

The Charles B. Quinn Irish Collection: A Source for the Study of Irish History & Culture

BY HARRY M. DUNKAK, Ph.D., C.F.C.

In 1940 the Christian Brothers, in founding Iona College in New Rochelle, New York, used the name of a small isle in the Inner Hebrides off the west coast of

Scotland and placed the new college under the patronage of the Irish monk, St. Columba. Columba, the “magnificent Gael,” an apt name given to the Saint by Reginald Hale, had founded in 563 A.D. on the isle of Iona a monastery school—a spiritual, cultural and educational center designed to christianize and educate the area’s inhabitants. This was the first of many such Irish institutions that assisted in the development of western civilization throughout Europe after the destruction of the old Roman empire.

The Christian Brothers, founded in 1802 in Ireland by Blessed Edmund Ignatius Rice, a Waterford businessman, aptly chose the name “Iona” for their new college in New Rochelle. The new Iona has continued the ministry started by Columba on the isle of Iona. Soon after the founding of Iona College, a collection of books dealing with the history and culture of Ireland

was donated by Brother Charles S. McManus, principal of All Hallows High School in New York City. Most of the materials had originally belonged to Judge John W. Goff, an Irish immi-

grant who played a conspicuous role in the civic life of New York for more than thirty years. His library reflected his intense concern with Irish affairs and his scholarly interest in Irish history and culture. It became the nucleus of the college’s special Irish Collection in its Ryan Library. Over the years many individuals have continued to donate valuable books, periodicals, and manuscripts to the library. In 1947 Mr. John P. Fitzmaurice donated a valuable collection of books on Irish literature

and history to Iona. Mr. A. J. Boyle has added scholarly books on the Irish language and literature to the Irish Collection. On the demise of the newspaper, the *Irish Advocate*, in the 1990s Mr. James O’Connor, the editor, gave many of his Irish books to Iona. In 1995 the family of Dr. Charles Donahue, former professor at Fordham University, donated scholarly books on the Irish language and literature. In 1998 the family of Dr. Eleanor McLoughlin of Brooklyn, New

Illustration:

Book of Kells,
“Folio 32v, Christ
Enthroned.”

Source: Treasures of
Irish Art, 1500 B.C.
to 1500 A.D.: From
the Collections of the
National Museum of
Ireland, Royal Irish
Academy, & Trinity
College, Dublin,
Metropolitan Museum
of Art & Alfred A.
Knopf, New York,
1977,



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York, donated books on the Irish language to the Library. Over the years Brother Charles B. Quinn was able to secure books for the collection. Ms. Angela Carter, proprietor of the Irish Book Shop in New York City, donated many texts, particularly in the Irish language. Although incomplete and rather sketchy this is the only record of the donations and the donors to Iona College's Irish Collection. Today this collection is unique and is probably equal to those in many of the larger academic libraries in America.

The Irish Collection has been named after the recently deceased Brother Charles B. Quinn, who was extremely active in Irish-American cultural and educational affairs for so many decades. He spent many of his later years studying and sorting together a list of the almost one-thousand books in the Irish language in Ryan Library. This wonderful and highly educated Christian brother, a county Clare man, was so well known and respected in the Irish-American community that he was selected in 1982 the Grand Marshall of New York City's St. Patrick's Day Parade. Brother Quinn who had been at Iona College for fifty years before his death on February 1, 2007, was an emeritus professor of English literature, former dean of the School of Arts and Science, and former executive vice president, with many Irish and Irish-American publications attributed to his name.

With such an Irish background it is only fitting that Iona College possesses a significant, important, and valuable collection of Irish and Irish-American books and manuscripts. The Irish Collection consists of some eight-thousand books (almost one thousand in the Irish language) on shelves in a separate section of Ryan Library and in the rare book and manuscript Petronio Room. They are catalogued with the letter "I." (Some books on Ireland are not preceded by "I" and are in the general collection. These are not included in the counting of books in the Irish Collection. There are, therefore, more in the Irish Collection than the aforementioned number and the list below.)

The latest count (January, 2008) of volumes in the Irish Collection on the shelves and in the Petronio Room with the subject areas is indicated below. The count, however, has increased as additions are continually being made.

SUBJECT	SHELVES	PETRONIO
Art	64	15
Criminal Justice	22	5
Customs/Folklore	206	69
Economics	80	109
Education	23	16
General	28	27
History	1,804	260
Language	205	57
Law	40	48
Literature	3,399	145
Music	45	21
Performing Arts	34	1
Philosophy	9	1
Political Science	144	92
Religion	365	354
Science	19	9
Sociology	194	34
Total	6681	1263

THE BOOK OF KELLS

Iona College possesses a valuable, limited edition, facsimile copy of the *Book of Kells* that was produced by Fine Art Facsimile Publishers of Switzerland. The original resides in the Long Room of the Trinity College Library in Dublin, Ireland. Kells scholars maintain that it was begun on the Isle of Iona in or around 797 A.D. to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Columba in 597. When Vikings began to invade the Isle of Iona the monks moved the work to Kells, Ireland, where it was completed. Considered one of the most beautifully illuminated manuscripts in the world, this facsimile copy was completed in 1989, the culmination of ten years of untiring effort. Because of its fragility and value, the original could not be unbound and pressed under glass in order to be photographed. Instead the Swiss firm used vacuum pressure to smooth the pages flat without being touched or unbound. This limited edition was a gift from a Connecticut based Irish organization known as the "Wild Geese," and is on prominent display in the lobby of Ryan Library.

THE PETRONIO ROOM

In addition to the books on shelves in the Irish Collection wing of Ryan Library, there is valu-

able research material, some dating back to the sixteenth century, on reserve in the Petronio Room. The Irish and Irish-American research material in the Petronio Room consists of publications, maps, 78-rpm records, and file cabinets of manuscripts. The material deals with the religious, political, social, literary and historical story of Ireland and the Irish here in America.

THE BROTHER EDMUND RICE COLLECTION

This collection is on the life and work of Brother Edmund Rice (1762–1844). These materials also address the history of the Christian Brothers, as well as prominent members of the Congregation. Blessed Edmund Ignatius Rice founded the Christian Brothers in Waterford City, Ireland, in 1802. In 1887 the Congregation began a publication known as the *Educational Record* and later added the *Necrology* (the lives of deceased brothers). The Petronio Room contains this publication from 1887 down to 2007. The brothers were requested to submit articles for publication to an educational committee that would determine the papers to be published. Apparently there was no shortage of papers submitted as the committee was forced to be selective to prevent the *Record/Necrology* from becoming too voluminous. The general index, divided into sections and published in 1954, provides the list of published articles and where they can be located.

Section I—Articles of General Interest

Section II—Educational, Schools, Verse

Section III—History of the Institute:

- a) the Founder: Blessed Edmund Ignatius Rice;
- b) General History;
- c) the Various Provinces throughout the world

Section IV—Religious Instruction: Devotions of Our Blessed Lady; Vocations

Section V—Index to the *Necrology* to be found on page 666 of the 1954 *Educational Record*.

In addition to the *Educational Record* there are histories of the various Christian Brothers' provinces and some schools. There are a number of biographies, mainly of the founder of the congregation (including the lengthy docu-

ment submitted to the Vatican entitled *Cause of the Canonization of the Servant of God Edmund Ignatius Rice 1762–1844*). The founder was beatified by the Vatican in 1996 and is now known as Blessed Edmund Ignatius Rice.

There are also the biographies of some prominent Christian Brothers such as Gerald Griffen. Gerald Griffen was a noted Irish author of novels and poetry in the first half of the nineteenth century. Born in 1803, he joined the Christian Brothers in 1838, but in 1840 he succumbed to typhoid fever and is buried in the Brothers' cemetery on the grounds of the North Monastery School in Cork City.

The Petronio Room contains the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, a monthly journal that was published under episcopal sanction. There is a complete run of this publication from 1942 to 1968, with a scattering of the journals back to 1890. The subjects of the articles are vast and varied. They range from essays on spirituality, morality, Irish church history, the lives of the saints and Church dignitaries, popular devotions, education, the Church in the modern world, and book reviews.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The Michael J. O'Brien Collection. Michael Joseph O'Brien was born on April 5, 1870, in the town of Fermoy in county Cork, Ireland. He was educated in the Christian Brothers' School in Fermoy, worked for a time in Ireland, and arrived in New York City on July 4, 1889. He soon began to work as an accountant for the Western Union Telegraphic Company, from which Company he retired in the 1930s. Soon after his arrival in the United States Michael began to realize that the great contributions of the Irish to the colonial and revolutionary periods of American history had largely been overlooked, ignored and forgotten. He began to research and publish the great contributions of his countrymen, a project which occupied a great deal of his leisure time for the remaining years of his long life. In 1930 University College Dublin, Ireland, conferred in absentia the honorary degree of L.L.D. upon Mr. O'Brien "in recognition of his works, involving prolonged researches on the history of the Irish

in America.”¹ After his death on November 11, 1960, his daughter, Mrs. Kathleen Sheridan, donated his vast collection of papers, manuscripts and correspondences on the Irish Americans to Iona College.

O’Brien’s historical research material and correspondence are stored in the Rare Book and Manuscript Room of Ryan Library. His vast research work is literally packed into four drawers of a large metal filing cabinet. There are some 25,000 pages of typed, printed and written material, with very few empty pages. The material is not catalogued but rather easily accessed. It is divided by subject (undoubtedly by Mr. O’Brien) and placed into folders. The folders contain the following:

His correspondences; drafts of a book on Irish pioneers in America; the influence of the Irish in the foundation of the American republic; the Irish throughout the American colonies; commerce between Irish and American ports in the eighteenth century; Irish patriots in the early colonies; names of the Irish in the American Revolution and Irish revolutionary war pensioners. He did a great deal of research on Irish schoolmasters throughout the original thirteen colonies and included Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois.

Michael J. O’Brien’s research produced the following works. This is not a complete list. Some obviously were published after his death in 1960.

1906—*Irish Colonists in New York* (A lecture delivered before the New York State Historical Association at Lake George, New York)

1916—*Irish Pioneers In Kentucky* (A series of articles published in the Gaelic American)

1917—*Irish Firsts in American History* (Delivered at the Hotel La Salle)

1919—*A Hidden Phase of American History: Ireland’s part in America’s Struggle for Liberty*

1921—*The McCarthy’s in Early American History*

1928—*In Old New York: The Irish Dead in Trinity and St. Paul’s Churchyard*

1930—*An Alleged First Census of the American People* (A criticism of William M. Clemen’s book, *American Marriage Records 1699*)

1937—*George Washington’s Association with the Irish*

1937—*Pioneer Irish in New England*

1941—*Timothy Murphy, Hero of the American Revolution*

1965—*The Irish in America* (Immigration, land, probate, birth, marriage and burial records of the Irish in America)

1968—*The Irish at Bunker Hill*

For anyone interested in the Irish and their influence upon the history and development of early America, Michael J. O’Brien’s vast collection of papers at Iona College is an invaluable source.

The Sean MacBride Collection. Sean MacBride was born in France on January 26, 1904. His father, Major John MacBride, fought for the Boers against Great Britain in the Transvaal Boer War of 1899–1902. In the 1916 Irish Easter Week Rebellion he led the Irish forces against the British at Jacob’s Biscuit factory. For his participatory leadership John MacBride was sentenced to death by the British and executed at Kilmainham Jail on May 5, 1916. Sean MacBride’s mother was Maud Gonne MacBride, the daughter of a British Army office stationed in Ireland. She became strongly attracted to the cause of Irish nationalism and independence. William Butler Yeats idolized her and her strong Irish nationalism, so much so that he devoted many of his poems to Maude Gonne MacBride.

Sean MacBride grew up in France, but was able to return to Ireland with his mother in 1918. He accompanied Michael Collins to London during the negotiations for the Anglo-Irish Treaty. He opposed ratification of the Treaty in 1922 because of the partition of Ireland. Sean joined the IRA, rising to chief of staff in 1936. By the end of the 1930s he left the IRA after recognizing the futility and injustice involved in the organization’s violence. Sean MacBride became a recognized leader in the world struggle for justice and peace for all peoples. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1974 and given the American Medal of Justice in 1978 by President Carter.

After Sean MacBride died in Dublin on January 15, 1988, Ms. Caitrona Lawlor, his secretary, decided to donate most of his library to AFRI (Action from Ireland), a peace

and justice organization. Mr. Don Mullan, the Director of *AFRI* at the time, earned a bachelor of arts degree from Iona College and received an honorary doctorate from the college in 1997 for his involvement in promoting peace and justice throughout the world. Mr. Mullan was very familiar with Iona College and its mission and believed that Sean MacBride's library could best serve the cause of peace and justice in the college's Irish Collection. On reserve in the Petronio Room are some 275 books, pamphlets and brochures from the MacBride library. Besides peace and justice the titles deal with neo-colonialism, the Buddhist approach to peace, the history of violence, apartheid, civil liberty, human rights, the United Nations, world hunger and economic problems, pollution of the world's resources, international law, world disarmament and third-world affairs. There are some fifty copies of the magazine *World Watch* from the late 1970s to the mid 1980s. Each issue deals with a separate international issue or problem such as world population trends, conservation of the world's resources, infant mortality, problems of urbanization and global employment. Undoubtedly the strength of the MacBride Collection rests in the large number of books and brochures on nuclear disarmament, humanitarian issues, and his interest in environmental preservation, some twenty years before this concern entered the political mainstream.

The William Tindall Collection. Dr. William York Tindall was an eminent professor of English literature at Columbia University in New York City. He mentored several members of Iona College's English Department, including Dr. James Brophy and Dr. Raymond Porter. As a result of this association Dr. Tindall donated to the college his valuable library, which included many publications on James Joyce, on whom he specialized and was considered a distinguished authority. The collection includes ten journal issues containing articles on Joyce. Also in the collection are about forty periodical reprints, copies of newsletters on Joyce and several manuscripts. In the Petronio Room is a par-

tial list of books identified as having belonged to William Tindall.

The Robert Monteith Papers. In 2011 a valuable collection of material was discovered in the Petronio Room in a box labeled "The Mystery Man of Banna Strand." Robert Monteith, the "mystery man," was born on a farm in Ireland in 1879. In 1914 he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood and in 1916 was ordered to Germany to secure arms for the 1916 uprising. There, he joined Roger Casement. On April 12, 1916, Casement, another member named Bailey, and Monteith departed Germany in submarine and landed at Banna Strand, a beach near Tralee in Co. Kerry. Casement was left on the beach while Bailey and Monteith searched for help. Casement was discovered and executed by the British. Monteith evaded capture and joined his family in the United States where he died in 1956. This valuable collection consists of letters, newspaper articles, and photos containing information on Monteith that remained in the possession of his stepdaughter, Florence Monteith Lynch, who published a book on her stepfather entitled *The Mystery Man of Banna Strand*. A copy is in the Library.

The John McCormack Record Collection. John McCormack was born on June 14, 1884, in Athlone, Ireland, and died on September 10, 1945, at his Dublin estate. He became a world famous Irish tenor in opera, operettas, and popular music. He was renowned for his flawless diction and his superb breath control. Ryan Library possesses 365 of his 78-rpm records, recorded between 1906 and 1942. The first six records in the collection are original recordings and first records. Ryan Library possesses a catalogue of all 365 recordings with the name of the recording, composer, and date of the recording.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND MUSIC

The Petronio Room contains a significant collection of important publications on Irish antiquities, culture, history, literature and music, some



Illustration:
The Legananny Cromleac in Castlewellan, county Down, as pictured in Pagan Ireland, An Archaeological Sketch. A Handbook of Irish Pre-Christian Antiquities by W. G. Wood-Martin. London, 1895

works published more than two-hundred years ago. To give the reader an idea of the importance of this portion of the collection, a number of these publications deserve mention:

A Memoir of a Map of Ireland: Illustrating The Topography of That Kingdom, A Short Account of its Present State, Civil and Ecclesiastical, with A Complete Index to the Maps, 1792. The author was Daniel Augustus Beaufort, L.L.D., rector of Navan in county Meath, and vicar of Collon, in county Louth. Beaufort first presents a topographical description of Ireland, providing a map to assist the reader. After pointing out that Ireland is divided into four provinces (Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster) in which there are thirty-two counties, he describes the main towns, the 252 baronies, 32 dioceses, 2436 parishes and the approximate population of each county at that time. [Petr 914.I5B374.]

William Wenman Seward, Esq. published an important and interesting history of ancient Ireland entitled *Topographia Hibernica: or the topography of Ireland, Antient (sic) and Modern. Giving a complete view of the Civil and Ecclesiastical State of That Kingdom.* 1795. Among the areas covered by Seward were Ireland's

antiquities, trade, manufactures, population, counties, cities, bishops, monasteries, castles, ruins, mountains, rivers, lakes, historical anecdotes, remarkable events and useful tables. The contents are alphabetically arranged with an appendix. [Petr I R910.3S.]

Sir William Betham in 1834 in a very interesting presentation traces the origin and history of the Celtic peoples. His work, published in Dublin, is entitled *The Gael and Cymbri; an Inquiry into The Origin and History of the Irish, Scot, Britons, and Gauls, and of the Caledonians, Picts, Welsh, Cornish and Bretons.* [Petr I 913B5.]

An invaluable source for the study of Ireland is the thirty four-volume collections of the *Ordinance Survey Records for the 1830s* for all of the thirty-two counties of Ireland. For example in Volume I can be found the letters containing information relative to the antiquities of county Down collected during the progress of the Ordinance Survey in 1834. At the beginning of each volume, instead of a table of contents, there is a more descriptive index of the antiquities in a particular county. Where there are a significant number of illustrations, they are listed in the index. The *Ordinance*

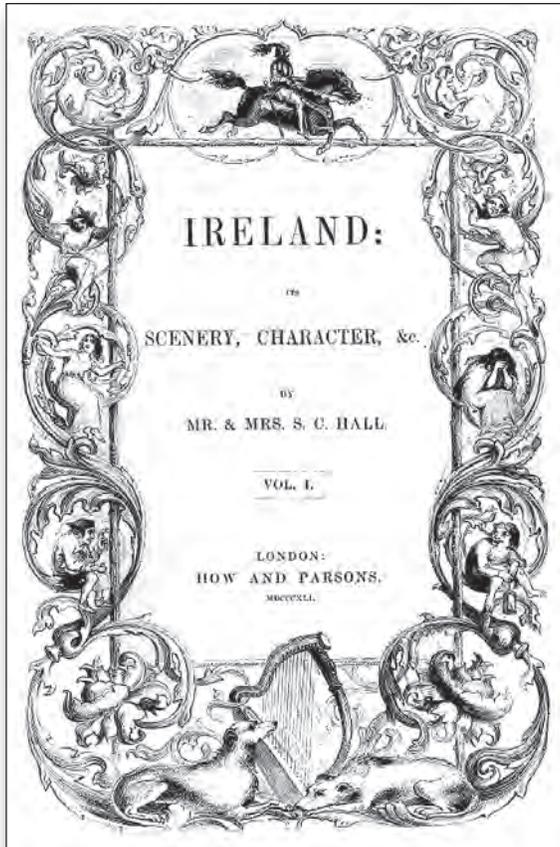


Illustration:
Cover page for the
Halls' richly illus-
trated travel book
on early nineteenth
century Ireland.
Courtesy of Mealy's
Fine Art Ltd.

Survey Records were reproduced under the direction of the Reverend Michael O'Flanagan around 1930 in Bray, County Wicklow, and were a gift to Iona College by Mr. Thomas Nevins. [Petr I 913.032.]

The Last Monarch of Tara by Eblana (Miss T. J. Rooney) revised and corrected by the Very Reverend Canon Bourke. Dublin, 1880. This tale of ancient Ireland describes the religious, literary, civil, and military institutions as well as the manners and customs of the Irish people. The author reminds the Irish people of their ancient greatness and their occupation and subjugation by the English. Ireland was the home of civilization, sanctity, learning, and worldly prosperity when England was steeped in barbarism, ignorance, and poverty. All of these facts had long been suppressed, along with the Irish people, their heritage, and their contributions to western civilization. [Petr I 913R777.]

Pagan Ireland, An Archaeological Sketch. A Handbook of Irish Pre-Christian Antiquities

by W. G. Wood-Martin. London, 1895. The author describes prehistoric, stone-age Ireland in complete detail. He delves into ancient fauna and primitive humans, their history, customs, religious faith and practices, architecture, sepulchers, wooden, stone and bronze implements, and such items as shields, lamps, and musical instruments. The author accompanies his publication with 155 descriptive illustrations. [Petr I 913W881.]

Ireland: Scenery, Character, etc. by Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Hall in three volumes. London with no date. The publication was the result of several tours made by the authors prior to 1825. There are hundreds of illustrations by distinguished artists whose names appear with the list of engravings. The authors described the castles, round towers, ancient monastic edifices, the manners and customs of the Irish, and their musical instruments with their legends, traditions, and superstitious rituals. [Petr I 914.15 H 179.]

Dissertations on the History of Ireland to which is subjoined, A Dissertation on the Irish Colonies established in Britain, by M. O'Connor, Esq. Dublin, 1766. The essays cover the origin of the ancient Celts, their language, government, arts, science, manners, and customs. A description of Ireland's topography carries the reader down to the invasion of Henry II and the utter dissolution of the Irish Monarchy in 1175. [Petr I 941.5 O 181.]

The Ancient Music of Ireland, An edition comprising the three collections by Edward Bunting originally published in 1796, 1809 and 1840. Dublin, 1840. The present edition was published in 1969. In 1792 there occurred a gathering of ancient harpers in Belfast. The musician, Edward Bunting, was commissioned to publish the music and airs, with a lengthy dissertation on the history of Irish harpers and Ireland's music. Bunting's work is the only comprehensive record of an ancient art "handed down through the centuries, 'note by note' from master to pupil." [Petr I Q 784 B 942.]

A Selection of Irish Melodies with Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson and Characteristic Words by Thomas Moore, Esq. in 3 volumes. London, 1807. The preface states that much of the beautiful Irish music lacks appropriate words and arrangements to adapt them to the voice. As a result many melodies have lapsed into obscurity. The authors (in their words) “intended, therefore, to form a Collection of the best Original Irish Melodies, with Characteristic Symphonies and Accompaniments: and with Words containing as frequently as possible, Allusions to the Manners and History of the Country.” [Petr I QQ M825s.]

A Century of Catholic Education, Brother James Dominic Burke and His Associates by a Christian Brother. Dublin, 1916. The author provides the life and contributions of some outstanding Christian Brothers of the nineteenth century. [Petr I 271.79 C 397.]

The Irish Race in America by Edward O’Meagher Condon, New York, 1976. This is a reprint of an 1887 publication, of which only a few copies are extant. The author begins with St. Brendan’s voyage and takes the story of the Irish in America down to the 1870s. [Petr I325.7 C746.]

The Dean of Lismore’s Book, A Selection of Ancient Gaelic Poetry From a Manuscript Collection Made by Sir James M’Gregor, Dean of Lismore, in the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century, edited with a translation and notes by the Reverend Thomas M’Lauaghlan and an introduction and additional notes by William F. Skene, Esq., Edinburgh, 1862. The earliest poem dates from 1310 A.D., and none is later than about 1529. They reflect a native culture that was as yet untouched by outside influences. [Petr I 891.63 B 724d.]

Waraci, Jacobi, *Equitis aurati de Hibernia et antiquitatibus ejus, disquisitiones*. Londini, E. Tyler, 1658. [Petr I 941.5 W 253.]

Donlevy, Andrew (1694?–1761?). *The Catechism: or Christian doctrine by way of question and*

answer, drawn chiefly from the express Word of God and other pure sources. Paris, printed by James Guerin, at St. Thomas of Aquin’s, 1742. [Petr I 253.1 D 684p.]

Nicolson, William (1655–1727), *The Irish historical library. Pointing at most of the authors and records in print or manuscript, which may be serviceable to the compilers of a general history of Ireland*. Dublin, printed by A. Rhames for W. Taylor, 1724. [Petr I 016.9415 N 654.]

Ware, James, Sir (1594–1666), *The Antiquities and history of Ireland*. Dublin, printed by A. Crook for E. Dobson, 1705. [Petr I Q 941.5 W 269.]

Beattie, James (1735–1803). *The Minstrel, or, the progress of genius in two books, with some other poems*. London, T. Gillet, 1797. Bound with Campbell, T. *The Pleasures of Hope; with other poems*. Edinburgh, 1797. (It appears Ryan Library has both books.) [Petr I 821.69 B 369.]

Brooke, Charlotte (1740–1783). *Reliques of Irish poetry: consisting of heroic poems, odes, elegies, and songs, translated into English verse: with notes explanatory and historical; and the originals in the Irish character*. Dublin, G. Bonham, 1789. [Petr I 821.08 B 8-1.]

Smith, John (1747–1807). *Gallic antiquities: consisting of a history of the druids, particularly of those of Caledonia; a dissertation of the authenticity of the poems of Ossian; and a collection of ancient poems*. Edinburgh, printed for C. Elliot, 1780. [Petr I Q 821.09 S 652.]

Twiss, Richard (1747–1821). *A tour in Ireland in 1775: with a view of the salmon-leap at Ballyshannon*. Dublin, printed for Messrs. Shepard, Corcoran, Cross, Potts, 1776. [Petr I 914.15 T 97.]

Leland, Thomas (1722–1785). *The history of Ireland from the invasion of Henry II, with a preliminary discourse on the antient state of that kingdom*. London, J. Nourse, 1773. [Petr I 941.5 L 53.]

Harris, Walter (1686–1761). *Hibernica; or, some antient pieces relating to Ireland*. Dublin, John Milliken, 1770. [Petr I 941.5 H 317.]

O'Connor, Charles (1710–1791). *Dissertations on the history of Ireland. To which is subjoined, a dissertation on the Irish colonies established in Britain. With some remarks on Mr. MacPherson's translation of Fingal and Temora*. Dublin, printed by G. Faulkner, 1766. [Petr I 941.5 O 179.]

BOOKS IN THE IRISH LANGUAGE

The following is a sample of the books in the Irish language that can be found in the Irish Collection. Hilary Sweeney, Eileen Zurell, and Prof. Miles Beckwith made the descriptive translations of the titles. (The author of this article wishes to acknowledge his appreciation for their wonderful accomplishments, as they have performed this task for all of Iona College's books in the Irish language.)

Ambraín gradah Cuiqe Connacht/ ar. n-a qcruinniuqad agus ar n-a bfoillsiuqad de'n cead uair le Dubqlas De h-Ide (an Craoibin Aoibhinn); ar n-a qcur amac anois aris agus tuillead abran leo. Baile Átha Cliath, Oifig Diolta Foillseacain Rialtais, 1931 (1950 printing). *The Love Songs of Connacht*/collected and published for the first time by Douglas Hyde (An Craoibhin Aoibhinn). [Petr I 891.62 A 161.]

Ard righ deighionac na Teamhrach: sqeul air Erin anns an seiseadh aois. The last monarch of Tara: a tale of Ireland in the sixth century by Eblana (i.e. T. J. Rooney); rev. and corr. by U. J. Canon Bourke. Rooney, Teresa J., 1840–1911. Dublin, M. H. Gill, 1880; title page, contents, and chapter headings in Irish and English. [Petr I 913 R 777.]

Beathaisneis: 1882–1982. Diarmuid Breathnach agus Maire Ni Mhurchu. Baile Átha Cliath, An Clochomhar, 1986. Biographies of prominent Irish people of that Era. [I 491.62222 B 828 v. 1–6.]

Bible. N.T. Irish. O'Donnell. 1910. Tiomna Nuadh ar dTighearna agus ar Slanaightheora Iosa

Criost: ar n-a tarrainq go firinneach as Greigis go Gaoidheilq: Baile Átha Cliath, Hodges, Figgis, 1910. The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: taken exactly from the Greek to Irish. Dublin, Hodges, Figgis, 1910. [I 225.59 O 25.]

Boswell, Charles Stuart. *An Irish precursor of Dante: a study on the Vision of heaven and hell, ascribed to the eighth-century Irish Saint, Adamnan, with a translation of the Irish Text*. London, D. Nutt, 1908. [I 270.9 A 198b.]

Breathnach, Pdraig. *Ceol ar Sinsear*. Baile Átha Cliath: Muinntir Bhruin agus Nuallain, 1934. *The Music of Our Ancestors*. Brown and Nolan, 1934. [I 782.4 B 828.]

Bunyan, John. *Turas an oilithrigh: fá shamhail aislings. "An Buachaillin Buidhe" (i.e. Earnan De Siunta) do chuir Gaedhilz air*. Lonndain: Cumann na Dtrachtas Crabhaidh, 1928. *Pilgrim's Progress* translated by Earna De Siunta. London, Religious Tracts Society. [I823.42 P 6.]

Campbell, J. F. *Leabhar na Feinne*. Vol. I. Gaelic texts. Heroic Gaelic ballads collected in Scotland chiefly from 1512 to 1871, copied from old manuscripts preserved at Edinburgh and elsewhere, and from rare books, and orally collected since 1859; with lists of collections, and of their contents; and with a short account of the documents quoted. London, Spottiswoode, 1872. [Petr I Q 821.04 C 188.]

Carroll, Lewis, *Eachtraí Eilise i dTír na nLontas. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. Irish Baile Átha Cliath. Dublin, Coiscéim Evertype, 2003. [I 823.89 C 319aw.]

Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de, *Don Cichote*. An tAthair Peadar Ua Laogaire, Canonach, S.P., do scríob ón sgéal Spainneac I mBaile Átha Cliath: Brun agus O Nolain, 1924. *Don Quixote*. Translated by Canon Peter O'Leary. Brown and Nolan, 1924. [I 863.32 D 6u.]

Cath Finntragha. Edited from MS. Rawlinson 487 by Cecile O'Rahilly. Dublin, The Dublin

Institute for Advanced Studies, 1962. *The Battle of Ventry*. [I 891.62 M 489 v.20.]

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CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The Brother Charles B. Quinn Irish Collection is a unique and valuable addition to the study of the Irish and Irish-American history, society, and culture. Unfortunately scholars and interested students are largely unaware of this truly valuable addition to the study of the Irish. Obviously the purpose of this essay is to inform the public of Iona College's Irish Collection, and provide some idea of its contents and its availability for study and research. In addition, there are library staff members who can assist scholars and students in using the collection. Anyone interested in using the Irish Collection is invited to contact Iona College's Ryan Library for further information and an appointment.²

Notes

- 1 *The Irish Independent*, Dublin, Ireland, January 13, 1930.
- 2 Ryan Library, Iona College, 715 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801. Website: iona.edu/library.