, for obvious reasons. Already in possession, by an unjust monopoly, of the whole power and patronage of the country, it was not to be supposed they would ever concur in measures, the certain tendency of which must be to lessen their influence as a party, how much soever the nation might gain. To the Catholics, I thought it unnecessary to address myself, because, that as no change could make their political situation worse, I reckoned upon their support to a certainty; besides, they had already begun to manifest a strong sense of their wrongs and oppressions; and finally I well knew that, however it might be disguised or suppressed, there existed in the breast of every Irish Catholic an inextirpable abhorrence of the English name and power."



364. TONE, William Theobald Wolfe. Ed. by. *Memoirs of Theobald Wolfe Tone.* Written by himself. Comprising a complete journal of his negotiations to procure the aid of the French for the Liberation of Ireland. With selections from his diary whilst agent to the Irish Catholics. Edited by his son, William Theobald Wolfe Tone. Portrait frontispiece. Two volumes. London: Henry Colburn, 1827. First edition. Large post octavo. pp. (1) xvi, 422, (2) ii, 453. Later half calf on marbled boards. Spine divided into five panels by four wide gilt raised bands, title in gilt on contrasting maroon and green morocco labels in second and fourth, the remainder blind tooled. Signature of Mr. Robson in pencil on titlepage. Minute foxing to frontispiece. All edges marbled. A fine set. Scarce. **€175**

Theobald Wolfe Tone, Founder of the United Irish Society and Adjutant General and Chef de Brigade in the Service of the French and Batavian Republics. Written by himself and continued by his son ... His mission to France ... Complete diary of his Negotiations to procure the aid of the French and Batavian Republics, for the Liberation of Ireland; of the Expedition to Bantry Bay.

365. TORDELLO, Arcangelo. *The Pope's Cabinet Unlocked: or, A Catalogue of all the Popes Indulgences belonging to the order of S. Mary : together with a List of all the Indulgences daily, yearly, and forever, to be had at Rome, S. James of Galatia in Compostella, Jerusalem, and all places in the Holy Land.* Written in Italian by Fr. Ancangelo Tortello, of the said order of S. Mary: and now translated into English by John Sidway, late Seminary Priest, but now of the

Reformed Religion, and Vicar of Selling in Kent, and one of the discoverers of the horrid Popish Plot, with the cause of his conversion. Whereunto is added an appendix by the translator, in which the grounds and foundation of the said indulgences being examined, are utterly overthrown, and by consequence indulgences themselves apparently proved to be meer cheats. And also shewing that the Church of Rome doth lay the chief basis of their religion on indulgences. Dedicated to the right honourable the Earl of Shaftsbury. London: Printed for Isaac Cleave at the Star next to Serjeants-Inn in Chancery-Lane, 1680. Quarto. pp. [8], 72, 74-77, [1] engraved plate. Recent half calf on marbled boards, title in gilt along spine. A very good copy. Exceedingly rare. €175

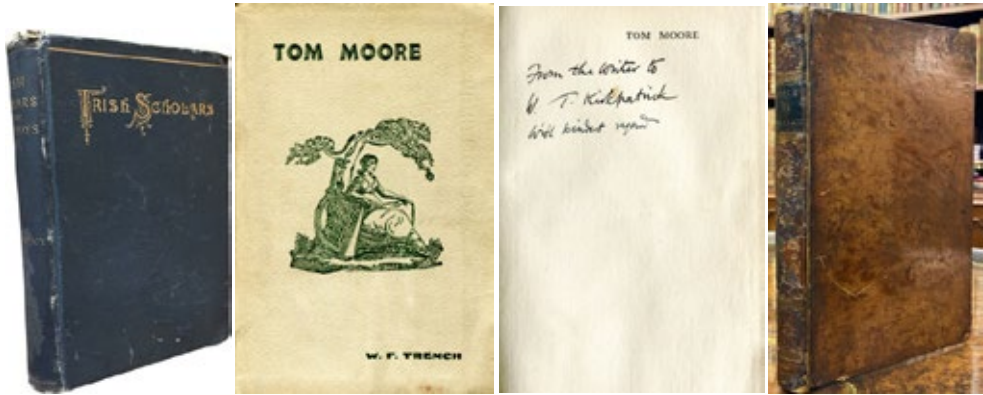


COPAC locates the BL copy only. Not in NLI. Wing T1943aA.

Remarkable and scarce work by a converted Irish Jesuit, replete with a delightful frontispiece: Pope Innocent XI, surrounded by his Cardinals, is told by the Devil lurking behind his shoulder: “our disignes in England are discovered therefore I come to give you advise: you must not Spare for Indulgences”. The Pope meanwhile advises the Jesuit missionary to England Thomas Whitebread: “noe matter for consience [belief] Soe you fill my Coffers”, as Whitebread charges “the penitent” 50d for his absolution.

The text is prefaced by a dedication to the Earl of Shaftesbury and an address from Sidway to his “Curious Reader”; Shaftesbury was a vehement anti-Catholic and at the apex of his powers at the time, being imprisoned himself in 1681 for treason.

John Sidway was born in Dublin and educated by the Jesuits in Bologna, he rose to become sub-deacon in the Church of Rome under the Grand Duke of Tuscany. At one point, on the pretext of a trip to Lyon, he dressed in lay clothing and stole away to Geneva to behold Protestantism with his own eyes; what he observed apparently confirmed his deep-rooted suspicions of the Roman faith. Sent to England as a missionary, he seems to have converted around 1677. We subsequently find a petition from him, imprisoned in the Gate-House in 1679, in the Records of the Parliamentary Office. Kenyon’s *The Popish Plot* mentions Sidway only in passing, in 1679, as Parliament appealed to the public for evidence of the Plot, they “could only attract one new informer, Sidway, who wildly accused the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Ely, and Gloucester of being in league with Cardinal Howard, and was promptly and predictably locked in the Tower”. He was presumably freed in time to write the present work, but in 1681 was deprived of his office as vicar for not possessing a certificate attesting to the Act of Uniformity.



See items 366, 367 & 368.

366. TREACY, Rev. William P. *Irish Scholars of the Penal Days: Glimpses of their Labors on the Continent of Europe.* New York: Pustet, [c.1890]. Octavo. pp. ix, 354. Blue cloth, titled in gilt. Some toning. Wear to extremities. A good copy. €65

A scholarly work that recalls various Irish scholars and great men and their influences on European history.

SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY

367. TRENCH, W.F. *Tom Moore: A Lecture, now revised with additions.* Dublin, at the Sign of the Three Candles, 1934. Crown octavo. pp. [vi], 48. Dove-grey boards with cover design of unusual interest. Label of Four Provinces House Library label on front free endpaper. Signed presentation copy from the author to W.T. Kirkpatrick. A very good copy. €135

De Búrca 76.

This little volume originated in a “Memorial Discourse” which the author delivered at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards expanded. It sets forth the grounds of Moore’s great contemporary fame as a poet and his decline; touches on the development of the *Irish Melodies*; declares Moore to have had a remarkably sound critical judgement in literature. It shows him to have been a more serious political thinker and more far-sighted as regards the destiny of Ireland than he is generally supposed to be, and asserts, as against all detractors, that he “merited general respect and high esteem and affection of the lovers of Ireland, for ... many excellent qualities of mind and of heart”. The *Times Literary Supplement* praises this book as a “compact and well-balanced plea”, and says that Dr. Trench’s “analysis of Moore’s political and religious opinions is a brilliant piece of compressed writing”.

In the *Irish Monthly*, A.L. in a lengthy notice describes the book as “excellent” and “stimulating”. The *Irish Times* says “a spirited and convincing thing”. This small volume has been praised for its general appearance. On the cover, front and back, are two interesting woodcut figures of Hibernia, taken from the earliest issues of Moore’s *Irish Melodies*, and which had been previously used (1803) in a Dublin street ballad done on the death of Robert Emmet.

368. TWISS, Richard. *A Tour in Ireland in 1775.* With a map, and a View of the Salmon-Leap at Ballyshannon. London: Printed for the author, 1776. pp. [iv], 204. Contemporary full calf, title in gilt on original black morocco label. Previous owner’s signature on front pastedown and endpaper. Spine professionally rebaced and corners repaired. Inoffensive stain to B1. A very good copy. Very scarce. €875



Woods 21.

Richard Twiss (1747-1821), the professional traveller and philanderer, was a native of Rotterdam, the son of an English merchant. He undertook sixteen sea voyages and travelled altogether about twenty-seven thousand miles. He visited Ireland in 1775 and then wrote an account of his tour which caused an uproar in Dublin due to his critical views of the hygiene of Irish women. It was most unpopular and it provoked an anonymous satirical attack *An Heroic Epistle from Donna Teresa Pinna y Ruiz of Murcia* which mocked Twiss' gallantry in his travels. Shortly after his visit a Dublin manufacturer of earthenware had Twiss's portrait printed upon the bottom of his chamber-pots. The Irish had the last laugh. The Lord Chancellor's wife, Lady Clare, is said to have composed the following ditty:

"Here you may behold a liar
Well deserving of hell-fire
Everyone who likes may p---
Upon the learned Doctor T---".



SUPERB BINDING BY HATCHARDS OF PICCADILLY

369. TYNAN, KATHARINE. *A Little Book of XXIV Carols.* Portland, Maine: Thomas Mosher, 1916. Small octavo. Second edition. pp. viii, 41. Titlepage with printer's device printed in red and a few headpieces in black and initials in red throughout. Handsomely bound by Hatchards of Piccadilly in full terracotta morocco, rectangular gilt fillets to the boards; spine in panels; board edges and turn-ins ruled in gilt; grey-blue endpapers. Bookplate of Oliver Sterling Lee. All edges gilt. A limited edition of 950 copies printed on Van Gelder handmade paper. A handsome copy in superb condition. **€185**



Katharine Tynan (1861-1931), poet and novelist, born at Whitehall dairy farm, Clondalkin, County Dublin; one of 12 children of Andrew Cullen Tynan and Elizabeth Reilly Tynan. Educated at Dominican Convent of St Catherine of Siena, Drogheda. Suffered chronic eye ulcers in childhood; considered religious novice; first poem published in *Graphic*, 1878. She became a member of Ladies' Land League, with Anna Parnell and Mrs A. M. Sullivan.

She first met W. B. Yeats ('all dreams and gentleness'), June 1885, in connection with C. H. Oldham's *Dublin University Review*; advised by him in early correspondence to make a speciality of her Irish Catholicism; her suggestion to Yeats that he should try an Irish subject resulted in *Wanderings of Oisín*. Katharine idolised Parnell and supported him after his downfall; lived in Ireland till her marriage to Henry Albert Hinkson, 1893, a barrister and novelist and contemporary of Yeats in Erasmus Smith High School, whom she converted to Catholicism, moving to Ealing and Notting Hill; later he became resident magistrate in County Mayo from 1914 until his death in 1919.

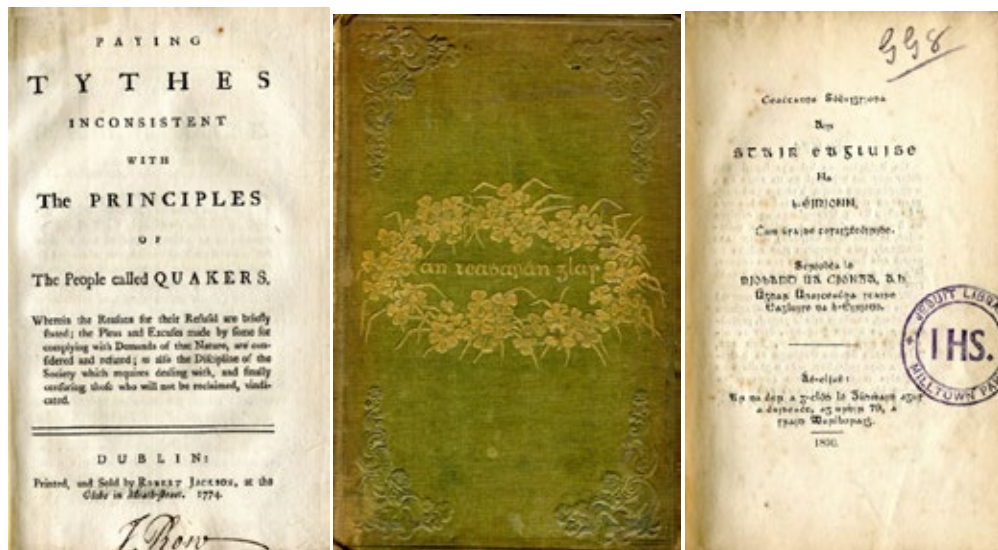
370. TYNAN, Katharine. *Twenty-five Years: Reminiscences.* By Katharine Tynan (Mrs. H.A. Hinkson). With a portrait. London: Smith, Elder, 1913. Octavo. First edition. pp. viii, 355, [4 (Publisher's list)]. Red cloth, titled in gilt. Previous owner's signature to front endpaper. Small hole to lower cover, occasional mild foxing to endpapers. A near fine copy. **€75**

371. [TYTHES] *Paying Tythes inconsistent with the Principles of the People called Quakers. Wherein the Reasons for their Refusal are briefly Stated; the Pleas and Excuses made by some for complying with Demands of that Nature, are considered and refuted; as also the Discipline of the Society which requires dealing with, and finally censuring those who will not be reclaimed, vindicated.* Dublin: Printed and Sold by Robert Jackson, at The Globe in Meath Street, 1774. pp. 47, [1]. Crown octavo. Modern quarter parchment on blue paper boards, printed title on spine.

Signature of J. Row on titlepage. Old inoffensive stain to top right hand corner of. A very good copy.

€585

ESTC T84121



See items 371 & 372.

AN LEABHARÁN GLAS

372. UA CIONGA, Riobard. An leabharán glas [nó] Ceachtanna sóthuigsiona air Stair Eagluise na h-Éirionn, Chum úsáide tosuightheóiridhe. Áth-Clíath: Ar na chur a g-clódh le Gúdmhain agus a chuideacht, ag uimhir 79, a Sraid Marlborough, 1850. First edition. 12mo. pp. 65. Blind-stamped green ribbed cloth, title in gilt on upper cover surrounded by a garland of Shamrocks gilt, replicated in blind on lower cover. Ticket of Cavanagh Bookbinder on lower pastedown. Ex. Libris William O'Brien Milltown Park Trust, with label and stamp. Some wear to spine ends. A very good copy.

€585

Bradshaw 3071. Sharp 778. Fry Irish type.

Robert King/Riobard Ua Cionga (1815-1900): Eldest son of Joseph King, a merchant based in the West Indies who supplied the British Navy, his family had strong Cork links – one of his ancestors was William Chartres, mayor of Cork in 1692. Went to TCD with the intention of becoming a Church of Ireland minister but, because of his views on the diaconate, he was never ordained. He served as a curate in Armagh and Ballynascreen, Co. Derry, 1843-51. He was offered a benefice in Enniskillen worth £1,000 per annum, provided he agreed to be ordained, but he refused to do so. He was a close friend of Dr (later Bishop) William Reeves, whom he succeeded as headmaster of the Diocesan School, Ballymena. He had acquired some knowledge of Munster Irish, and after a time in the north began to speak Ulster Irish. It was he who encouraged Reeves to work on Irish history, as acknowledged by Reeves in the *Introduction to his Life of St Columba* (1857). He gave a fine speech in Irish at a great Repeal Meeting in Dundalk in June 1843. Soon afterwards, he was on the teaching staff of St Columba's College when it was established at Stackallen, Co. Meath. He was co-author of *A Primer of the Irish language* (1845) and a friend of John O'Donovan's. He published an Irish translation of *History of our Blessed Saviour* (for use in Derry and Tyrone) in 1849, which exhibits a good understanding of the peculiarities of the Irish of mid-Ulster. In 1859 he published *An leabharán glas nó Ceachtanna sóthuigsiona air Stair Eagluise na h-Éirionn*, a translation of his *Easy Lessons in Church History* (1848).

Other works of his include *The Saintry Triad, or the lives of St Patrick, St Columbkille and St Bridget ...* an account of the cursing of Tarah ... the visions attributed to St Patrick and St Bridget and the prophecies ascribed to St Columbkille. In 1861 he edited the *Book of Common Prayer* for the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. He was asked to produce an Irish edition of the *Bible* but his other responsibilities prevented him doing so.

A sister, Charlotte, was married to Rev. James Goodman, the famous west Kerry collector of Irish music. King died 4 January 1900 and was buried in Broughshane, Co. Antrim.

373. [ULSTER MAPS - Hayes-McCoy] Ulster and Other Irish Maps c. 1600. Twenty three maps, four in colour. With historical commentary by G.A. Hayes-McCoy. Dublin: S.O. 1964. Large folio. pp. xv, 36, [23 (maps)]. Green buckram, titled in gilt. Fine. Scarce. **€75**

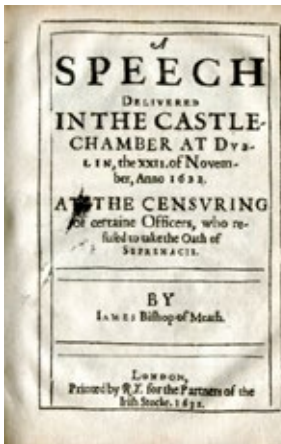
This collection of Irish maps include twelve which were made in 1602 by Richard Barthelet (Bartlett), a cartographer who apparently accompanied the Viceroy, Lord Mountjoy, in the last campaigns of Hugh O'Neill's war. They show the country between Dundalk and Newry, the valley of the Ulster Blackwater, and other areas in South Ulster, together with detailed pictures of Armagh, Dungannon, Charlemont, Monaghan, Tullahogue and other sites. The originals of these maps were presented to the National Library of Ireland by Dr. J. Bowlby of London. They are outstanding specimens of cartography and this collection has made possible the identification of other Barthelet maps. There are also maps of Cork, Waterford, and Kinsale Harbours, the Fort at Waterford, Dublin Castle, and an area in the Outer Hebrides. These maps are of great value to the students of social and military history.



374. USSHER, James. A Speech Delivered in the Castle-chamber at Dublin, the XXII. of November, Anno 1622. At the Censuring of certaine Officers, who refused to take the Oath of Supremacie. By James Bishop of Meath. London: Printed by R.Y. For the Partners of the Irish Stocke, 1631. Small quarto. pp. [i], 12, [1]. Recent half morocco on marbled boards, title in gilt along spine. A very good copy. Very scarce. **€165**

Sweeney 5368 STC 24555.

This was devoted to the question of the Oath of Supremacy and Ussher censured those officers who refused to take it.

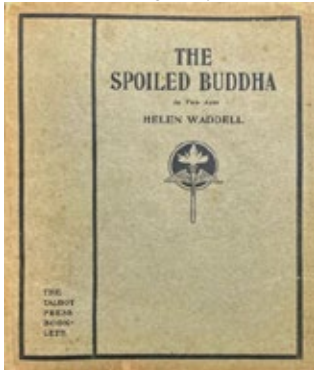


See items 374 & 375.

375. VALLANCEY, Lieut. Col. Charles. A Grammar of the Ibero-Celtic, or Irish Language. The second edition, with additions. To which is prefixed, an Essay on the Celtic Language; shewing the importance of the Ibero-Celtic or Irish dialect to students in History, Antiquity, and the Greek and Roman Classics. With seven plates showing Irish Ogham from ancient mss., British Ogham, a collation of the Egyptian, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon names of months with the Irish equivalents. Dublin: Printed and Sold by R. Marchbank, No. 22, Cole-Alley, Castle-Street, 1782. pp. [vi], 151, [iv], 135, [1], [9 (plates)]. Contemporary full tree calf, spine professionally rebacked preserving original red morocco letterpiece. From the library of Richard Sainthill of

Devon with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown and inscribed from Thomas Fleming of Cork to him, dated March, 1808. Titlepage offset. Traces of old waterstain and occasional mild foxing. A fine copy. Very scarce. €750

Provenance: Presentation inscription to the antiquarian, Richard Sainthill, a wine merchant, coin-collector, and the Commons Speaker of Cork Corporation. He was born in Topsham, Devon in 1787. In 1801, he came to Cork to join his father, also Richard Sainthill, who was 'agent for transports afloat in Cork', responsible for arranging shipment for those sentenced to transportation to New South Wales. He was author of 'The Old Countess of Desmond.' He died in Cork on 13 November 1869 and is buried in the graveyard at Rathcooney.



376. WADDELL, Helen. *The Spoiled Buddha.* A Play in Two Acts. Dublin: The Talbot Press, 1919. First edition. Octavo. pp. 40. Original grey printed wrappers. One of the Talbot Press Booklets series. A very good copy. €65

"The play is about the Buddha, in the days before he became a god: and about Binzuru who was his favourite disciple, and who might have become even as the Buddha, only that he saw a woman passing by, and desired her beauty, and so fell from grace" (from the Prologue). This play was produced at the Grand Opera House, Belfast, by the Ulster Theatre in February, 1915.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC & POLITICAL REFORM

377. [WAKEFIELD, Francis] *A Saxon's Remedy for Irish Discontent.* London: Tinsley Brothers, 1868. pp. x, 389, [1].

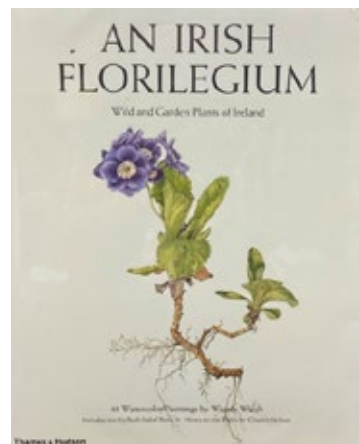
Publisher's green blind-stamped cloth, titled in gilt. A fine copy. Very Rare €85

Although published anonymously, the author of this work is believed to be Francis Wakefield of Mansfield, Northamptonshire, England. Born in 1815 into a family of industrialists and businessmen of reformist and liberal views, he came to Ireland in around 1843. Settling in the 1850's at Broomfield House, County Wicklow, he pursued a career in farming. Involving himself in local politics of a radical tinge, he was a close associate of Robert Wellington Halpin. Returning to England in the late 1870's, he died there in 1895. Wakefield published this book with the intention of engaging the British public in the need for the reform of social, economic and political conditions in Ireland.

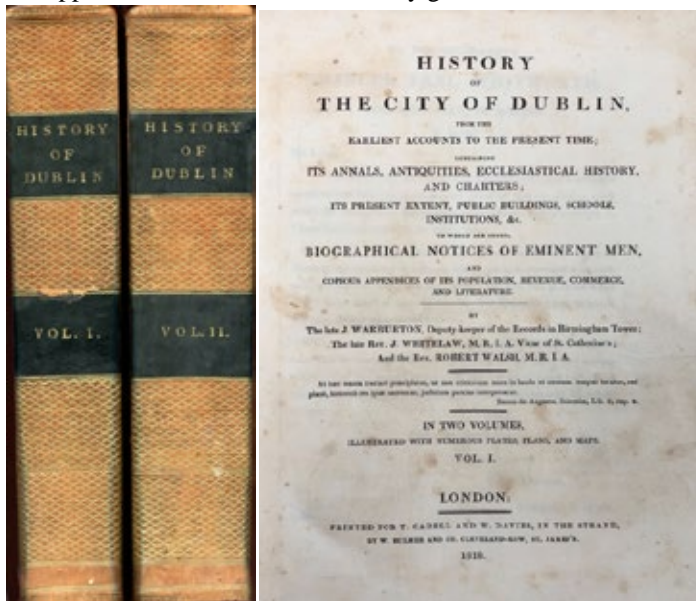
378. WAKEMAN, William F. *Archaeologia Hibernica.* A Hand-Book of Irish Antiquities, Pagan and Christian. Especially of such as are easy of access from the Irish Metropolis. Second edition. With numerous illustrations. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, and London: Simpkin, 1891. Crown octavo. pp. xx, 322, [7] (Publisher's List). Original green cloth over bevelled boards, Celtic Cross in gilt on upper cover, title in gilt on spine. Previous owner's signature on half-title. A very good copy. €95

379. WALSH, Wendy & NELSON, Charles. *An Irish Florilegium.* Wild and Garden Plants of Ireland. Watercolour paintings by Wendy Walsh. Introduction by Ruth Isobel Ross. Notes on the Plates by Charles Nelson. With 48 colour plates. London: Thames & Hudson, 2008. Second edition. Large quarto. pp. 224. Brown cloth, title in gilt on spine, publisher's device in blind on upper cover. Fine copy in dust jacket. €200

380. WARBURTON, J. WHITELAW, J. & WALSH, R. *History of the City of Dublin, from the earliest accounts to the present time.* Containing its Annals, Antiquities, Ecclesiastical History & Charters, its present extent, public buildings, schools, institutions etc., to which are added Biographical Notices of eminent men, and copious appendices of its population, revenue, commerce and literature. Illustrated with numerous engraved plates after Malton, maps and plans (some folding). London: Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies in the Strand, 1818. Quarto. pp. (1) [viii], xx, 668, (2) [vii], 669-1348, cvi, 7 (corrections, additions). Contemporary full diced russia,



spine elaborately decorated in gilt, title and volume number on double black morocco letterpieces. Sporadic light foxing, wear to boards, with slight surface loss, traces of old wormhole to inside upper board of volume one. A very good and attractive set. Rare. €1,350



Goldsmiths'-Kress 22035. Bradshaw 6533 Gilbert 882.

Warburton was the Keeper of the Records at Birmingham Tower and in collaboration with Mr. Whitelaw, set about the compiling of this account of Dublin. The former having access to many of the ancient documents in the Castle. With the death of Warburton the onerous task passed to Mr. Whitelaw, but he in turn died before its completion and the history was eventually finished by Robert Walsh, LL.D. It is an excellent work with much valuable information from documents which have long since vanished and is complemented with the fine reproductions of Malton's *Views*.

Contents: Biographical notices of eminent men, copious historical notes and copious appendices of its population, revenue, commerce and literature. Illustrated with 18 engraved plates after Malton, 5 maps and plans (some folding), 2 plates, and vignettes through text.

Vol.1 dedicated to Charles Whitworth, Earl Whitworth, and vol. 2 to Charles Chetwynd Talbot, 2nd Earl Talbot, Lords Lieutenant of Ireland.

Illustrations: engravings, some by I. Martyn, M.S. Barenger, H. Mutlow and W. Flavelle, after W. Brocas and E. Walsh; wood engravings, one signed W. Hughes sc., Original Charter of the City of Dublin.

Plates: Vol. I. Dublin from the Phoenix Park, Map of Dublin Bay, with view of Martello Tower and Lighthouse at end of South Wall, Castle of Dublin, Cathedral of Saint Patrick from the West, Cathedral of Saint Patrick from the North, Cathedral of Saint Patrick from the South, Saint George's Church, Custom House, Royal Exchange, Courts of Law, Bank of Ireland, The Tholsel, Trinity College, Provost's House, Dining Hall, Foundlings' Hospital. Vol. II. Lying-in Hospital. Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, New Post Office ('W. Brocas delt. J. Martyn sculpt.'), Metropolitan Roman Catholic Chapel (Brocas sculpt.), Royal Charter School Clontarf, The New Harbour of Howth (E. Walsh fecit. M. S. Barenger sculpt.), Plan of Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Maynooth College. Maps: Ostman or Ormontowne, Plan of Dublin, 1610; Map of Dublin Bay; Folding Plan of Dublin; Folding Map of the Grand & Royal Canal; Botanic Garden.

RARE LARGE PAPER COPY

381. WELD, Isaac. Illustrations of the Scenery of Killarney and the Surrounding Country. With engraved frontispiece map, engraved title, engraved folding plate and eighteen full page engravings. London: Longman, Hurst, 1812. Second edition. 4to. pp. [i], vii, 224. Bound by Mullen of Dublin in straight-grained crushed dark green morocco, covers framed by gilt fillets with a wide floral and blind-stamped roll. Spine divided into six panel gilt bars and chain-link

roll; title and author in gilt direct in the second and fourth, year in gilt direct at heel; board edges ruled in gilt; wide gilt doublures; cream endpapers. Usual mild foxing to plates. All edges gilt. A very attractive copy. €1,650



Isaac Weld (1774-1856), author, was born in Dublin and educated at Samuel Whyte's School, Grafton Street and in Norfolk. In 1795 he sailed for Philadelphia and spent two years travelling in America and Canada, and met George Washington. In 1799 he published *Travels Through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada* which went to three editions and was translated into French, German and Dutch. Weld visited Killarney and its lakes, and the present work is the result of that visit, illustrated with his own drawings. A member of the Royal Dublin Society from 1800, he undertook their *Statistical Survey of Roscommon*.

Sir Isaac Weld was honorary secretary to the Society for over twenty years, and after his death its members erected a monument to him in Mount Jerome Cemetery.

A beautiful series of views of one of Ireland's most scenic regions. Includes views of the lakes, the surrounding mountains as well as picturesque ruins and castles.

AN HISTORIC CORK RARITY

382. [WEST, William. Ed. by] A Directory, and Picture, of Cork and its Environs. Folding view of Cork and woodcut illustrations. Cork: Printed for the Editor, 1810. First and only edition. Foolscap edition. pp. 136, [6]. Original worn stiff stitched wrappers. Early signature of James Kingston on front pastedown. Wear to spine and corners. A very good copy of an extremely rare Cork item. €1,250





Dedicated to his grace Charles Duke of Richmond Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland. This rare directory has a pull-out view of Cork and original woodcuts of city structures including the House of Industry, Patrick's Bridge, New Barracks, North Infirmary, Parliament Bridge, the Exchange, and the Arms of Cork. West had his premises near the exchange at Castle Street. West also published *Fifty Years Recollections of an Old Bookseller* 1837, after relocating to London.



383. [WILLIAMITE] *The Williamite*. Collection of original loyal and humorous songs, glees chorus's &c. &c. Dublin: Published by James Charles, No. 57 Mary Street, n.d. (c.1820). 12mo. First edition. pp. [3], 10-120. Old marbled wrappers. Page numerical on page 10 almost shaved and with some light signs of use. Tissue repair to lower wrapper. A very good copy. €1,275

No copy located on COPAC. Not in NLI.

This work comprises an engraved titlepage with vignette portrait of the King, a leaf of index and pages. The printer, James Charles (1793-1832), moved from 49 to 57 Mary Street in 1815.

James Charles (c.1778-1832) was active as a loyalist printer and bookseller in Mary Street Dublin from 1804, when he brought out a short-lived monthly magazine, *Ireland's Mirror*, until his death in 1833. His best-known publication, *The Orange institution; a slight sketch with an appendix containing the rules and regulations of the Orange societies of Great Britain*

and Ireland, appeared in 1813. Loyalist and Williamite songs, such as those in this interesting and substantial collection, appeared in print from 1690 onwards while Jacobite songs remained in manuscript and in the Irish language.

384. WINNE, J.H. *A Compleat History of Ireland from the Earliest Accounts to the Present Time; In which is contained a General Review of the Ancient Kings, &c. Embellished with several elegant Engravings and a map. A new edition. Two volumes. London: Printed for W. Lane, 1774. pp. (1) xxxii, 480, 11 (index), (2) 372, 4 (index). Crown octavo. Contemporary full calf. Spines expertly rebacked preserving original contrasting labels. Armorial bookplate of Francis Eastwood, Esq. on front pastedown. Some old light ink stains to front endpapers and occasionally in margin. An attractive set. Very scarce. €175*

WorldCat 2. ESTC T145255.

John Huddlestone Wynne (1743-1788), miscellaneous writer, was the son of a customs officer of Welsh extraction, who lived at Southampton. In 1756 he was apprenticed by his father to a printer. Afterwards he served in the East India Company, but he returned from India in 1761 and recommenced writing for periodicals of the day. Oliver Goldsmith is said to have recommended him to write the present history of Ireland.

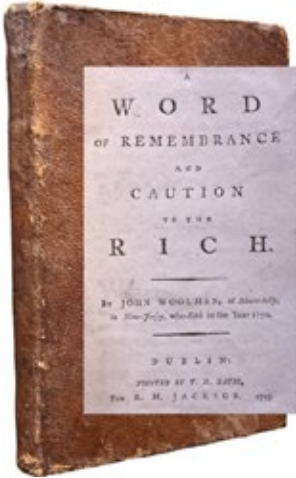


385. [WOOLEN MANUFACTURES] *Dum Spiro Spero : an Humble Representation of the State of our Woollen Manufactures. London: [Publisher not identified], Printed in the Year, 1700. Small quarto. pp. 16. Modern marbled wrappers. €875*

COPAC with 5 locations only. Wing D2519. Signed: Dum spiro spero.

Discusses the advantages obtained by a French Interest in the beginning of the Reign of King Charles the Second, in invading the Right of the Ancient and long-established Company of Merchant-Adventurers of England, and putting the French Merchant upon an equal foot in trade with the English;

Revenue of the Crown; Guardianship and Care of the Woollen Manufactures for Flanders, Germany, Holland, and the East-Country; State of the Woollen Manufactures, as they now stand, The Exportation of Wool, etc.



386. WOOLMAN, John. A Word of Remembrance and Caution to the Rich. Dublin: Printed by T. M. Bates, for R. M. Jackson, 1793. 12mo. pp. [3], 6-91, [1]. Bound without half-title. Contemporary full sheep. A near fine copy. Extremely rare. €385 COPAC with 5 locations only. ESTC T80774. Sabin 105210. Smith, J. Friends' books, 2.960.

John Woolman (1720-1772) was a North American merchant, tailor, journalist, and itinerant Quaker preacher, and an early abolitionist in the colonial era. Based in Mount Holly, New Jersey, near Philadelphia, he travelled through frontier areas of British North America to preach Quaker beliefs, and advocate against slavery and the slave trade, cruel treatment of native Americans, cruelty to animals, economic injustices and oppression, and conscription. From 1755 during the French and Indian War, he urged tax resistance to deny support to the military. In 1772, Woolman travelled to England, where he urged Quakers to support abolition of slavery.

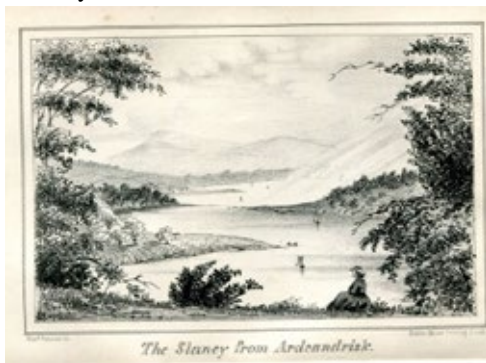
First edition of this Quaker tract preaching divine retribution for ungenerous hoarders of wealth. The author, the American anti-slavery campaigner John Woolman (1720-1772), was highly esteemed for his concern for animals, the poor, native Americans, and slaves; Charles Lamb, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and G. M. Trevelyan all wrote favourably of him, and "next to Francis of Assisi, Woolman has become probably the most quoted religious spokesperson for animal concern" (ODNB). The present work, although published two decades after Woolman's death, does appear to be the first printing of the text. A London edition followed in 1794, and an American edition in 1805, with the Fabian Society reprinting the tract at the end of the 19th century.

387. [WYNNE FAMILY] The Wynnes of Sligo and Leitrim. By Winston Guthrie-Jones. With map and illustrations. Manorhamilton: Drumlin Publications, 1994. pp. 112. A very good copy in pictorial wrappers. €125

The powerful family of Hazelwood and Lurganboy. In this fascinating book the author traces the fortunes of the Wynne family; their Welsh origins; the acquisition of property in Ireland and the sale of the great estates in Sligo and Leitrim in the early 20th century. The relationship of Landlord and tenant in Lurganboy, and the social, cultural and political contribution of the family are skilfully explored by the author. A feature of the work is the appearance of previously unpublished letters of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Leitrim and Lord Palmerston.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY

388. WYNNE, Catherine Adelaide. Fragments Collected from the Manuscripts of Catherine Adelaide Wynne. Photograph and plate with tissue guard. Edited by Rev. F.R. Wynne. [Dublin]: Printed at the Dublin Steam Printing Co., 1868. First and only edition. Crown octavo. pp. 324. Green cloth over bevelled boards, titled in gilt. Printed for private circulation. A very good copy. Extremely rare. €395



COPAC locates the BL copy only. Not in NLI. O'Donoghue p. 490.

[The editorial preface signed: F. R. Wynne, St. Mary's, Kilkenny, April 2, 1868.] Frederick Richards Wynne (1827-1896) was the 6th Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert.

Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he was ordained in 1850. After a curacy in Carnteel he held incumbencies at St Mary, Kilkenny and St Mathias, Dublin. A Canon Residentiary at both Dublin's cathedrals (Christ Church and St Patrick's) he was also Professor of Pastoral Theology at the University of Dublin. In 1893 he became the Bishop of Killaloe Kilfenora, Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, a post he held until his sudden death.

389. WYNNE, Maud. An Irishman and his Family. Lord Morris and Killanin. By his daughter Maud Wynne. Illustrated. London: Murray, 1937. First edition. Demy octavo. pp. xiv, 293, 4, (publisher's list). Green cloth, titled in gilt. A fine copy in dust jacket. Some mild foxing to prelims and dust jacket. Ex lib. €85

Michael Morris, Baron Morris and 1st Baron Killanin, PC (1826-1901), known as Sir Michael Morris, Bt, from 1885 to 1889, was an Irish lawyer and judge. He was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench for Ireland from 1887 to 1889 and sat in the House of Lords as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary from 1889 to 1900. Morris was born in Galway, eldest son of Martin Morris and Julia Blake, he was educated at Galway College and Trinity College Dublin, graduating. His father was a justice of the peace, and in 1841 became the first Roman Catholic to be High Sheriff of Galway Town, an office his son also held. The Morrises were a long-established merchant family, who were one of the fourteen Tribes of Galway who dominated the town's commercial life. His mother, a doctor's daughter, died of cholera in 1837.

This book gives a vivid picture of a very notable Irishman and his lively and large family in the wilds of Connemara, and afterwards in London. In fact, the book might be called Bog Myrtle to London Pride. Lord Morris, after a brilliant career at the Irish Bar, became a Lord of Appeal in London. He was the friend and adviser of many well-known people in political and legal circles, and interesting letters from the late Lords Balfour, Morley and Randolph Churchill are included. But the real attraction of the book is the remarkable character sketch which it gives of "Himself," and the unusual and unconventional life which the family lived in Ireland - and carried on with really remarkably little adaptation in London Society. The book is full of great stories: Spiddal; Fairs; Digging Potatoes; Galway - Terror of the Fishwives; Life at Trinity; Large Family and Few Visitors; Never say Good Morrow to the Devil; The Great Famine; Gladstone; Lady Gregory; Fishing at Spiddal; Travelling Mugwugs - George Wyndham; Balfour; Homburg - Himself and the Prince of Wales; Himself at the Bench; Arrival in London; Jane Austen Lectures; Art and Literature in the Nineties; Story of North of Ireland Fishermen; Parnell and Gladstone; Lady Oxford and Asquith; Michael O'Leary, V.C.; Sir Henry Wilson; Winston Churchill; Lloyd George; Story of Police Magistrate, etc. .

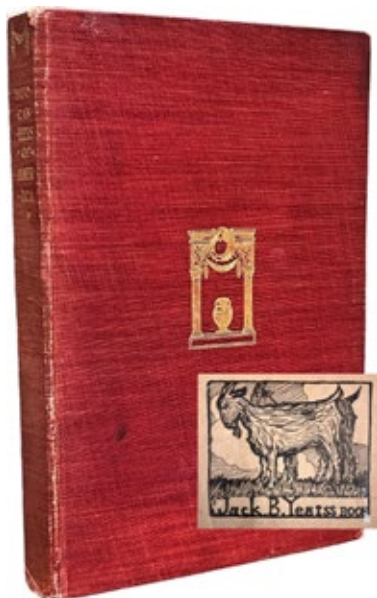
LIMITED TO 175 COPIES ONLY

390. YEATS, Jack B. Jack B. Yeats; The Banks of the Sacramento, a Sea Chantey reprinted from the Broadside printed at The Cuala Press of Dublin, Ireland, November, 1911. With a New Introduction by R.G. Barnes. The illustration by Jack Yeats has been hand-coloured by Albert Sperisen in the Manner of the Original. Small quarto. pp. [20]. Stitched grey wrappers, title on printed label on upper cover. A near fine copy. Printed for Martin Samorano Clubs on the Occasion of their Joint Meeting in San Francisco, September, 1972. In very good condition. An exceptionally rare Yeats ephemera item. €175

The Banks of the Sacramento



FROM THE LIBRARY OF JACK B. YEATS



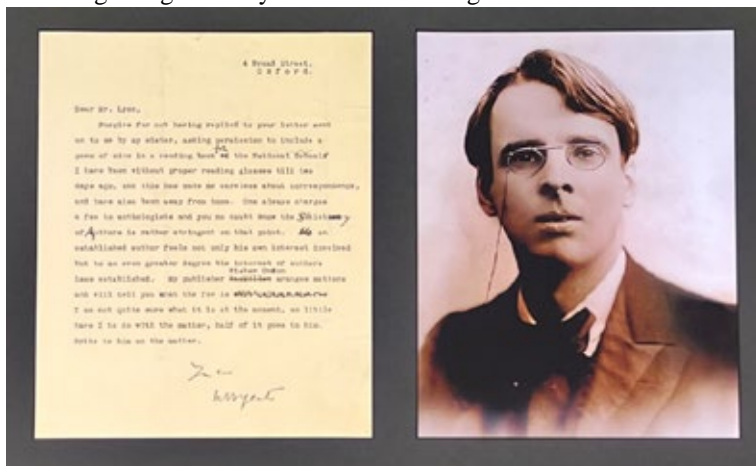
391. [YEATS, Jack B.] History of the Buccaneers of America. By James Burney. London and New York: Unit Library, 1902. Small octavo. pp. xvi, 264, [6]. Red cloth, architectural device in gilt on upper cover, title in gilt on spine. From the library of Jack B Yeats with his bookplate on front pastedown. Also with the bookplate of Oliver C. Sheean on front endpaper. A very good copy with a magnificent association. **€1,250**

Items from the library of Jack B Yeats are exceedingly rare.

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

WITH TYPED LETTER SIGNED

392. YEATS, W.B. Mounted Display. Typed Letter Signed from W.B. Yeats to Mr. Lyon, one page quarto on 4 Broad Street, Oxford, headed paper. Lyon was seeking "permission to include a poem of mine in a reading book for the National Schools". Attractively mounted for fine display with a photograph [235 x 185mm] of William Butler Yeats in a chest-up portrait, in morning suit, wearing a bow tie and spectacles. Overall size 420 x 300mm. The letter is in fine condition also with paper-clip remnants to the upper edge, mild creasing, intersecting letter folds, and a couple of small tears to the right edge. A very attractive and sought-after item. **€2,250**



Interesting letter from Yeats, with some manuscript corrections by him: "Forgive for not having replied to your letter sent on to me by my sister, asking permission to include a poem of mine in a reading book for the National Schools. I have been without proper reading glasses till two days ago, and this has made me careless about correspondence, and have also been away from home. One always charges a fee to anthologists and you no doubt know the Society of Authors is rather stringent on that point. An established author feels not only his own interest involved but to an even greater degree the interest of authors less established. My publisher Fisher Unwin arranges matters and will tell you what the fee is. I am not quite sure what it is at the moment, so little have I to do with the matter, half of it goes to him. Write to him on the matter."



See items 393 & 394.

393. YEATS, W.B. *The Wind Among the Reeds*. London: Elkin Mathews, 1899. Crown octavo. pp. vii, [1], 108. First edition. Original publisher's blue cloth with elaborate gilt design across upper and lower covers by Althea Gyles, spine lettered in gilt. Gilt oxidised, as usual. Without the errata slip which is sometimes found in later copies. A very good copy. **€2,250**

Wade 27.

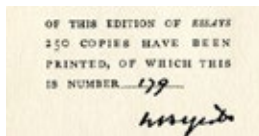
Yeats' famous 'book of short lyrics Irish & personal', published initially to mixed reviews but now considered one of the more important precursors to literary modernism, and a key stage in the poet's career.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR AT A LECTURE IN LIVERPOOL

394. YEATS, W.B. *Poems*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd. Adelphi Terrace, 1922. Eighth English edition, revised. Large post octavo. pp. xv, [1], 314, [1]. Title printed in red and black. Bright blue-green cloth, with gilt-stamped design by Althea Gyles on spine and blind-stamped design on upper and lower cover. Signed and dated by W.B. Yeats, Dec. 6, 1922 on printed announcement of the talk given by Yeats at Rushworth Hall in Liverpool, suggesting that this edition was for sale in the lecture hall on the night. With slip pasted to front endpaper. A fresh fine copy. Rare in this condition. **€1,650**

Emeritus Professor Warwick Gould states "The slip is especially valuable, confirming as it does the lecturing agency and admission price. W.B. Yeats stayed overnight with James Granville Legge at 3 Grove Park. I believe the lecture was on 'My Own Poetry', but have yet to uncover a notice or review of it in the Liverpool papers. Valuable, too, is the information that this was a first issue 1922 copy. Wade does not say when either the first or the second issue of 1922 took place. A recent message from Ed Maggs of Maggs Bros. in London points out that they have another copy of the book, evidently signed at the same lecture.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION



395. YEATS, W.B. *Essays*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924. Crown octavo. pp. viii, 538. Original quarter green cloth on dark brown paper boards, title on printed label on upper cover and spine. Edition limited to 250 copies [No. 179], signed by W.B. Yeats. Dedicated to Lennox Robinson. A near fine copy in slipcase with original printed label. **€1,685**

Wade 142.



See items 396, 397 & 398.

396. YEATS, W.B. Essays. 1931 to 1936. With illustration on title page. Dublin: Printed and Published by Elizabeth Corbet Yeats at the Cuala Press, 1937. Demy octavo. First edition. pp. iv, 132. Limited to 300 copies. Quarter buff linen on sugar bag blue paper boards, printed paper label on spine. Edition limited to 300 copies only. Top edge untrimmed. A fine copy. €175

Wade 194. Miller 57.

Includes an essay on Bishop Berkeley, whom Yeats regarded as an intellectual ancestor; the text of a broadcast on modern poetry and Come Gather Round Me Parnellites. Bell, fish and waterfall device by Robert Gregory on titlepage, this was first used in *A Book of Saints and Wonders*, 1906.

ELIZABETH RIVERS' COPY

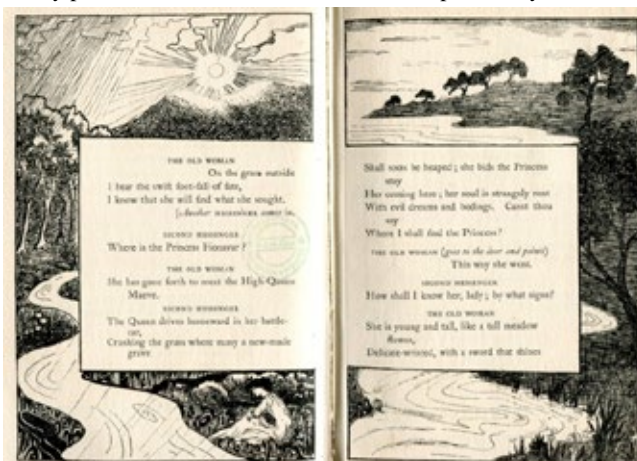
397. YEATS, W.B. Pages From a Diary Written in Nineteen Hundred and Thirty. Woodcut of Giraldus by Edmund Dulac on titlepage. Dublin: Cuala Press, 1944. First edition. pp. iv, 58. Quarter buff linen on yellow paper boards, title in black on upper cover and on printed label on spine. Edition limited to 280 copies [No 239], of which 250 copies for sale. Elizabeth Rivers' copy with her signature on front endpaper. Mild browning to endpaper. A near fine copy. €175

Wade 207. Miller 75.

398. YEATS, W.B. & GREGORY, Lady. The Unicorn from the Stars and Other Plays by William Butler Yeats and Lady Gregory. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908. First edition. Octavo. Blue cloth stamped in gold with elaborate gilt decoration on spine, top edge gilt. €125

Wade 73, listing no equivalent English edition. 1200 copies printed.

It is believed that Lady Gregory made substantial contributions to the writing of many of W.B. Yeats' plays, but this is the only publication where her contribution is specifically acknowledged.



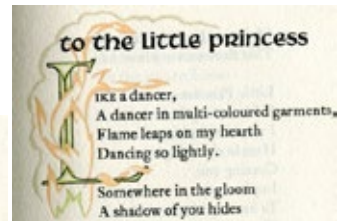
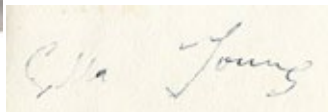
See item 399.

399. YOUNG, Ella. *The Weird of Fionavar.* Dublin: Talbot & London: Fisher Unwin, 1922. First edition. Crown octavo. pp. 24. Pictorial stapled. Apart from sun-tanning, a fine copy. €365

Ella Young (1865-1951), poet and children's author, was born in Antrim to a staunch Presbyterian family. She took her degree in political science and law in Dublin. She joined the Hermetical Society, founded by AE, who once called her 'a druidess reincarnated'. A staunch Republican, she was involved in gun-running during the period of the 1916 Rising. Ella is best known as a writer of children's stories based on Celtic myth and legend. The book is handsomely illustrated by Maud Gonne MacBride. Immortalised by Yeats, she was an outstanding beauty who spent much of her long life as a passionate advocate of Irish freedom. See illustration on previous page.

SIGNED BY ELLA YOUNG

400. YOUNG, Ella. *To the Little Princess : An Epistle.* Illustrated by Lawrence A. Patterson. San Francisco: Johnck and Seeger, 1930. First edition. Royal octavo. pp. [12], 31 [5]. Quarter coarse linen on blue paper boards, title lettered in green along spine and on pictorial printed label on upper cover. Decorative bookplate of Louise Antoinette Krause on front pastedown. Coloured illustrations and decorated capitals. Edition limited to 400 numbered copies, signed by Ella Young. This copy is out of series. In near fine condition. Rare. €450



PRINCIPAL SOURCES CONSULTED

- BEST** Bibliography of Irish Philology & of Printed Irish Literature, 1913.
BLACK Catalogue of Pamphlets on Economic Subjects 1750-1900 in Irish Libraries.
BONAR LAW The Printed Maps of Ireland 1612-1850, Dublin, 1997.
BRADSHAW Catalogue of the Bradshaw Collection of Irish Books. 3 vols. 1916.
COPAC Online Public Access Catalogue.
CRAIG Dublin 1660-1860.
CRAIG Irish Bookbinding. 1954.
CRONE The Irish Book Lover. 1910 - 1952.
DE BURCA Three Candles Bibliographical Catalogue. 1998.
DIX Early Printed Dublin Books, 1601-1700. New York, 1971.
D.I.B. Dictionary of Irish Biography. Cambridge, 2009.
D.N.B. The Concise Dictionary of National Biography. 1973.
ELLMAN James Joyce. Oxford, 1983.
ELMES & HEWSON Catalogue of Irish Topographical Prints and Original Drawings, Dublin 1975.
E.S.T.C. Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue.
FEDERMAN & FLETCHER Samuel Beckett His Works and His Critics.
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KEYNES A Bibliography of Sir William Petty F.R.S. 1971.
KINANE A History of the Dublin University Press 1734-1976, Dublin, 1994.
KRESS The Kress Library of Business and Economics in Harvard. 4 vols. 1940-67.
LOEBER A Guide to Irish Fiction 1650 - 1900. Dublin, Four Courts, 2006.
LYNAM The Irish Character in Print. Dublin 1969.
McCREADY A William Butler Yeats Encyclopædia.
McDONNELL & HEALY Gold Tooled Bookbindings Commissioned by Trinity College in the 18th Century.
McDONNELL Five Hundred years of the Art of the Bookbinder in Ireland. 1500 to the Present.
McGEE Irish Writers of the 17th Century. 1974.
McTERNAN Here's to their Memory, & Sligo Sources. 1977 & 1988.
MELVIN Estates and Landed Society in Galway. 2012.
MILLER Dolmen XXV Bibliography 1951-1976.
MUNTER A Dictionary of the Print Trade in Ireland 1550-1775. New York, 1988.
N.S.T.C. Nineteenth Century Short Title Catalogue.
NEWMAN Companion to Irish History, 1991.
O'DONOGHUE The Poets of Ireland. Dublin, 1912.
O'FARRELL Who's Who in the Irish War of Independence. Dublin, 1980.
O'HIGGINS A Bibliography of Irish Trials & other Legal Proceedings. Oxon, 1986.
O'REILLY Four Hundred Irish Writers.
PATERSON The County Armagh Volunteers of 1778-1993.
PHILLIPS Printing and Book Production in Dublin 1670-1800.
POLLARD Dublin's Trade in Books 1550-1800.
POLLARD Dictionary of Members of the Dublin Book Trade 1550-1800.
PYLE The Different Worlds of Jack B. Yeats. His Cartoons and Illustrations. Dublin, 1994.
SLATER Directory of Ireland. 1846.
SLOCUM & CAHOON A Bibliography of James Joyce. London, 1953.
STC A Short-Title Catalogue. 1475-1640.
SWEENEY Ireland and the Printed Word 1475-1700. Dublin, 1997.
WADE A Bibliography of the Writings of W.B. Yeats. 1968.
WALL The Sign of Doctor Hay's Head. Dublin 1958.
WARE The Works - Harris edition. Dublin 1764.
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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*.

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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.

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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.

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The editor 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.

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.

LIMITED EDITION

B10. DE COURCY IRELAND, John. *History of Dun Laoghaire Harbour.* With numerous illustrations and maps. Dublin: By Éamonn de Búrca, for Edmund Burke Publisher, 2001. Royal octavo. First edition. pp. xiv, 184. Limited edition of 50 copies, signed by the author and publisher. Bound in full maroon levant morocco, covers with a gilt anchor and sailing ship. Spine

divided into five compartments by four gilt raised bands. Top edge gilt. A fine binding from the Harcourt Bindery, Boston. €50

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. The new harbour was built as an 'Asylum' harbour or port of refuge, and became with the introduction of steam-driven passenger and mail carrying ships the busiest port on the eastern shore of the Irish Sea, as well as a leading fishing port and popular yachting centre.

B11. DE COURCY IRELAND, John. History of Dun Laoghaire Harbour. With numerous illustrations and maps. Dublin: By Éamonn de Búrca, for Edmund Burke Publisher, 2002. Royal octavo. Second edition. pp. xiv, 184. Fine in fine dust jacket. €5

B12. DONOHOE, Tony. The History of Crossmolina. Foreword by Thomas Gildea Cannon. Illustrated. Dublin: De Búrca, 2003. Royal octavo. pp. xviii, 627. Buckram gilt in dust jacket. Almost out of print. Very scarce. €150

The author Tony Donohoe, farmer and keen local historian has chronicled in great detail the history his ancestral parish from the early Christian period to the present. This authoritative work is the result of thirty years of meticulous research and is a most welcome contribution to the history of County Mayo.

B13. [FAMINE IN IRELAND] Transactions of the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends during the famine in Ireland, 1846 and 1847. With an index by Rob Goodbody. Dublin: De Búrca, 1996. Medium octavo. pp. xliii, 529. Fine in buckram gilt. €35

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

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

An important and scholarly work on one of the most celebrated places of historic interest in Ireland. In medieval times it was the ecclesiastical capital of Munster. Conquered by the Eoghanacht tribe (MacCarthy's) 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 the 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.

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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.

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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*”.

ANNALS OF ULSTER

B17. HENNESSY, William M. & MacCARTHY, B. Ed. by. The Annals of Ulster, otherwise Annala Senait. A chronicle of Irish Affairs from A.D. 431 to A.D. 1540. With translation, notes, and index. New introduction by Nollaig Ó Muraíle. Dublin: De Búrca, 1998. Royal octavo. Four volumes. Full buckram gilt in slipcase. €285

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, with more detail on ecclesiastical history than the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

B18. HENNESSY, William M. Ed. by. The Annals of Lough Cé. A chronicle of Irish affairs from A.D. 1014 to A.D. 1590. Edited and with a translation by W.M. Hennessy. With folding coloured plate of the TCD Ms. Two volumes. Dublin: Éamonn De Búrca, 2000. Royal octavo. Third edition. pp. (1) lix, 653, (2) 689. Limited edition bound in full green morocco. Fine in slipcase. €500

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.

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HIS NEVER-FORGOTTEN COUNTRYSIDE ABOUT GLENOSHEEN

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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*”.

B21. KILROY, Patricia. Fall of the Gaelic Lords. 1534-1616. Dublin: By Éamonn De Búrca for Edmund Burke Publisher, 2008. Royal octavo. pp. x, 192. Illustrated. Fine in illustrated dust jacket. €29.50

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.

B22. KNOX, Hubert Thomas. The History of the County of Mayo to the Close of the Sixteenth Century. With illustrations and three maps. Castlebourne: De Búrca, 2000. Royal octavo. pp. xvi, 451. Fine in fine dust jacket. €45

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 map of the county. With 49 pages of genealogies of leading Mayo families: O’Connor, MacDonnell Galloglass, Bourke Mac William Iochtar, Gibbons, Jennings, Philbin, Barret, Joyce, Jordan, Costello, etc.

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B23. LOEBER, Rolf & Magda. Ed. by. Irish Poets and their Pseudonyms in Early Periodicals. Dublin: Edmund Burke Publisher, 2007. Royal octavo. pp. xxii, 168. Fine in illustrated dust jacket.

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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.

B24. LOHAN, Máire. An 'Antiquarian Craze'. The life, times and work in archaeology of Patrick Lyons R.I.C. (1861-1954). Dublin: By Éamonn De Búrca for Edmund Burke Publisher, 2008. Royal octavo. pp. xiv, 192. Illustrated. Fine in coloured illustrated stiff wraps.

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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.

B25. MacEVILLY, Michael. A Splendid Resistance. A Life of IRA Chief of Staff Dr. Andy Cooney. Foreword by Sean O Mahony. Illustrated. Dublin: Éamonn De Búrca, 2011. Royal octavo. pp. xix, 427.

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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 Chief of Staff in 1925, at which time he was elected as Chairman of the IRA Executive.

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.

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MacHugh O'Byrne (d.1597); Rory O'Connor.(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.

B27. MacFHIRBHISIGH, Dubhaltach The Great Book of Irish Genealogies - Leabhar Genealach. Edited, with translation and indices by Nollaig Ó Muraíle. List of subscribers. Five volumes. Dublin: De Búrca, 2003/4. Quarto. Full buckram gilt. Over 3,600 pages. In presentation box. €35

The original text, both prose and poetry, of both works is accompanied by a painstaking English translation. The edition includes 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.

B28. MARTIN, Edward A. A Dictionary of Bookplates of Irish Medical Doctors. With short biographies. Illustrated. Dublin: De Búrca, 2003. Royal octavo. pp. xiv, 160. Illustrated boards in dust jacket. €36

B29. MELVIN, Patrick. Estates and Landed Society in Galway. With a foreword by Desmond Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin. Illustrated. Dublin: De Búrca, December, 2012. Royal octavo. pp. 512. Full buckram gilt. And a limited edition of 50 copies only in full goatskin.

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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 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 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.

B30. MURRAY, Patrick and Paul. The Life And Times Of Kathleen O'Connell 1888 to 1956: Eamon de Valera's Indispensable Secretary. Dublin: De Búrca, 2021. Royal octavo. pp. circa 200. Green buckram, titled in gilt on spine. In pictorial dust jacket. Approximately €35
Limited edition of 25 copies in special binding and housed in a slipcase. Approximately €200

This is the first book dealing with the life and times of Kathleen O'Connell. When her name is mentioned, it is almost invariably in association with that of Eamon de Valera. This is because her life derived its deepest significance from her unwavering attachment to whatever cause he espoused. For this reason, any record of her life is bound to throw incidental insights of varying quality on several aspects of de Valera's career and outlook. Some of his documentary materials, which she compiled and preserved, particularly her diaries and her confidential communications from de Valera, are an indispensable part of the historical record. This book will confirm her right to be recognised as a historically significant figure.

Officially, Kathleen O'Connell was de Valera's personal secretary. As this book will show, her role was much more extensive than that. De Valera himself frequently made it clear, at critical phases of his life, for example his imprisonment in 1923 and particularly his total loss of sight in 1952, that he would find it virtually impossible to sustain a political career without Kathleen O'Connell's continuous help.

The research undertaken in the production of this book explores some surprising occurrences. For example, we found that a Free State Minister for Defence tried to persuade the British authorities to provide his government with poison gas as a weapon of war. The British authorities refused, but offered tear gas instead, which the Free State Minister declared inadequate.

Another fascinating discovery was that Kathleen O'Connell's great-uncle, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, who was a Fenian, based in London, tried to free another Fenian, imprisoned in Clerkenwell Jail, by using a wheelbarrow full of explosives. As a result of the explosion, the roof of the jail was blown off and the debris killed several passers-by. Jeremiah O'Sullivan was able to escape and ended up in the U.S.A.

B31. NELSON, E. Charles & WALSH, Wendy F. An Irish Flower Garden Replanted. The Histories of Some of Our Garden Plants. With coloured and Chinese ink illustrations by Wendy F. Walsh. Second edition revised and enlarged. Dublin: Edmund Burke Publisher, 1997. Royal octavo. pp. x, 276. Pictorial boards. €65

The book is lavishly illustrated by Wendy Walsh, with 21 colour plates, eighteen figures in Chinese inks

and nine vignettes in pencil.

A MONUMENT TO ONE OF OUR GREAT CELTIC SCHOLARS

B32. O'CURRY, Eugene. On The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish. A series of lectures delivered by the late Eugene O'Curry, M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish History and Archaeology in the Catholic University of Ireland. Edited, appendices etc, by W.K. Sullivan. With a new introduction by Nollaig Ó Muraíle. Three volumes. Dublin: By Éamonn de Búrca, 1996. Demy octavo. pp. (1) xviii, 664, (2), xix, 392 (3) xxiv, 711. Bound in full green buckram, with harp in gilt on upper covers. Head and tail bands. Fine. **€35**

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

B33. 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 the manuscript in the Royal Irish Academy and Trinity College Dublin, with copious historical, topographical and genealogical notes and with special emphasis on place-names. Seven large vols. With a new introduction by Kenneth Nicholls. Dublin: De Búrca, 1998. Over 4,000 pages. Large quarto. Superb set in gilt and blind stamped green buckram, in presentation box. **€65**

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

NEW EDITION OF THE ANNALS OF CLONMACNOISE

B34. 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. Dublin: De Búrca, 2021. Quarto. pp. circa 680. Green buckram, titled in gilt on spine. In matching slipcase. **€125**

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 *Leabar Gabála Éirenn* (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, 2021, 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.

B35. SWEENEY, Tony. Catalogue Raisonné of Irish Stuart Silver. A Short Descriptive Catalogue of Surviving Irish Church, Civic, Ceremonial & Domestic Plate dating from the Reigns of James I, Charles I, The Commonwealth, Charles II, James II, William & Mary, William III & Queen Anne 1603-1714. Illustrated. Dublin: De Búrca, 1995. Folio. pp. 272. In a fine buckram binding by Museum Bookbinding, printed in Dublin by Betaprint. Signed numbered limited edition of 400 copies (360 are for sale). Fine in illustrated dust jacket. **€135**

Compiled from records of holdings by Cathedrals, Churches, Religious Houses, Colleges, Municipal Corporations, Museums and Art Galleries.

DE-LUXE LIMITED EDITION

B36. SWEENEY, Tony & Annie, & HYLAND, Francis. The Sweeney Guide to the Irish Turf from 1501-2001. Owners, Trainers, Jockeys, Sires, Records, Great Races, Flat & Jumping, Places of Sport, Past & Present, The Dish Spiced with Anecdotes, Facts, Fancies. Profusely illustrated with coloured plates. Dublin: De Búrca, 2002. Folio. pp. 648. Edition limited to 25 numbered copies only, signed by the partners, publisher and binder. Bound in full green niger oasis by Des Breen. Upper cover tooled in gilt with a horseshoe enclosing a trefoil with the heads of 'Sadler's Wells', 'Arkle' and 'Nijinsky', above lake waters (SWAN-LAKE). Splash-marbled end-papers; green and cream head and tail bands. All edges gilt. With inset CD carrying the full text of the work making it possible for subscribers to enter results subsequent to 2001. This is the only copy remaining of the Limited Edition. **€1,650**

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 and shared RTE television commentary with Michael and Tony O'Hehir.

B37. SWEENEY, Tony & Annie, & HYLAND, Francis. The Sweeney Guide to the Irish Turf from 1501-2001. Owners, Trainers, Jockeys, Sires, Records, Great Races, Flat & Jumping, Places of Sport, Past & Present, The Dish Spiced with Anecdotes, Facts, Fancies. Profusely illustrated with coloured plates. Dublin: De Búrca, 2002. Folio. pp. 648. Bound in full buckram gilt. **€95**

B38. TALBOT, Hayden. Michael Collins' Own Story. Told to Hayden Talbot. With an introduction by Éamonn de Búrca. Dublin: De Búrca, November, 2012. Royal octavo. pp. 256, plus index. Full buckram gilt. And a limited edition of 50 copies only in full goatskin.

Standard edition. **€15**

Limited edition. **€75**

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. 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. Rare interviews with Arthur Griffith and Eoin MacNeill further enhance this book, which was long out of print.

B39. WALDRON, Jarlath. Maamtrasna. The Murders and The Mystery. With location map and engineers map of the route taken by the murderers in 1882, depicting the roads, rivers, mountains, and houses with names of occupants. With numerous illustrations and genealogical chart of the chief protagonists. Dublin: De Búrca, 2004. Demy octavo. Fifth edition. pp. 335. Mint in illustrated wrappers with folding flaps **€20**

"This is a wonderful book, full of honour, contrast and explanation. 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*.

LIMITED TO 300 COPIES

B40. YOUNG, Amy Isabel. Three Hundred Years in Innishowen, being more particularly an account of the family of Young of Culdaff. With a foreword by David Dickson. Dublin: De Búrca, November 2018. Royal octavo. Second edition. 412 pages. Green buckram titled in gilt. Limited to 300 copies. A fine reprint. **€75**

Amy Young's *300 Years in Innishowen* is a vast and richly illustrated history of a Culdaff, County Donegal landed family and of a wider social world that spanned much of north Ulster. The book was originally published in 1929 in a short print-run. It was based on extensive archival research, using collections that had been destroyed in 1922 (both in Donegal and in the PROI). Apart from ten generations of Youngs, the families that feature prominently include the Gages, the Harts, the Harveys, the Knoxes, the Lawrences, the McLaughlins and various branches of the Stuarts.

B41. WOODS, C.J. Ed by. Charles Abbot's Tour through Ireland and North Wales in September and October 1792. With a foreword by David Dickson. Illustrated. Dublin: De Búrca, 2018. Royal octavo. Circa 190 pages. **€20**