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Welcome to our 2019 catalogue ... This year we present some 40 new offerings for your delectation. From medieval households of God (p. 9), to leisure pursuits in the country house (pp 18 & 19), from Gaelic Ulster in the Middle Ages (p. 3), to the Caribbean in the eighteenth century (pp 14 & 15) we range far and wide across time and space.

In our list this year, close studies of Moygara Castle, County Sligo, Carrick, County Wexford (p. 10), the Egan Irish harp (p. 24), the writings of Standish O’Grady and J.G. Farrell (p. 32), the Irish Red Cross (p. 30), the Museum Building of Trinity College Dublin (p. 16) and Dublin City University (p. 31), rub shoulders with works on the archives of the Tholsell Court (p. 20) and the Irish House of Commons in the seventeenth century (p. 28), Dublin’s twentieth-century buildings (p. 29) and life at University College Galway (p. 31).

We delve again into the world of the Gaelic Finn tradition (p. 6) and medieval Dublin (p. 7), but also take detours for studies of the city in the pre-Reformation period (p. 13), as well as popping into Trinity College Dublin for 1916 (p. 24), when we also visit Louth and Roscommon (p. 22).

In works of recovery, the lives of the daughters of the first earl of Cork are illuminated, from an analysis of their writing (p. 12), the role of Irish speakers and interpreters in the courts is uncovered (p. 27), while one of Victorian Britain’s most celebrated women, largely forgotten in recent times – the artist Elizabeth Butler – is the subject of a lavishly illustrated biography (p. 35). We also witness how Ireland travelled from the glorious Proclamation of 1916 with its promise of equality and universal citizenship to the conservative constitution of 1937, which allowed for only a domestic identity for women (p. 25).

Many journeys, many destinations; happy reading!
Gaelic Ulster in the Middle Ages: history, culture and society

Katharine Simms

The Plantation of Ulster followed from the perceived recalcitrance and military strength of its Gaelic lords. This book examines the prelude to their final rebellion. After a brief survey of medieval Ulster’s heritage from the Iron Age and Early Christian period, it gives a detailed narrative of Ulster history from the eleventh to the early sixteenth century, relating the politics and culture of the province to developments in the rest of Ireland and Europe. It then delves into the ‘plain living and high thinking’ of its somewhat enigmatic society, operating largely independently of towns or coinage, describing in turn its chieftains, churchmen, scholars, warriors, court ladies and other women, and the amusements and everyday life of the people.

Katharine Simms lectured in medieval history at TCD until 2010. She has written From kings to warlords: the changing political structure of Gaelic Ireland in the later Middle Ages (Woodbridge, 1987), Medieval Gaelic sources (Dublin, 2009), and many articles on Gaelic Ireland.
Government, war and society in medieval Ireland: essays by Edmund Curtis, A.J. Otway-Ruthven and James Lydon

Peter Crooks, editor

In the late twelfth century, Ireland was absorbed into the dominions of the kings of England. This transformed the social and political life of the island, with implications that resonate to the present day. How are we to interpret this formative period of Irish history? In the course of the twentieth century, three successive occupants of the Lecky chair of history in TCD sought to provide answers. Modern scholarship remains deeply indebted to the work of Edmund Curtis, A.J. Otway-Ruthven and James Lydon. This volume brings together twenty-one of their most influential essays on the social, institutional and political character of the English colony in medieval Ireland. The editor’s introduction explores the careers of ‘the Lecky Professors’ and assesses their intellectual legacy. An indispensable collection of essays for all those interested in the history of Ireland and Britain in the Middle Ages, this paperback new edition contains a bibliographical essay by the editor, which offers a guide to works published between 2008 and 2018.

‘Entertaining and extremely well written, researched and footnoted. [The editor] highlights the importance of the authors’ publications, and includes the individuals’ influences and stylistic differences, while keeping a critical eye on both the authors and their commentators’, IHS.

Peter Crooks is lecturer in medieval history at TCD and a fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

The Irish–Scottish world in the Middle Ages

Seán Duffy, David Ditchburn & Peter Crooks, editors

In this volume, the proceedings of the 2nd Trinity Medieval Ireland Symposium (marking the 700th anniversary of the invasion of Ireland by Edward, brother of King Robert Bruce of Scotland), experts explore crucial aspects of Irish–Scottish links in the Middle Ages.

Contents: Dauvit Broun (U Glasgow), Ireland and the beginnings of Scotland; Thomas Owen Clancy (U Glasgow), Scotland and Ireland before 800; James E. Fraser (U Guelph), Ireland and the Christianization of Scotland; Bernard Meehan (TCD), The art of early medieval Ireland and Scotland; Benjamin Hudson (Penn State U), The literary world of early medieval Ireland and Scotland; Alex Woolf (U St Andrews), The Scottish and Irish church in the tenth to twelfth centuries; R.A. McDonald (Brock U), Ireland, Scotland and the kingdom of the Isles; Michael Penman (U Stirling), The Bruce invasion of Ireland: a Scottish perspective; Seán Duffy (TCD), The Bruce invasion of Ireland: an Irish perspective; Robin Frame (Durham U), The earldom of Ulster between England and Scotland; Katharine Simms (TCD), Scotland and the politics of Gaelic Ulster; Martin MacGregor (U Glasgow), Identity and culture in late medieval Scotland and Ireland; Michael Brown (U St Andrews), Scotland and Ireland in the late Middle Ages.

Seán Duffy, David Ditchburn and Peter Crooks lecture in the Department of History, TCD.
Life and death in medieval Gaelic Ireland: the skeletons from Ballyhanna, Co. Donegal

Cathriona J. McKenzie & Eileen M. Murphy

In 2003, the skeletal remains of some 1,300 individuals – men, women and children – were uncovered from Ballyhanna, near Ballyshannon in Co. Donegal. Radiocarbon dating indicates that the cemetery was in use for a prolonged period of time from the seventh century to the seventeenth century. The remains of all individuals were subject to a detailed osteological and palaeopathological analysis. This book contextualizes the results of the research, revealing a wealth of information concerning the health, diet and lifestyle of the people buried at Ballyhanna. The analysis represents the first comprehensive study of a skeletal population from medieval Gaelic Ireland and provides detailed insights concerning the hitherto largely invisible lower class of Gaelic society.

(2018) 472pp ills
€50 / £45 / $70

Epigraphy in an intermedial context

Alessia Bauer, Elise Kleivane & Terje Spurkland, editors

Epigraphy refers to inscriptions on hard material such as stone, metal and wood. As a discipline, it is often considered to be part of the literary sources written in a certain language or recorded in a certain area. However, because of their materiality, epigraphic monuments do not consist only and foremost of verbal communication; the written text represents only one of several components constituting this kind of communication.

Further elements, such as the visual component and the layout, as well as the location of the monuments in a landscape or in a specific context, all interact to convey a joint message. This book is a collection of essays on Viking Age and medieval epigraphy from Northern Europe from a perspective of intermediality, arguing for an interdisciplinary study of all epigraphic sources from a common period.

(2018) 216pp large format, full colour
€50 / £45 / $70

Plantagenet Ireland

Robin Frame

For two centuries after 1199, Ireland was ruled by Plantagenet kings, lineal descendants of Henry II. The island became closely tied to the English crown not just by English law and direct administration, but through other networks, above all the allegiance of a settler establishment led by aristocratic, ecclesiastical and civic elites that benefited from being within the orbit of royal patronage and service.

This book contains fifteen interlinked studies, several of which appear here for the first time. The opening chapters trace Ireland’s changing place within a wider Plantagenet realm that itself altered geographically and institutionally during the period. In the thirteenth century Gaelic leaders were pushed to the geographical and political margins. In the fourteenth, English control and English custom retreated, posing fresh challenges to the crown and its ministers. Despite the alarmist claims of settler communities, Plantagenet Ireland was far from collapsing. Later chapters explore the altered distribution of power across the island. English chief governors, some of whom had experience of other borderlands of the Plantagenet realm, exercised power in a mixture of cultural modes, which enabled them to draw in, rather than simply confront, Gaelic lords and marcher lineages.


(2018) 320pp
€55 / £50 / $74.50
The Gaelic Finn tradition II
Sharon J. Arbuthnot, Síle Ní Mhurchú & Geraldine Parsons, editors

The Gaelic Finn tradition encompasses literature and lore centered on the figure of Finn Mac Cumail. The essays in this volume cover, as with those in the earlier volume, The Gaelic Finn tradition (2012), numerous aspects of this tradition, including texts both medieval and modern, collectors and collections of oral Finn material, the landscapes of Finn Mac Cumail and the reception of the Finn Cycle outside the Gaelic world.

Contents: Sharon J. Arbuthnot (QUB), The Reeves Agallamh as a lexical resource; John Carey (UCC), The death of Diarmaid: Pessinus to Ben Bulben?; Elizabeth FitzPatrick and Paul Naessens (NUIG), Medieval boundary landscapes and hunting places in fiannaigeacht; Joseph J. Flahive (RIA), ‘A chloidhimh chléirchín an chluig’ and the concept of the literary cycle in medieval Ireland; Maxim Fomin (UU), Tecosca Cormaic and fiannaigecht tradition; Anja Gunderloch (U Edinburgh), John Francis Campbell, William Robertson and the collection of fiannaigeacht tales and ballads in nineteenth-century Scotland; Sìm Innes (U Glasgow), Dúsgadh na Féinne (1908): Katherine Whyte Grant’s Scottish Gaelic kinderspiel; Martina Maher (U Edinburgh), The Cín Dromma Snechtai-fiannaigecht complex in Egerton 1782; Bernhard Maier (Tübingen U), Late Victorian ideas about Ossian and the origins of Celtic studies in Scotland and Germany; Kevin Murray (UCC), Editing Acallam na Senórach; Síle Ní Mhurchú (UCC), The poetic contention in Agallamh Oisín agus Phádraig; Rebecca Shercliff (U Cambridge), The narrative unity of ‘Finn and the man in the tree’; Natasha Sumner (Harvard U), The Fianna and the folklore collectors.

Sharon J. Arbuthnot is an assistant editor, eDIL, School of Arts, English and Languages, QUB. Síle Ní Mhurchú is a lecturer in the Department of Modern Irish, UCC. Geraldine Parsons is a lecturer in Celtic and Gaelic, U Glasgow.

The making of medieval Derry
Ciarán J. Devlin

‘[T]his is a most comprehensive and in many ways a revolutionary work which [...] will stand the test of time and find a place on the book shelves of anyone who cares about the often colourful and complicated history of our people’, Diarmuid Ó Doibhlin, The Furrow.

This new paperback edition of Ciarán J. Devlin’s The making of medieval Derry features an extensive range of indexes, prepared by Nollaig Ó Muraíle, that did not feature in the hardback edition. The two most important are of personal names and surnames, and of names of places and population-groups. In addition, there are a bibliographical index of authors and sources, and a general index. Running to a total of some 3,500 items, these indexes should greatly assist the reader in understanding the story told by Ciarán Devlin. It is a tale of saints and sinners, of churchmen and warlords, of scholars and craftsmen, of Derry itself as sacred city, as frontier citadel, as royal capital and episcopal see. The reader will find here the record of a too-often forgotten past.

Ciarán J. Devlin was born in the parish of Badoney Lower, Co. Tyrone, and educated in Saint Columb’s College, Derry, and in MIU. After his ordination he taught French and Irish in Saint Columb’s. He was subsequently appointed parish priest in Badoney Lower, where he served for nearly twenty years until his retirement, after which he was appointed as diocesan archivist and historian. He died on 22 August 2012.
Medieval Dublin XVIII
Proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2016

Seán Duffy, editor

This volume contains a wealth of new research on Dublin’s medieval past, including paired papers by Joseph Harbison and René Gapert that re-examine skulls found on the site of the Hospital of St John the Baptist, Thomas Street. Alan Hayden reports on his excavation of property plots fronting onto Kevin Street and New Street and what they tell us about the supposed fourteenth-century decline of Dublin, and Aisling Collins explains the significant findings from the dig of the church and graveyard at St James’s. Antoine Giacometti examines a medieval tanning quarter that showcases leatherworking and shoemaking in medieval Dublin, complementing work by John Nicholl that analyses footwear styles in the late medieval city based on evidence excavated from Chancery Lane. This aspect of life is illustrated too in the findings of Paul Duffy’s excavations in Thomas Street, which reveal a great deal about crafts in the western suburb of medieval Dublin. Franc Myles reports on the findings of his excavation at Keysar’s Lane beside St Audeon’s church in High Street, including some fascinatingly decorated medieval floor tiles; Jon Srioland reports on the discovery of two parallel ditches of possible early medieval/medieval date located to the rear of nos 19–22 Angusier Street; and Edmond O’Donovan describes his discoveries while excavating in the internal courtyard at the site of the Bank of Ireland at College Green, marked on Speed’s 1610 map of Dublin as ‘the hospital’. Historical papers include Denis Casey’s analysis of Dublin’s economy in its twelfth-century Irish context and Brian Coleman’s study of taxation and resistance in fifteenth-century Dublin. Thomas W. Smith shines light on papal provisions to ecclesiastical benefices in thirteenth-century Dublin, while Stephen Hewer examines the oldest surviving original court roll of the Dublin bench, dating from 1290.

Medieval Dublin XVII
Proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2015

Seán Duffy, editor

This volume contains a number of important studies relating to the archaeology of medieval Dublin, including the results of Antoine Giacometti’s excavations piecing together the medieval urban landscape of James’s Street; Máire Geaney’s new interpretation of the carpentry involved in the Anglo-Norman waterfront revetments at Wood Quay; Sheila Dooleys examination of the ‘lost’ medieval church of St Michael on the site of the modern Dublinia heritage centre; and Gillian Boazman’s study of material culture and identity in the southern hinterland of Hiberno-Norse Dublin in the half-barony of Rathdown. Historical analyses include a re-examination of the origins of the medieval diocese of Dublin by Dagmar Ó Riain-Raedel; Therese O’Byrne’s brilliant new investigation of the networks of Anglo-Irish literary scribes working in later medieval Dublin. Franc Myles reports on the findings of his excavation at Keysar’s Lane beside St Audeon’s church in High Street, including some fascinatingly decorated medieval floor tiles; Jon Srioland reports on the discovery of two parallel ditches of possible early medieval/medieval date located to the rear of nos 19–22 Angusier Street; and Edmond O’Donovan describes his discoveries while excavating in the internal courtyard at the site of the Bank of Ireland at College Green, marked on Speed’s 1610 map of Dublin as ‘the hospital’. Historical papers include Denis Casey’s analysis of Dublin’s economy in its twelfth-century Irish context and Brian Coleman’s study of taxation and resistance in fifteenth-century Dublin. Thomas W. Smith shines light on papal provisions to ecclesiastical benefices in thirteenth-century Dublin, while Stephen Hewer examines the oldest surviving original court roll of the Dublin bench, dating from 1290.
Learned families, scholarly networks and sites of native learning in late medieval Thomond

Luke McInerney

This study explores the learned Gaelic families (poets, historians and physicians) and the context in which they lived. A wide-ranging survey, it looks at the landholdings and structures of individual learned families that were settled in Thomond during the late medieval period. Topics explored include the ‘production of knowledge’ as a way of legitimizing the social hierarchies and landholdings of their powerful patrons. Different types of cultural power are explored, especially how they were used by the Gaelic elite, who employed the learned class to not only preserve genealogies, dispense law and provide advice, but also to promote their interests in a variety of ways. Other topics include the remarkably cohesive esprit de corps shared by the learned families, and the type of networks these families engaged in to sustain learning. The book directs attention to the range of onomastic, archaeological and literary materials that can help build up a picture about the Gaelic men of learning.

Luke McInerney is an independent researcher with a particular interest in the late medieval history of Gaelic Ireland. He is the author of Clerical and learned lineages of medieval Co. Clare: a survey of the fifteenth-century papal registers (Dublin, 2014) and is an active contributor to history journals.

Law and the idea of liberty in Ireland from Magna Carta to the present

Peter Crooks & Thomas Mohr, editors

Magna Carta is among the most famous documents in the history of the world, credited with being the first effective check in writing on arbitrary, oppressive and unjust rule – in a word, on tyranny. The fame of Magna Carta spread as England, and later Britain, came to girdle the globe in its power. This volume is the first to examine the importance of Ireland in the story of Magna Carta’s dissemination. Four centuries before Magna Carta crossed the Atlantic, it had already been implanted across the Irish Sea. A version of the charter, issued in November 1216 in the name of the boy-king Henry III, was sent to Ireland, where it became fundamental to the English common law tradition in Ireland that survives to the present. This volume – the proceedings of a conference marking the 800th anniversary of the transmission of Magna Carta to Ireland – explores the paradoxes presented by the reception of Magna Carta into Irish law, above all the contested idea of ‘liberty’ that developed in Ireland. Contributors examine the legal, political and polemical uses to which Magna Carta was put from the thirteenth century onwards, as well as its twentieth- and twenty-first-century invocations as a living presence in contemporary Irish law. The volume also includes a new edition and translation of the Magna Carta Hibernie (‘The Great Charter of Ireland’) – an adaptation of the 1216 issue of Magna Carta found in the Red Book of the Irish Exchequer, which was destroyed in 1922.

Households of God: the regular Canons and Canonesses of St Augustine and of Prémontré in medieval Ireland

Martin Browne OSB & Colmán Ó Clabaigh OSB, editors

This interdisciplinary collection of essays, the proceedings of the 2017 Glenstal History Conference, examines the role of regular Canons and Canonesses who followed the rule of St Augustine in Ireland from their emergence as an expression of the Vita Apostolica in the twelfth century through the dissolution of the monasteries in the Tudor period to their eventual disappearance in the early nineteenth century. Although the most numerous and widespread of all the religious orders in medieval Ireland, the Canonical movement has been relatively neglected in Irish monastic historiography. This volume combines the work of scholars of the history, archaeology and architecture of the movement with the research of others working on its cultural, economic, liturgical, intellectual and pastoral activities. Between them the contributors provide a fascinating insight into the Canons and Canonesses in their Irish context while situating them in a broader European and ecclesial context.

Contents: Martin Browne OSB & Colmán Ó Clabaigh OSB (Glenstal Abbey), Introduction; Edel Bhreathnach (Discovery Programme), The Vita Apostolica and the origin of the Augustinian Canons in medieval Ireland; Marie Therese Flanagan (professor emerita, QUB), Victorine Canons in medieval Ireland; Miriam Clyne (ind.), The monasteries of the Canons of Prémontré, c. 1180–c. 1607; Tracy Collins (Aegis Archaeology), An archaeology of Augustinian nuns in later medieval Ireland; Christy Cunniffe (ind.), The Canons and Canonesses of St Augustine at Clonfert; Adrian Empey (ind.), The role of the Canons Regular of St Augustine in the formation of the parochial network in Ireland; Arlene Hogan (ind.), The settlement of the Augustinian Canons of Llanthony Prima and Secunda in Ireland, 1172–1541; Tadhg Ó’Keeffe (UCD), Transeptal churches of the Canons Regular in Ireland; Rachel Moss (TCD), The material culture of the Canonical movement in medieval Ireland; Louise Nugent (Mary I, Limerick), The Augustinian Canons and the development of late medieval Irish pilgrimage; Pádraig Ó Ríain (professor emeritus, UCC), The Canons Regular and Irish hagiography; Colmán Ó Clabaigh OSB (Glenstal Abbey), The Chapter Office and Chapter Books in Irish Augustinian foundations; Brendan Scott (MU), The dissolution of the Augustinian communities in the Pale during the Henrician period; Clemens Galban Can. Reg. (Stift Klosterneuburg), The Augustinian Canons in early modern Ireland.

Martin Browne and Colmán Ó Clabaigh are Benedictine monks of Glenstal Abbey, Co. Limerick.
Moygara Castle, County Sligo and the O’Garas of Coolavin

Kieran O’Conor, editor

Moygara Castle, with its four towers, gatehouse and high curtain walls, is one of the most impressive masonry-built monuments in north Connacht. Constructed in the late fourteenth/early fifteenth century by the O’Garas, the castle functioned as a centre of their lordship of Coolavin.

This study of Moygara Castle marshals various fields of expertise – history, archaeology, architecture, geography, genealogy, geophysical survey and DNA analysis – to provide much-needed information about life in later-medieval Gaelic Ireland.

Contributors include Anne Connon, Phyl Foley, Rory Sherlock, Paul M. Kerrigan, Kevin Barton, Kieran O’Conor, Maura O’Gara-O’Riordan, Máire Ní Chearbhaill.

Kieran O’Conor is senior lecturer in the School of Geography and Archaeology, NUIG.

Carrick, County Wexford: Ireland’s first Anglo-Norman stronghold

Denis Shine, Michael Potterton, Stephen Mandal & Catherine McLoughlin, editors

Carrick, Co. Wexford, is one of the most enigmatic and misunderstood medieval sites in Ireland. Built in the autumn and winter of 1169 by Robert Fitzstephen, one of the first knights to land at Bannow Bay, Carrick is the oldest Anglo-Norman fortification in the country. The site developed as an important borough in the thirteenth century and it was home to one of the first Marshal castles in the south-east. It was also the site of one of Ireland’s earliest Anglo-Norman deer parks.

Despite its historical significance, the site has passed in and out of public consciousness. Since 1987, it has been located in the Irish National Heritage Park, which partnered with the Irish Archaeology Field School in 2018 to carry out a major archaeological research programme – ‘Digging the Lost Town of Carrig’. This volume details the results of the Carrig project to date, as well as select previous research at the site, and is published to coincide with a programme of events to commemorate the 850th anniversary of both the site and the Anglo-Norman landing.

Denis Shine is a director of the Irish Archaeological Field School and a founding partner of the ‘Digging the Lost Town of Carrig’ project. Michael Potterton is a lecturer in the Department of History, MU. Stephen Mandal is a director of the Irish Archaeological Field School and a founding partner of the ‘Digging the Lost Town of Carrig’ project. Catherine McLoughlin is a partner in Stafford and McLoughlin Archaeology, a heritage consultancy based in Wexford.
Religion, landscape and settlement in Ireland: from Patrick to present

Kevin Whelan

‘The sheer audacity of this undertaking by Kevin Whelan is nothing short of breathtaking [...] This is clearly the book that Whelan felt he had to write, the one which marries his considerable skills as a historian and social commentator, while also providing an outlet for his passionate interest in the religious landscape of Ireland,’ Eamon Maher, Irish Times.

There are many pasts within the Irish past. This book explores one of them, seeking to blend the insights of historical geography (with its field-based emphasis on environment, context and continuities), archaeology (with its site-and artefact-based focus), and history (with its emphasis on archival evidence). The focus is on the lived experience of real people in real places not the abstractions of nationality, class and race. There is a persuasive argument for regarding both religion and landscape as integral elements in Irish history.

This highly engaging, fast-paced book traces the interplay among religion, landscape and settlement patterns over a very long time period. It is heavily illustrated with many fresh images and new maps, draws on a wide array of diverse evidence in multiple languages, and uses examples drawn from every county on the island. It is designed to be equally engaging to those who know nothing about the subject, and those who study it intensively.

Published in association with the Group for the Study of Irish Historic Settlement and the American Society for Irish Medieval Studies.

Kevin Whelan is director of the University of Notre Dame Global Gateway in Dublin.
The daughters of the first earl of Cork: writing family, faith, politics and place

Ann-Maria Walsh

Based on the recovery and analysis of the letters and private papers of the wife, daughters, daughters-in-law, and granddaughters of Richard Boyle (1566–1643), first earl of Cork, this book examines how these women perceived and wrote their lives as individuals and as members of their famous family. The book explores the theme of identity through close readings of the extant texts from a number of perspectives: the figuration of Ireland; gender; the impact of civil war rupture; Protestantism; and legacy-making. This original showcasing of the Boyle women’s largely forgotten female-voiced texts further illuminates how these women used the occasion of family writing and record-keeping to develop self-presentation strategies that allowed them to situate their lives at the centre of the transformations that were taking place in early modern Ireland and Britain.

Ann-Maria Walsh teaches in the School of English, Drama and Film at UCD.
Social life in pre-Reformation Dublin, 1450–1540

Peadar Slattery

This is an account of social life in pre-Reformation Dublin, telling of its ruling class, its wealthy merchants, its all-powerful traditional church, the city’s personalities, and Dublin’s unwanted Irish. Dublin was an English city run by a local merchant oligarchy. In the 1450s, they set standards of behaviour for the inhabitants. Hearing of the manhandling of one of their bailiffs, the governors of Dublin rode to Howth to defend the honour of Dublin. Yet, Dublin’s rulers broke the law, were indicted for counterfeiting, and committed treason by crowning Lambert Simnel as king of England.

The merchants traded in Dublin, in Chester and in the English midlands, and some ventured as far south as Bordeaux. The city rulers faced many urban problems – ensuring water and food supplies for the city, maintaining Dublin’s gates and walls, setting up night-watch patrols, regulating its port, and ensuring standards of hygiene. Dublin was threatened by external attacks from the Irish and expulsion was tried on the Irish living in Dublin. The laity loved their traditional Catholic faith and the mysterious magical atmosphere created by the use of candles, darkness, colourful vestments, bells, incense and Latin plainchant. Purgatory threatened but there was the solace of devotion to the Blessed Virgin in Marian liturgies. In civil matters, the church was ruthless, excommunicating members at a rate of two or three a week. The laity were steadily gaining access to the church and were managing parish affairs. The church was attacked by reformers in Dublin, its relics destroyed, its monasteries occupied and its liturgical books censored.

Peadar Slattery was awarded a doctorate in modern history by TCD and has published a number of articles on timber and wood in medieval times in Ireland.

Society and administration in the Ulster Plantation towns, 1610–89

Brendan Scott, editor

Although much has been written on various aspects of the Ulster Plantation, no sustained work on its urban aspects has been undertaken since the research of Robert Hunter. This collection attempts to rectify that lacuna.

Contents: Rachel Treacy (QUB), Uncovering Ulster Plantation towns: rhetoric, reality and resonance; Jonathan Cherry (DCU), Ulster’s Plantation towns: a geographical perspective; Brendan Scott (MU), The town book of Belturbet, Co. Cavan, 1657–89; Brid McGrath (TCD), Creating and managing a new town: Coleraine, 1623–69; William Roulston (Ulster Historical Foundation), Strabane in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries; Annaleigh Margey (Dundalk IT), London’s urban influence in seventeenth-century Ulster; Raymond Gillespie (MU), The marketplaces in Ulster plantation towns; Paddy Fitzgerald (Mellon Centre, Ulster-American Folk Park), Urban Ulster, Dublin and the problem of the poor in the early modern period; Gerard Farrell (TCD), The Irish presence in seventeenth-century urban Ulster; Robert Armstrong (TCD), Planting Protestantism in urban Ulster; Colm Lennon (MU), Catholicism and Ulster Plantation towns.

Brendan Scott holds a PhD in early modern Irish history and is the author and editor of a number of books and articles dealing with religion, trade and society in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Ireland.
An Irishman’s life on the Caribbean island of St Vincent, 1787–90: the letter book of Attorney General Michael Keane

Mark S. Quintanilla

This book makes available the previously unpublished correspondence of Michael Keane, an eighteenth-century Irish attorney general of St Vincent. From Ballylongford, Co. Kerry, Keane rose through the ranks of colonial society and established a West Indian fortune. He was a protégé of the earl of Shelburne (who served briefly as prime minister) and was associated with American independence, a call for Irish equality within the United Kingdom, and a desire for the acceptance of British Catholics. Indeed, on his deathbed Keane insisted that he was ‘wholly Irish’, thereby rejecting any notion of an Anglo-Irish identity or association within the Protestant Church of Ireland. As his letters reflect, Keane worked on behalf of a wide range of Irish merchants, Irish-West Indian planters and other Irish people who had settled into English society.

Keane’s Irish-West Indian odyssey brought him first to the British colony of Barbados and after 1763 to the Ceded Islands, which Great Britain acquired at the conclusion of the Seven Years War. From his base in St Vincent, he founded sugar estates that he christened ‘Liberty Lodge’ and ‘Bow-wood’ in honour of his patron Shelburne. As his correspondence shows, he worked on behalf of Irish Atlantic interests that had become dispersed throughout the colonial world, including Catholic, Protestant and Non-Conformist merchants, as well as absentee Irish-West Indian planters and merchants in Barbados, Nevis and St Kitts, who looked to him to protect their interests in the colony. His letter book provides a rare look into the world of the plantation attorney and manager.

Mark S. Quintanilla is a historian of the Atlantic world and a two-time Fulbright Scholar, who edited much of this manuscript during a residence in St Vincent and the Grenadines. He holds a PhD and is a professor of history at Hannibal-LaGrange U.
An Ulster slave owner in the revolutionary Atlantic: the life and letters of John Black
Jonathan Jeffrey Wright, editor

Born in Ulster, John Black left Ireland for the West Indies in 1771 and never returned. Settling first in Grenada, he moved on to Trinidad in 1784 and established himself as a major slave owner and a prominent figure among the island’s planter elite. An Ulster slave owner in the revolutionary Atlantic presents and contextualizes a series of twenty revealing letters written by John Black during the period 1799 to 1836. Addressed to his brother George, who lived outside Belfast, Black’s letters represent an attempt to maintain familial relationships across the distance of the Atlantic and reveal the close connections tying Ulster to the West Indies during the early nineteenth century. They shed light on the difficulties of mercantile life in an age of political and economic unrest and, above all, offer a vivid portrait of a world that revolved around the institution of slavery – a world of which Ulster was emphatically a part.

Jonathan Jeffrey Wright lectures in British history at MU. His previous publications include The ‘natural leaders’ and their world: politics, culture and society in Belfast, c.1801–1832 (Liverpool, 2012) and (edited with Diarmid A. Finnegan) Spaces of global knowledge: exhibition, encounter and exchange in an age of empire (London, 2015).

The Irish Revenue Police: a short history and genealogical guide to the ‘poteen hussars’
Jim Herlihy

‘It would be difficult to find a question on the Irish Revenue Police that the researcher would not find an answer to in this book with its 24 Appendices and numerous areas of easily accessed information and statistics. Jim Herlihy has again done a splendid job on his research for this book. Already an acknowledged expert on the RIC, DMP and Garda Síochána, this work of reference should find a valuable place on every researcher’s bookcase’, Police Service Gazette.

An Ulster slave owner in the revolutionary Atlantic: the life and letters of John Black
Jonathan Jeffrey Wright, editor

The Irish brigade in the Pope’s army 1860: faith, fatherland and fighting
Donal Corcoran

Some 1,300 young men from Ireland answered the call to cross Europe and defend Pope Pius IX’s Papal States from advancing armies. As the Irish arrived, King Victor Emmanuel II’s well-trained, well-organized, battle-tested Piedmontese army was advancing towards the Papal States from the north. Giuseppe Garibaldi, the most famous revolutionary of his day, was advancing from the south with his ‘red shirt’ guerrillas. Their joint goal: to unite the peoples and states of the Italian peninsula. The pope’s poorly defended territory, stretched across its middle, stood squarely in the way. Alongside other international volunteers, the Irish fought and died for the pope at Perugia, Spoleto, Castelfidardo and Ancona. This book looks at post–Famine Ireland and Risorgimento Italy, considering the interplay between nationalism and religion. It examines the recruitment, motivations and experiences of the members of the Irish brigade, tells the stories of the battles they fought, and includes a list of brigade members.
The Museum Building of Trinity College Dublin: a model of Victorian craftsmanship

Christine Casey & Patrick Wyse Jackson, editors

This volume addresses the most influential Victorian building in the city of Dublin and explores the new standard it set in the use of Irish decorative stone, the employment of native craftsmen and the unprecedented eclecticism of its design. The geology, quarrying, building, carving and architectural design that created this spectacular structure are explored by established scholars and experts in the field. Richly illustrated in full colour, this book captures the sumptuous polychromy of the building and the profuse detail of its carved ornament.

Contents: Introduction, Christine Casey and Patrick Wyse Jackson; Louise Caulfield (TCD), The Irish marble industry and the Museum Building; Tony Hand (ind.), Kilkenny limestone in the Victorian period; John Hussey (ind.), The migration of granite quarrying in west Wicklow; Christine Casey (TCD), The Museum Building’s radical polychromy; Edward McParland (TCD), The architecture of the Museum Building; Andrew Tierney (TCD), Architectural sources for the Museum Building; Patrick Wyse Jackson (TCD) and Peter Wyse Jackson (Missouri Botanical Garden), The naturalistic carvings of the Museum Building; Andrew Tierney (TCD), The O’Sheas and artisan craftsmanship in Britain and Ireland; Leila Budd (ind.), The ventilation system of the Museum Building; Susan Galavan (U Leuven), Gilbert Cockburn and Dublin’s Victorian building industry; Frederick O’Dwyer (ind.), Deane and Woodward, Ruskin and architectural conservation; Paul Arnold (UCD), The conservation of the Museum Building; Patrick Wyse Jackson, Evolving changes in the design, settings and utilization of the Museum Building; Louise Caulfield and Patrick Wyse Jackson (TCD), Appendix – The stone and marbles of the Museum Building.

Christine Casey is professor in architectural history and Patrick Wyse Jackson is associate professor in geology and head of the School of Earth Sciences, TCD. They are both fellows of TCD and have published extensively on architectural history and geology.

Studies in Irish Georgian silver

Alison FitzGerald, editor

Irish silver, for long renowned among collectors and connoisseurs, is increasingly being considered as an aspect of the material world of the past. Its making, acquisition and use tells much about past attitudes and behaviour. At the same time, careful examination of surviving articles not only adds to appreciation of the design and craftsmanship but also to Ireland’s participation in international fashions. This volume, with new research by established and emerging scholars from Ireland and the UK, advances the study across a broad range. The contributions examine the circumstances in which silver objects were made, sold, valued and dispersed in Georgian Ireland. It considers specialized branches of the trade including the production of freedom boxes and jewellery, the sourcing of metals and materials, the value of inventories as evidence and regional patterns and preferences. This book builds on recent literature on the history of silver, second-hand markets, guilds and luxury goods, to recover and reconsider Ireland’s silversmithing.

Alison FitzGerald is a lecturer in history, MU. She has published widely on the history of Irish silver, including a monograph, Silver in Georgian Dublin: making, selling, consuming (London, 2016), and an essay in the catalogue Ireland: crossroads of art and design, 1690–1840 (New Haven, 2015).
The archives of the valuation of Ireland, 1830–65
Frances McGee
Between 1830 and 1864, every piece of property in Ireland was valued, from houses on tiny plots of land to the great landed estates. The work of valuation created a large volume of archives that recorded the occupiers of land and houses as well as details of the location, extent and quality of their property. The valuation archives date from a period when few sources cover the whole country and are a rich resource for research ranging from family history to socio-economic study. The guide will assist researchers in understanding these complex documents.

The archives of the valuation of Ireland provides a very readable and well-illustrated guide to what many see as a quite difficult resource to navigate and understand. The enormous significance of these archives is amplified by the loss of other early nineteenth-century sources in the fire at the Public Records Office [...] Frances McGee’s excellent guide should be on the top of your reading list”, Ireland’s Genealogical Gazette.

(2018) 242pp colour ills
€19.95/£17.95/$29.95

Medieval Irish buildings, 1100–1600
Tadhg O’Keeffe
‘It is hard to exaggerate the utility of this book for the student of Irish architectural history. It is a wonderful addition to the invaluable Maynooth Research Guides for Irish Local History of which this volume is number 18 in the series’, Michael O’Neill, Irish Archives.

(2015) 328pp colour ills
Special Price €9.95 / £8.95 / $14.95

For details of other titles in this series visit our website.
Monksgrange: portrait of an Irish house and family, 1769–1969

Philip Bull

A County Wexford Ascendancy house saved twice by rebel intervention in 1798 and 1922, Monksgrange tells a compelling story of Irish history from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Its people were not ordinary. One landlord had fought against slavery in the American Civil War, another was a novelist and another was an agricultural reformer and senator in the independent Irish state. The eminent historian of medieval Ireland G.H. Orpen lived at Monksgrange, and a beautiful garden was created in the Arts and Crafts style. The furniture for Dublin’s Country Shop was made there, and a carp pool built by the Cistercians in the thirteenth century still attests to the property’s much earlier history. This book illuminates important aspects of Irish history and chronicles how this talented and unconventional family experienced and survived the many vicissitudes of Irish life over two centuries. A postscript shows how the house continues to play a positive role in contemporary Irish life.

Philip Bull is the author of Land, politics and nationalism: a study of the Irish land question (Dublin, 1996). He is adjunct professor in history at La Trobe U, Melbourne and an associate research fellow at the Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates at MU.

Recently published

Book collecting in Ireland and Britain, 1650–1850
Elizabethanne Boran, editor

This volume explores the world of book collecting in early modern Ireland and Britain. It investigates the modalities of collecting texts, both manuscript and printed, and draws attention to the wider impact of the European book trade on changing reading habits and availability of books. Early modern book collectors bought books for a variety of reasons. By combining case studies of institutional and private book collectors the essays not only demonstrate how individual collections came into being, but also how both private and public collections interacted with each other. Book collecting, far from being a solitary exercise, was dependent on the expanding Republic of Letters. The essays therefore offer vital insights into the communal world of the early modern book trade.

(2018) 286pp colour ills
Hbk ISBN 978-1-84682-717-4
€50 / £45 / $70

Irish reading societies and circulating libraries founded before 1825: useful knowledge and agreeable entertainment
Keith Manley

‘Reading is for the improvement of the understanding’, wrote John Locke, and this sentiment fastened the idea of ‘mutual improvement’ in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It underpinned the spread of rural workers’ reading societies in Ulster and urban middle-class private subscription libraries among the Anglo-Irish and educated Catholics, paralleled by the growth of commercial circulating libraries that concentrated on light fiction. This book explains the rise of these libraries in the context of their times, with a substantial appendix that identifies them by name, address, date and type, with bibliographical and, where necessary, archival references.

(2018) 248pp
Hbk ISBN 978-1-84682-717-4
€65 / £55 / $84.50
Women and the country house in Ireland and Britain
Terence Dooley, Maeve O’Riordan & Christopher Ridgway, editors

In this volume of essays, the authors present a spectrum of female house owners, residents and caretakers who were far more than bit players in the histories of families and big houses. The women featuring in these essays were all agents in their own destinies, taking charge of their lives (as much as was possible within a repressive society), as well as influencing the lives of others. They were committed to organizing households, supervising architects and builders, raising families, mobilizing political support, acquiring culinary expertise, assisting husbands or sons, writing fiction, travelling overseas, and, in one instance, undoing a late husband’s work.

(2018) 296pp ills
Pbk ISBN 978-1-84682-647-4
€29.95 / £24.95 / $39.95

Sport and leisure in the Irish and British country house
Terence Dooley & Christopher Ridgway, editors

Sir Shane Leslie once wrote that ‘Country life was entirely organized to give nobility and gentry and demi-gentry a good time.’ Throughout Ireland and Britain the country house was a centre of hospitality, entertainment and leisure, with the hosting of house parties, soirees and balls. Pastimes included photography, painting, astronomy and taxidermy. Outdoors the parkland was used for a variety of sporting activities including archery, cricket, croquet and shooting, as well as local sports events, and beyond the demesne activities included hunting, horse racing and yachting. In Ireland demesne lands were developed as golf courses and estates offered land to the nationalist-dominated Gaelic Athletic Association for football and hurling.

This volume provides fresh and original insights into how leisure and sport underpinned the social hierarchy of country houses and their local communities in Ireland and Britain in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Contributors include: Kerry Bristol (U Leeds); Philip Bull (La Trobe U, Melbourne); Anne Casement (ind.); Oliver Cox, (U Oxford); Brian Griffin (Bath Spa U); Ian d’Alton (TCD); Terence Dooley (MU); Tom Hunt (de Montfort U, Leicester); Antonio Laurence-Allen (National Trust Scotland); Tony McCarthy (MU); Ciarán Reilly (MU); Einion Thomas (Bangor U); Annie Tindley (U Newcastle); Allen Warren (U York).

Terence Dooley is director of the Centre for Historic Irish Houses and Estates, MU. Christopher Ridgway is curator at Castle Howard in Yorkshire.

(2018) 320pp ills
€29.95 / £24.95 / $39.95

The Brigidine Sisters in Ireland, America, Australia and New Zealand, 1807–1922
Ann Power

This history of the Brigidines, formally known as the Sisters of St Brigid, provides a detailed and fascinating account of the congregation and its mission to the rural communities of Ireland, America, Australia and New Zealand. It compares the religious order to similar female congregations, and throws new light on Bishop Daniel Delany of Kildare and Leighlin who founded the Brigidines in 1807. His motto – strength and gentleness – became the hallmark of Brigidine practice and service. This book highlights the lives, courage and spirit of adventure of many sisters, the hardships they endured, hidden from the public eye, and their significant achievements in education. It contributes not only to a greater understanding of the religious life but also is an appreciation of the role and adaptability of female religious in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It also contains a prosopography of around 700 nuns (1807–1922).

(2018) 462pp ills
Hbk ISBN 978-1-84682-739-6
€60 / £55 / $80
Archives of the Tholsell Court, Dublin

*Toby Barnard & Bridget McCormack, editors*

The Tholsell Court was established for the settlement of small debts, with the (lord) mayor and sheriffs of Dublin presiding. The surviving records, held in Dublin City Library & Archive, range from the early seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century, and are in secretary hand. This transcript by Bridget McCormack makes these records accessible, while the introduction by Toby Barnard contextualizes them.

*Toby Barnard* FBA is emeritus fellow in history at Hertford College, Oxford. *Bridget McCormack* is one of Ireland’s leading palaeographers.

The Mansion House Fund, 1880

*David O’Regan, editor*

The Little Famine of 1880 resulted from disastrous harvest failures in Ireland in the late 1870s. Hunger and poverty were evident throughout the country and a rapid response was needed to prevent a repeat of the catastrophic loss of life that occurred during the Great Famine of the 1840s. The lord mayor of Dublin, Edmund Dwyer Gray, set up the Mansion House Fund, which collected money from Irish emigrants in Britain, America, Canada and Australia. The Fund then distributed relief to 836 local committees, based in every county of Ireland. This selection of documents from Dublin City Library & Archive tells the story of the Little Famine in the words of those who suffered and those who succoured.

*David O’Regan* is an archivist and barrister.

Vindicating Dublin: the story behind the controversial dissolution of the Corporation in 1924

*Aodh Quinlivan*

Dublin Corporation was dissolved by the Free State government on 20 May 1924, following an inquiry in the Mansion House. According to one prominent historian, the decision to dissolve it was not clear-cut and seemed ‘to give some credence to the belief that the Cosgrave government was determined to reduce the autonomy of local authorities’. This is the first book on this intriguing topic and provides an insight into a controversial and far-reaching episode.

*Aodh Quinlivan* is director of the Centre for Local and Regional Governance, UCC.

Directory of historic Dublin guilds (2nd ed.)

*Mary Clark & Raymond Refaussé, editors*

First published in 1993, and winner of the Phillimore Prize, this directory is re-issued in an expanded format, with full colour illustrations throughout. A must-have for local and family history.

*Mary Clark* is the Dublin City Archivist. *Raymond Refaussé* is formerly librarian and archivist, Representative Church Body Library.
Previously published in this series

**The goldsmiths of Dublin: six centuries of achievement**  
Douglas Bennett  
‘A welcome addition to a series which focuses on the history of the city’s urban landscape […] The author of this volume […] is synonymous with the study of Ireland’s precious metal trade […] One of the strengths of this book is the lively detail, often drawn from manuscript sources, of Dublin’s politics, at guild, civic, and national level […] Bennett deftly employs engaging examples to remind the reader of the very human stories behind the corporate structure of the goldsmiths’ guild […] Bennett is to be commended for this fascinating survey of the last surviving trade guild in Dublin’, Alison Fitzgerald, Irish Arts Review.

2018 106pp  
Hbk ISBN 978-0-9505488-6-9  
€24.95 / £19.95 / $39.95

**Dublin City Council and the 1916 Rising**  
John Gibney, editor  
‘Essential reading for all who want to have a fuller understanding of the tumultuous events that occurred in our capital city a hundred years ago […] Following an insightful introduction by the editor, the book is arranged into two sections, part 1 dealing with “Dublin City Council: the Elected Members and the 1916 Rising” and part 2 focusing on “Dublin Corporation Employees and Institutions in the 1916 Rising”, with an appendix with biographical notes on the staff involved in the Rising. The book is lavishly illustrated […] The level of detail is impressive’, Michael Merrigan, Ireland’s Genealogical Gazette.

(2016) 336pp colour ills  
€45 / £40 / $74.50  
€24.95 / £19.95 / $39.95

**Bridges of Dublin: the remarkable story of Dublin’s Liffey bridges**  
Annette Black & Michael B. Barry  
‘Excellent illustrations accompany the fascinatingly informative text’, Irish Times.  
‘The book covers 24 structures in detail, every span across the Liffey from Lucan Bridge to the sea. Each bridge is documented with a large 2-page photo […] and a range of other images including drawings, historical paintings and etchings, and old photography. More recent structures are often accompanied by photographs taken during construction. The associated text provides not just a history of each bridge, or the stories associated with it, but something of a history of Dublin and wider Ireland […] Overall, this is a very impressive book, not only for students of Dublin’s architectural and engineering history, but for anyone with an interest in bridges’, The Happy Pontiff.

(2015) 256pp large format, full colour  
Hbk ISBN 978-1-907002-25-0  
€35 / £30 / $65  
€25 / £19.95 / $39.95

**The Ha’penny Bridge, Dublin**  
Michael English  
‘This is a gorgeous book – a wonderful blend of erudite but lightly rendered text and well-chosen illustrations. The production values are of the highest as we have come to expect in this series’, Séamas Ó Maitiú, Dublin Historical Record.

(2016) 272pp large format, full colour  
Pbk ISBN 978-1-907002-29-8  
Special Price €9.95 / £8.95 / $19.95

**The Mansion House, Dublin: 300 years of history and hospitality**  
Mary Clark, editor  
‘This is the first major work on the Mansion House and includes essays on its history, architecture and antique furnishings.

(2015) 180pp large format, colour ills  
€35 / £29.95 / $45  
€25 / £19.95 / $39.95

**Exercise of authority: surveyor Thomas Owen and the paving, cleansing and lighting of Georgian Dublin**  
Finnian Ó Cionnaith  
‘This book is a very welcome addition to the social and planning history of Dublin […] One of the most appealing aspects of this book is that it hides its erudition with style. Although it has been researched and written to the highest academic standards, it bears its learning lightly. To a large degree, it reads like a thriller; indeed, a thriller, which once started, is very hard to put down […] This book can be highly recommended for its scholarship, its spritely readability and its wonderful insights into the murky world of Georgian Dublin’, Muiris de Buitléir, IESH.

(2016) 160pp colour ills  
€29.95 / £24.95 / $45  
Pbk ISBN 978-1-907002-30-4  
€19.95 / £17.50 / $35
The Irish Revolution, 1912–23
Mary Ann Lyons & Dáithí Ó Corráin, series editors

**Louth**

**Donal Hall**

This is the first comprehensive account of County Louth’s experience of the revolutionary period (1912–23), revealing a county with a strong industrial and agricultural base that faced serious challenges stemming from declining population, large-scale unemployment and extensive poverty. Although overwhelmingly nationalist, Louth’s political activists were bitterly divided until the foundation of the Irish Volunteers in 1913. The First World War split the Volunteers. The majority sided with Redmond and, in late summer 1914, these volunteers, with bands playing and flags flying, saw off many of their comrades to fight in the First World War. The Irish Volunteers, which opposed the war, remained few in number but took part in the 1916 Rising. As the militancy of 1916 faded, the IRA in Louth was widely criticized for its relative inactivity during the War of Independence while Sinn Féin struggled to gain political control in the face of strong nationalist opposition. By 1922, the county was central to the Provisional government’s campaign to destabilize Northern Ireland, which witnessed many atrocities. During the Civil War, Louth experienced extensive violence, including streetfighting, ambushes, assassinations, executions and house burnings. When peace was restored, Louth emerged from a decade of instability more divided than ever, cut off by partition from its natural hinterland in Ulster, and facing an uncertain future.

**Donal Hall** holds a PhD in history from MU, and is the author of *World War I and nationalist politics in County Louth, 1914–1920* (Dublin, 2005).

**Roscommon**

**John Burke**

The history of Roscommon in the 1912–23 period is one of transition to new political allegiances while retaining old economic desires. Almost wholly dependent on agriculture to fuel the local economy and sustain the county’s people, the fight for land was the ever-present backdrop to Roscommon’s recent history. By 1912 the organization that had provided leadership in that fight – the Irish Parliamentary Party – was on the cusp of achieving Irish home rule, a measure believed to have the potential to settle the land issue. The need to protect the bill saw thousands in Roscommon join the Irish Volunteers. The majority sided with Redmond and, in late summer 1914, these volunteers, with bands playing and flags flying, saw off many of their comrades to fight in the First World War. The Irish Volunteers, which opposed the war, remained few in number but took part in the 1916 Rising. As the militancy of 1916 faded, the IRA in Louth was widely criticized for its relative inactivity during the War of Independence while Sinn Féin struggled to gain political control in the face of strong nationalist opposition. By 1922, the county was central to the Provisional government’s campaign to destabilize Northern Ireland, which witnessed many atrocities. During the Civil War, Louth experienced extensive violence, including streetfighting, ambushes, assassinations, executions and house burnings. When peace was restored, Louth emerged from a decade of instability more divided than ever, cut off by partition from its natural hinterland in Ulster, and facing an uncertain future.

**John Burke** holds a PhD in history from NUIG. Among other works, he is the author of *Athlone, 1900–1923: politics, revolution and civil war* (Dublin, 2015).

Forthcoming in the series: *Mayo* (Joost Augusteijn), *Antrim* (Brian Feeney) and *Kildare* (Seamus Cullen).
The Irish Revolution, 1912–23
Mary Ann Lyons & Dáithí Ó Corráin, series editors

Derry
Adrian Grant

Limerick
John O’Callaghan
Limerick was a key social, political and military battleground during the Irish revolution of 1912–23. By examining a wide range of contemporary sources, O’Callaghan reveals what life was like for people from all sectors of Limerick society during these turbulent years. ISBN 978-1-84682-742-6 (2018).

Monaghan
Terence Dooley
‘A clear-eyed commitment to uncovering the experience of revolution in Monaghan, however messy or disillusioning, informs Dooley’s general approach […] there is], rich, but always accessibly presented scholarship, to be found within this superb county study. In sum, Dooley’s book is a feast, a triumph, and a treat’, Tim Wilson, Irish Literary Supplement. ISBN 978-1-84682-616-0 (2017).

Waterford
Pat McCarthy
‘Pat McCarthy offers an impressively comprehensive picture, with chapters on a scene-setting cross-section of Waterford’s economy and society in 1912, the impact of war and rebellion, the rise of Sinn Féin, the War of Independence, the Anglo-Irish treaty, the Civil War, and the sum of it all as the dust settled on the Free State in 1923’, Emmet O’Connor, Saothar. ISBN 978-1-84682-410-4 (2015).

Tyrone
Fergal McCluskey
‘This book sets a high standard for the county histories to follow and more than meets the aims of the editors to deal with not only the events of the period (political and military) but to look at the labour movement, the role of women and the class politics which McCluskey shows to be very important’, Eoin Magennis, Seanchas Ard Mhacha. ISBN 978-1-84682-300-8 (2014).

Sligo
Michael Farry

Winning the vote for women: the Irish Citizen newspaper and the suffrage movement in Ireland
Louise Ryan
‘As Ryan demonstrates, the [Irish Citizen] paper’s importance lies in its dismantling of the myth that Irish women have been secondary characters in the story of their own lives. In light of recent events in Ireland, this reissue could hardly be more timely’, Tess Davidson, TLS. ISBN 978-1-84682-701-3 (2018) 236pp ills

Family histories of the Irish Revolution
Ciara Boylan, Sarah-Anne Buckley & Pat Dolan, editors
‘A must for all with an interest in the period […] focusing] on individuals and how they are remembered by their families. But these are not simply family histories and the structure of the volume weaves together key themes, including gender, memory, violence, reconciliation and family history […] This volume will inspire and encourage others to continue this exciting journey of discovery, and, in many cases, rediscovery, of our “shared memory”, that indirect memory, as the President explained [in his foreword], is “a memory of memory – which requires communication and seeks to integrate into one version the different perspectives of those who might have directly remembered a given episode”. The editors and contributors have paved the way for others’, Ireland’s Genealogical Gazette. ISBN 978-1-84682-682-5 (2018) 240pp ills

The Irish Volunteers, 1913–19: a history
Dáithí Ó Corráin
This is the first authoritative history of the Irish Volunteers from its inception in November 1913 to its rebranding as the IRA in 1919. ISBN 978-1-84682-614-6 (2020) 256p ills
Defending Trinity College Dublin, Easter 1916: Anzacs and the Rising

Rory Sweetman

Little has been written on Trinity College’s role in Easter Week 1916 as a ‘loyal nucleus’ dividing the insurgents and providing an effective counterweight to rebel headquarters in the GPO. The College is usually mentioned in the context of the rebels’ alleged failure to attempt its capture, and its co-option as a barracks in the later stages of the rebellion. Most commentators march past Trinity as determinedly as did the Irish Citizen Army on its way to St Stephen’s Green, with at most a sideways glance at what one rebel referred to as the intellectual centre of West Britonism. Still more neglected are the men who helped to save Trinity from potential disaster at a time when it was virtually defenceless. This book reveals how five New Zealanders, acting as the core of a small squad of colonial troops, provided a vital shield to protect Trinity from capture. Had the College fallen to the surprise attack launched on it by the rebels at midnight on Easter Monday, its 324th year may well have been its last; nothing less than heavy and prolonged artillery fire would have sufficed to defeat the occupiers. Letters written home by the New Zealanders give fresh insight into important aspects of the insurrection and allow us to test some controversial claims against both Trinity’s own record and the various rebel accounts. More importantly, they help to answer questions left unasked in previous studies: how close did Trinity come to being a central battleground in the Rising? How and why did it escape this grisly fate? And – not least – what might have happened but for the timely intervention of the colonial troops? Defending Trinity College Dublin, Easter 1916 puts this neglected episode into an imperial context, with Dublin as a theatre of battle in a global war.

Rory Sweetman is a Kildare-born New Zealander who holds history degrees from TCD and Cambridge U. He is the author of Bishop in the dock: the sedition trial of James Liston in New Zealand (Dublin, 2007), which won the Sir Keith Sinclair Prize for History.
**The making of inequality in the Irish Free State, 1922–37: women, power and gender ideology**

*Maryann Gialanella Valiulis*

How did Ireland travel from the glorious Proclamation of 1916 with its promise of equality and universal citizenship to the conservative Constitution of 1937, which allowed for only a domestic identity for women? This book is a study of that journey, an overview of how specific pieces of legislation worked together to create an unequal state. Through an analysis of this legislation, which restricted women’s political and economic rights, and the gender ideology it revealed, this book looks at how the promise of the revolution was thwarted and denied. In so doing, it examines the roles of women and women’s organizations in this journey from equality to inequality and how women’s citizenship was conceptualized.

The triumph of conservatism was the result of a myriad of circumstances, the treaty that ended the Anglo-Irish War, the Civil War, and the influence of the Catholic church. Perhaps most significant was the persistence of patriarchy, which ensured the temporary success of a Catholic church-controlled, male-dominated, traditional society in which women’s quest for unfettered citizenship and a free and equal role in the public sphere was hindered and obstructed. From this unfinished revolution, however, emerged a vibrant twentieth-century feminist movement that contributed to an evolving, liberal democratic state.

*Maryann Gialanella Valiulis* is a fellow emerita of TCD. She was director of the Centre for Gender and Women’s Studies, TCD, from 1994 to 2012. Valiulis is the author of the award-winning biography of Richard Mulcahy, *Portrait of a revolutionary* (Dublin, 1992). She has published extensively in Irish history, including editing *The Irish Journal of Feminist Studies*.

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**The Glynns of Kilrush, County Clare, 1811–1940: a family business in changing times**

*Paul O’Brien*

This book examines the fortunes of a provincial, entrepreneurial family, the Glynns of Kilrush, Co. Clare, who came to local prominence in the early years of the nineteenth century. It explores their networking strategies and acumen, and traces the rapid expansion of their business activity from small-scale corn millers to proprietors of several enterprises including shipping concerns and railways.

The book places the Glynn family and their businesses within the wider context of networks developing between the urban, provincial and metropolitan industrial class, networks that helped shape Irish society and its economy in the long nineteenth century. It discusses the family primarily from a social point of view, while also exploring their business and trade enterprises. The book addresses the issue of middle-class identity, examining the ways in which it was constructed and represented to the wider community. It also explores the mechanisms used by the middle classes to establish and maintain their economic, social and cultural hegemony, and how these were reproduced down the Glynn generations.

*Paul O’Brien* received his doctorate from the Department of History at Mary I., where he lectures in the Academic Learning Centre. In 2016, he was a research fellow at Centre Culturel Irlandais, Paris. He is a recipient of the Military Heritage Trust of Ireland award for his research into recruitment practices during the First World War.
Law and the idea of liberty in Ireland from Magna Carta to the present

Peter Crooks & Thomas Mohr, editors

Magna Carta is among the most famous documents in the history of the world, credited with being the first effective check in writing on arbitrary, oppressive and unjust rule – in a word, on tyranny. The fame of Magna Carta spread as England, and later Britain, came to girdle the globe in its power. This volume is the first to examine the importance of Ireland in the story of Magna Carta’s dissemination. Four centuries before Magna Carta crossed the Atlantic, it had already been implanted across the Irish Sea. A version of the charter, issued in November 1216 in the name of the boy-king Henry III, was sent to Ireland, where it became fundamental to the English common law tradition in Ireland that survives to the present. This volume – the proceedings of a conference marking the 800th anniversary of the transmission of Magna Carta to Ireland – explores the paradoxes presented by the reception of Magna Carta into Irish law, above all the contested idea of ‘liberty’ that developed in Ireland. Contributors examine the legal, political and polemical uses to which Magna Carta was put from the thirteenth century onwards, as well as its twentieth- and twenty-first-century invocations as a living presence in contemporary Irish law. The volume also includes a new edition and translation of the Magna Carta Hibernie (‘The Great Charter of Ireland’) – an adaptation of the 1216 issue of Magna Carta found in the Red Book of the Irish Exchequer, which was destroyed in 1922.

Contributors: Sparky Booker (QUB), Paul Brand (U Oxford), Ian Campbell (QUB), Coleman Dennehy (UCL/UCD), Seán Duffy (TCD), Adrian Empey (Church of Ireland Historical Society), Patrick Geoghegan (TCD), James Kelly (DCU), John Larkin (Attorney General for Northern Ireland), Bláthna Ruane SC.

Peter Crooks is a lecturer in medieval history at TCD, and a fellow of the Royal Historical Society. He is co-editor of The Geraldines and medieval Ireland: the making of a myth (Dublin, 2016). Thomas Mohr is a lecturer at the School of Law, UCD. He is honorary secretary of the Irish Legal History Society and the author of Guardian of the Treaty: the Privy Council appeal and Irish sovereignty (Dublin, 2016).
Irish speakers, interpreters and the courts, 1754–1921

Mary Phelan

The extent and duration of interpreter provision for Irish speakers appearing in court in the long nineteenth century have long been a conundrum. In 1737 the Administration of Justice (Language) Act stipulated that all legal proceedings in Ireland should take place in English, thus placing Irish speakers at a huge disadvantage, obliging them to communicate through others, and treating them as foreigners in their own country. Gradually, over time, legislation was passed to allow the grand juries, forerunners of county councils, to employ salaried interpreters. Drawing on extensive research on grand jury records held at national and local level, supplemented by records of correspondence with the Chief Secretary’s Office in Dublin Castle, this book provides definitive answers on where, when, and until when, Irish-language court interpreters were employed. Contemporaneous newspaper court reports are used to illustrate how exactly the system worked in practice and to explore official, primarily negative, attitudes towards Irish speakers. The famous Maamtrasna murders trials, where, most unusually for such a serious case, a police constable acted as court interpreter, are discussed. The book explains the appointment process for interpreters, discusses ethical issues that arose in court, and includes microhistories of some 90 interpreters.

Mary Phelan is a lecturer at the School of Applied Language and Intercultural Studies, DCU. Her published works relate mainly to contemporary interpreter provision and translation.
Law and revolution in seventeenth-century Ireland

Coleman A. Dennehy, editor

In October 1641, violence erupted in mid-Ulster that spread throughout the whole kingdom and lasted for more than a decade. The war was neither unpredictable nor was it out of step with the rest of the Stuart kingdoms, or indeed Europe generally. As with all wars, particularly the multi-national and multi-denominational, the Irish wars of the 1640s and 1650s had many complex and interrelated causes. Law, the legal system and the legal community played a vital role in the origins and the development of the conflict in Ireland that took it from a dependent kingdom to becoming part of a republican commonwealth. Lawyers also played a fundamental part in the return of the legal and political ‘normality’ in the 1660s. This collection of essays considers how the law was part of this process and to what extent it was shaped by the revolutionary developments of the period. These essays arise from a conference held in 2014 in the House of Lords at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, under the auspices of the Irish Legal History Society.


Coleman A. Dennehy is a Humanities Institute (UCD) research associate and a former IRC Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellow, having taught at UCL and U Vienna. In addition to many articles and chapters, he published an edited collection, Restoration Ireland (London, 2008) and also a monograph The Irish parliament, 1613–89 (Manchester, forthcoming).

The operations of the Irish House of Commons, 1613–48

Bríd McGrath

This is the first operational account of the Irish House of Commons in the early Stuart period, a time of immense change in early modern Ireland, when the parliament’s structures and operations were established in a manner that would endure until the Act of Union.

This book describes the structures, powers, personnel, culture and operations of the lower house of the Irish parliament, including electoral practice, the legislative process, economics of parliaments, including costs, taxation and MPs’ wages, MPs’ individual and collective relationships with government, the House of Lords and their own constituents, the crown and the English parliament. It also explores how the parliament, its personnel and work changed during the government of lord deputies Arthur Chichester and Thomas Wentworth and during the period of the Confederation of Kilkenny.

Bríd McGrath is an acknowledged authority on early modern Irish parliaments and towns, the author of a large number of articles and chapters on early modern civic and state governance and the editor of The Minute Book of the Corporation of Clonmel, 1608–1649 (Dublin, 2006), Acts of the Corporation of Coleraine, 1623–1669 (Dublin, 2017) and, with Aidan Clarke, of the Letterbook of George, 16th earl of Kildare (Dublin, 2013).

Ellen Rowley, editor

This three-volume series of architectural history books is abundantly illustrated and accessibly written for the general reader. Full of new research, photography and previously unseen archive images and drawings, these books unpack the history of Dublin’s architecture during the twentieth century by presenting both an overview and more detailed examinations of a rich array of buildings. Chronologically organized, they are simple and colourful surveys of Dublin’s built fabric during the period. This series was commissioned by Dublin City Council Heritage Office with UCD.

**Volume 2** explores Dublin’s architectural history from 1940 to 1972. There are 36 case studies, markedly mixed in terms of building type and public awareness, from city-centre schools to the nation’s bus station (Busáras); from a suburban Catholic church and flat schemes to radical office buildings. It covers the middle of the twentieth century, including the largely overlooked 1940s and 1950s. It presents a contentious built history that saw the not-always-welcome rise of architectural modernism, at the service of a modernizing Ireland.

**Contributors:** Natalie de Róiste, Merlo Kelly, Shane O’Toole, Carole Pollard and Ellen Rowley, photography by Paul Tierney.

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A history of the Irish Red Cross
Shane Lehane

Since its establishment in 1939, the Irish Red Cross Society (IRCS) has played a key part in the medical, social, religious, cultural, political and diplomatic history of twentieth-century Ireland. Over the decades, the IRCS provided first aid services both in war-time and peace-time; it pioneered public health and social care services; and acted as the state’s main agency for international humanitarian relief measures.

The IRCS implemented and developed vital public health and social care initiatives that were subsequently developed by the state. During the early 1940s, the Society’s formation of a national blood transfusion service laid the foundations for the establishment of a national blood transfusion service. The Society’s steering of a national anti-tuberculosis campaign in the 1940s brought the issue of the eradication of TB to the fore and helped to change public attitudes towards the disease. From the 1950s, the IRCS has also been to the fore in caring for the elderly in Ireland, and, for more than two decades, it was effectively the only organization in the state that campaigned and introduced innovative services for the aged.

From its inception, the IRCS has been very involved with the settlement and needs of refugees and the provision of international humanitarian relief from Ireland. War-time overseas relief efforts and its post-war work for child refugees earned it significant international recognition and prestige.

This history assesses from a national perspective the role, work and historical impact of the IRC, and examines the important role that this voluntary organization played in modern Ireland.

Shane Lehane, a native of Tralee, Co. Kerry, is a graduate of UCC. He is the author of The Great Famine in Kerry: a study of its impact in the poor law unions of Dingle & Killarney, 1845–52 (Tralee, 2015).
Dublin City University, 1980–2020: designed to be different

Eoin Kinsella

Dublin City University has grown rapidly from its origins as the National Institute for Higher Education, Dublin, which admitted just 200 students when it first opened in 1980. NIHED emerged from a fundamental review of the third level sector during the 1960s and 1970s. The path to university status in 1989 was not smooth, requiring strong leadership, vision and significant philanthropic support during a time of economic crisis. DCU is one of Ireland’s youngest universities, and over the past four decades has become one of the most successful young universities in the world. It has been widely recognized as an innovative institution, strongly engaged in local, national and international communities and networks. Today the university has more than 17,000 students across three campuses in the north of the city, integrating four formerly independent colleges. This book relates the major achievements and many challenges in the forty years of DCU’s growth, examining key policy and strategy decisions, the contributions of leading personalities, and the collective experiences of staff and students.

Eoin Kinsella is a graduate of UCD, and has worked as a historical consultant with a wide variety of public and private bodies. He is the author of Leopardstown Park Hospital, 1917–2017: a home for wounded soldiers (Dublin, 2017) and Catholic survival in Protestant Ireland, 1660–1711 (Woodbridge, 2018).

An oral history of University College Galway, 1930–80: a university in living memory

Jackie Uí Chionna

‘The University in Living Memory’ was an oral history project initiated by NUIG in 2007 to establish what it was like to study, teach and work at what was formerly University College Galway from 1930 to 1980. Interviews were conducted with everyone from college presidents to grounds staff, from students who began their college lives in the 1930s, to the post-free-education student activists of the 1970s. There are tales of lady superintendents supervising the moral well-being of female students; of dodgy digs and batty landladies; of eccentric professors and maternal tea ladies. There are scholarship students coming to Galway with a single change of clothes and very little else, except a keen desire for knowledge, de-mobbed American GIs, coming to study medicine in the 1950s and creating quite an impression on the female population, army cadets, nuns, and brothers who made up quite distinct strands of the student population, and generations of ordinary students from every part of the country and socio-economic background, who came to UCG for a good education – and to have some fun in the process. This book tells the story of a university that changed considerably over time, but retains the affection of those who have been associated with it over many decades.

Jackie Uí Chionna teaches history at NUIG. Her biography of Galway businessman and politician Martin ‘Máirtín Mór’ McDonogh, He was Galway, was published by Four Courts Press in 2016. She is writing a biography of music scholar and code breaker Emily Anderson OBE.
The shattered worlds of Standish O’Grady: an Irish life in writing

Christopher Boettcher

Standish O’Grady (1846–1928) is best remembered as the ‘Father of the Irish Literary Revival’. Critics have long puzzled, however, about the turns and contradictions of the ‘Fenian-unionist’s’ thinking. This book offers an intellectual biography of O’Grady, tracing the tortuous development and influence of his ideas.

It presents a new study of O’Grady’s early historical and political works and, for the first time, a comprehensive overview of O’Grady’s writing for the All Ireland Review. He edited the review between 1900 and 1907, the most prolific period of his writing life. This writing led O’Grady into many curious schemes, culminating in his turn to anarchism and promotion of ‘Estates of the New Order’, a plan to build communes in the Irish countryside.

This portrait of the enigmatic writer contextualizes his role in the rise of Irish nationalism and explores the complexities of political and social affiliations during the first, formative decade of the twentieth century.

Christopher Boettcher is an associate professor of English at Castleton U. In addition to research and teaching interests in Irish Studies, he also specializes in the scholarship of teaching and learning and has recently co-authored a book on community-based global learning.
J.G. Farrell’s Empire novels: the decline and fall of the human condition

Rebecca Ziegler

Despite its name, the real subject of J.G. Farrell’s three-and-a-half-book Empire Series is not the British empire, but the human condition, a state characterized by ‘fall’ – like the empire, like the human race itself according to the biblical story of the Fall from Eden.

Farrell lets us know that this is his primary interest by naming one of his major characters, a dog, The Human Condition. He uses the falling empire as an overarching metaphor, as well as a rich source of imagery and incidents, to illustrate the worsening human situation, as characterized by ‘Ehrendorf’s Second Law’ in Farrell’s book The Singapore grip, which is part of the series: ‘The human situation, in general and in particular, is slightly worse (ignoring an occasional hiccup in the graph) at any given moment than at any preceding moment.’

In Farrell’s darkly funny books, all sorts of things, concrete and abstract, display independent wills with which they oppose the will of human beings. Ideas, symbols, ceremonies, human communication, human bodies, lands and possessions all act as rebels or subversives to undermine the human condition.

Rebecca Ziegler is an associate professor emerita at Georgia Southern U.
The Egan Irish harps: tradition, patrons and players

Nancy Hurrell

The book uncovers an important chapter in Irish history, illuminating the harps and legacy of John Egan (fl.1797–1829) – inventor, king’s harp maker and Irish patriot. At a pivotal moment in early 1800s Ireland when the venerable Gaelic harp was disappearing from the culture, John Egan invented a new modernized national instrument to steer the harping tradition into the future. The chromatic ‘Portable Irish Harp’, formed in an iconic ‘Brian Boru’ shape with gold shamrocks, was copied by subsequent makers for decades and embraced by the wider world, impacting the modern Irish harp.

This book weaves tradition with innovation in the compelling story of a self-taught harp maker who created a dozen different harp models in imaginative designs. This much-needed book on the organology of the Irish harp introduces Egan harps in the socio-cultural context of the period as played by literary celebrities Thomas Moore and Sydney Owenson as well as aristocratic harpists in the big houses, the royal family at Windsor Castle and also poor blind boys in harp society schools. The book’s illustrations of distinctive Egan harps in museums and an informative ‘Catalogue of Egan Harps’ make this an invaluable resource chronicling the work of Ireland’s most renowned harp maker.

Nancy Hurrell is a harpist, harp historian and consultant to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The leading authority on Egan, Hurrell spent a decade examining harps in museums and private collections and is author of the Egan entry in New Grove dictionary of musical instruments (2014). A performer in several Boston early music ensembles, she has been a harp instructor at the Boston Conservatory and Brandeis U. Her CD The Egan Irish harp is the first recording of an Egan Portable Irish Harp, c.1820.

Documents of Irish music history in the long nineteenth century: Irish Musical Studies vol. 12

Kerry Houston, Maria McHale & Michael Murphy, editors

The digitization and online publication of documents is increasing exponentially across the globe, providing invaluable resources for professional and amateur researchers. While many academic and cultural institutions provide professional-level contextual information to accompany these documents, there are obvious dangers associated with the provision of digital images without attendant information on their provenance, authenticity, publication history and historical value. This volume presents extracts from a number of documents from the long nineteenth century that pertain to the history of music in Ireland. The documents fall into one of three categories: musical notation, text, image. Each chapter contains a copy of a document (or an extract) along with an essay that provides context, explanation and interpretation. The editors have sought to represent a broad range of documents that address aspects of the history of music in Ireland: social history; the music profession; the economics of musical life; performance practice; musical taste and repertoire; theory and aesthetics; the historiography of Irish music history; national identity; the traditional repertoire. Where relevant, the authors have also addressed the international context surrounding the given documents. The Irish Musical Studies series is published in association with the Society for Musicology in Ireland.

Kerry Houston is head of the Department of Academic Studies, DIT Conservatory of Music and Drama. Maria McHale is a lecturer in musicology at DIT Conservatory of Music and Drama. Michael Murphy is a lecturer in music at Mary I.
Wilhelmina Geddes: life and work
Nicola Gordon Bowe


‘Wilhelmina Geddes: life and work is Nicola Gordon Bowe’s exceptional and very welcome contribution to the historiography of Irish art, particularly to the narrative of overlooked Irish women artists. Through detailed, informed analysis this monograph reveals the art and artistry of Wilhelmina Geddes (1887–1955) in the round […] Bowe shines a much-needed light on the career of a stained glass artist equal in stature to Harry Clarke […] Bowe’s subject knowledge is married with well-chosen quotations and eloquent writing that smoothly integrates information about Geddes’ troubled personal life and creative practice with expert art-historical commentary to create memorable word pictures that reanimate this heretofore overlooked artist […] Purchase of this book will repay the professional historian and general reader alike. Top quality production values do much justice to the sumptuous illustrations that accompany Bowe’s detailed accounts of the personal, social and artistic milieu in which Geddes worked […] Thanks to Bowe, the unique talent Geddes had for creating magnificent, glittering works of art using the challenging medium of stained glass is sure to find its rightful place in the canon of Irish art history and, this writer hopes, will become better known to a global audience’, Caroline McGee, Artefact.

Catherine Wynne

This is the first biography of Victorian Britain’s famous war artist Elizabeth Thompson Butler. She was born in Lausanne, Switzerland in 1846. As Elizabeth Thompson, she became a celebrity after exhibiting her Crimean War painting The roll call, in 1874. She transformed war art by depicting conflict trauma, decades before its designation as a medical condition. Yet, by 1914, her reputation was in decline. Married to William Butler, an Irish Catholic officer in the British army, her life in art was a life spent travelling with her husband to his military postings, from Egypt to South Africa. Settling in Ireland from 1905, she witnessed the turbulence of the War of Independence and the Civil War. She was an astute observer of the British imperial project and her work is prescient in its concern with the implications of foreign military intervention. Her art champions the ordinary soldier and the dispossessed. This biography is a ‘recovery’ project drawing on unpublished letters and diaries. It is a story of travel and history, of war and conflict, of Italy of the Risorgimento, of the London art world where she achieved celebrity and negotiated the difficulties of being a female artist in a male-dominated domain, and of imperial travel. Her biography reveals a figure whose perspective on war is modern, whose confidence in achieving success in the masculine field of battle art taps into contemporary debates, and whose work provokes a rethinking of the post-imperial world.

Catherine Wynne is senior lecturer in nineteenth-century literature and culture at U Hull. She is a specialist on Lady Butler and has also published widely on Bram Stoker and Arthur Conan Doyle.
Binneas an tSiansa: essays on aspects of Irish tradition in honour of Ríonach Ógáin
Kelly Fitzgerald, Bairbre Ní Fhloinn, Meidhbhín Ní Úrdail & Anne O’Connor, editors

This volume presents an authoritative collection of essays on Irish, Celtic studies and folklore. Published in honour of Ríonach Ógáin, professor emeritus of Irish folklore and former director of the National Folklore Collection, its contents engage with themes that have characterized her substantial contribution to scholarship both nationally and internationally.

Contributors: Anna Bale (UCD); Angela Bourke (UCD); Nicholas Carolan (Irish Traditional Music Archive); Síle de Cléir (UL); Kelly Fitzgerald (UCD); Cathal Goan (UCD); Barbara Hillers (Indiana U, Bloomington); Críostóir Mac Cáirtaigh (UCD); Margaret A. Mackay (U Edinburgh); Liam Mac Mathúna (UCD); Maureen Murphy (Hofstra U); Éilís Ní Dhubhgháin (Folkslore of Ireland Society/Cumann le Béaloideas Éireann); Meidhbhín Ní Úrdail (UCD); Willie Nolan (UCD); Stiofán Ó Cadhla (UCC); Séamas Ó Catháin (UCD); Anne O’Dowd (NMI); Diarmuid Ó Giolláin (U Notre Dame); Éamonn Ó hÓgáin (ind.); Lillis Ó Loairé (NUIG); Tom Sherlock (ind.); Fionnuala Carson Williams (ind.); and Vincent Woods (writer/broadcaster).

Kelly Fitzgerald is assistant professor in the School of Irish Celtic Studies and Folklore, UCD. Bairbre Ní Fhloinn is head of Irish folklore, UCD. Meidhbhín Ní Úrdail is associate professor of Irish, UCD. Anne O’Connor is a folklorist, with a PhD in Irish and comparative international folklore.

The Mount Callan Garland: songs from the repertoire of Tom Lenihan, Knockbrack, Miltown Malbay, County Clare
Collecting and edited by Tom Munnelly with music transcriptions by Marian Deasy

Tom Lenihan of Knockbrack, Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare (1905–90), was a farmer. Though English is the language of his area, it is deeply coloured by Irish idiom and constructions as can be seen in the many hundreds of pages of lore and song, which were collected from him throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Although Tom was a rich source of Clare tradition, he was primarily known as a singer. In addition to songs of Irish origin he performed older international ballads along with local songs; all were grist to his unbiased mill.

The fifty-two pieces reproduced in this book cover aspects of Tom’s repertoire, and about half of them are contained on the accompanying cds. Tom’s skill as a performer is captured along with his very obvious and contagious enjoyment in singing, which also comes across.

Dubliner Tom Munnelly (1944–2007) was passionate about song. His life’s work revolved around collecting, publishing and researching traditional song. In particular, he focused on songs in English whether of Irish origin or of the international ballad genre. In 1978, Tom moved, with his family, to settle near Miltown Malbay in Co. Clare. Tom Lenihan was not only one of Tom Munnelly’s most prolific sources but also a good friend. A publication such as The Mount Callan Garland reflects some of the fruits of this relationship.

First published in 1994, Comhairle Bhéaloideas Éireann has now issued this reprint in an updated format. The sound recordings have been remastered by Harry Bradshaw.
## Saint Brigid of Kildare: life, legend and cult

**Noel Kissane**

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Toby Barnard

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(2017) 328pp | £35 / £29.95 / $55

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