

A
COLLECTION
OF
Tracts and Treatises
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
NATURAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES,
AND THE
Political and Social State
OF
IRELAND,

At various periods prior to the present Century.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

IRELANDS

NATURALL

HISTORY.

Being a true and ample Description of its
Situation, Greatness, Shape, and Nature ;
Of its Hills, Woods, Heaths, Bogs ; Of its Fruitfull Parts and
profitable Grounds, with the severall way of Manuring
and Improving the same :

With its Heads or Promontories, Harbours,
Roades and Bayes ;
Of its Springs and Fountaines, Brookes, Rivers, Loughs ;
or its Metalls, Mineralls, Freeftone, Marble, Sea-coal, Turf,
and other things that are taken out of the ground.

And laftly, of the Nature and temperature of its
Air and Season, and what difeafes it is free from,
or fubject unto.
Conducing to the Advancement of Navigation, Husbandry,
and other profitable Arts and Profefsions.

Written by *Gerard Boate*, late Doctor of Physick
to the State in Ireland.

And now Published

BY

SAMUELL HARTLIB, Efq ;

For the Common Good of *Ireland* and more especially, for the benefit of the Adventurers and
Planters therein.

Imprinted at London for *John Wright* at the *Kings*
Head in the Old Bayley. 1652.

To His Excellency
OLIVER CROMWELL,
Captain Generall of the
Common-wealths Army in England Scotland and Ireland,
and Chancellor of the Univerfity of
OXFORD.

AND
To the Right Honorable
CHARLES FLEETWOOD,

Commander in Chief (under the *Lord Generall Cromwell*)
of all the Forces in *IRELAND.*

Right Honorable,

IT is a very great and signal Truth, that *all the works of God* are both wonderfull and
precious, much sought out by all those that love him : and it is the guilt of the wicked, that *as*
they regard not the Lord, so they *consider not the Operation of his hands* ; for the Lord hath
revealed his Truth, even his Godhead and his Eternall Power by his Workes, [1] that such as
respect him not, in the Creation of the World, and in the wayes of his Providence, may be
without excuse : Now it seems to me, that the end for which God hath not left him- self
without a Testimony in Nature, is not only, that we should in our spirit *glorifie him as God*
and be thankful,[2] but that also our Outward Man should be made sensible of his good-ness,
and partake of that supply of life, which by his appointment the Creature can yeeld unto us, if
happily we may feel after him and find him therein.[3] So that such as respect him not in his
wayes of Nature, being careless to seek them out, do make themselves also incapable of the
blessings of Nature through their ignorance and neglect of the good things which God hath
provided for them thereby : *for all things are Ours, things present and things to come; and*
Godliness hath the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come: for by
the act of Faith we are made capable of the good things of the life to come, because by the
truth of God, as it is the Object of our Faith, they have a Spiritnall being and Subsistence in
us ; so by the act of Reason rightly ordered we are made partakers of the the benefit of this

life, because by the effect of Gods Wisdome and Power in Nature, as they are the Objects of our Reasonable facultie, they have a bodily being and Subsistence in us : and as the Wisdome of God doth many ways manifest itself, not only in Spirituall, but also in Outward and Bodily things, so there are many parts of Humane Learning, some whereof are subservient to the Private life of a single man, some to the comforts and Publick Use of a Society, and amongst all these parts of Learning which relate to a Society, I can conceive none more profitable in Nature, than that of Husbandry. For whether we reflect upon the first settlement of a Plantation, to prosper it, or upon the wealth of a Nation that is planted, to increase it, this is the Head spring of all the native Commerce and Trading which may be set afoot therein by any way whatsoever. Now to advance Husbandry either in the production and perfection of earthly benefits, or in the management thereof by way of Trading, I know nothing more usefull, than to have the knowledge of the Naturall History of each Nation advanced and perfected : For as it is evident, that except the benefits which God by Nature hath bestowed upon each Country be known, there can be no Industrie used towards the improvement and Husbandry thereof ; so except Husbandry be improved, the industrie of Trading, whereof a Nation is capable, can neither be advanced or profitably upheld.

There is a twofold body, and a twofold life in man, which God hath created, the one is Naturall, the other Spirituall, and the Apostle tells us, *that the Spirituall is not first but the Naturall, and afterward that which is Spirituall*; [4] as the Bodies and lives of men are ordered by God, so we must conceive of the frames of their Societies, that the Naturall is before that which is Spirituall, and that is Gods aime it is a preparatory thereunto ; although in the use which men make thereof, this aime is not obtained : for *seeing in the wisdome of God the world by wisdome hath not known God* ; [5] *therefore God is pleased by another way which to the world doth seem foolishness, to manifest his Power and his Wisdome unto salvation, namely by the Preaching of the Gospel in the name of Jesus Christ and him crucified*; and although hitherto, since the death of Christ, the dispensation of wisdome hath not yet opened the conduit pipes of Naturall Knowledge to cause the souls of men to flow forth and partake of the life of God there-in, by reason of the prevalence of Sensuall inclinations, and of the want of due reflection upon Christ, in whom alone the perfect use of Nature is brought home to the glory of the Father, by the Spirit, yet when the time of *the Restauration of all things shall come from the presence of him who will come shortly and will not tarry*, then the works of the Devill, whereby he hath brought us, and the whole Creation under the bondage of Corruption, shall be destroyed, and when the Nature and Right use of the Creature by his means obscured, shall be reealed, then also the properties and application of the Creature *in the glorious liberty of the sonnes of God*, shall be subjected unto Grace.

These great and mighty changes, which God is making in the Earth, do tend to break the yokes of Vanity, and to weaken the Power, which hath wreathed the same upon the necks of the Nations, these Changes seem to me to presage the neer approaches of this liberty, and the advancement of the ways of Learning, whereby the intellectuall Cabinets of Nature are opened, and the effects thereof discovered, more fully to us, than to former Ages, seem in like manner to prepare a plainer Address unto the right use thereof for us than our forefathers have had : which will be effectuall to the manifestatios of Gods Wisdome, Power, and Goodness, when the great promises shall be accomplished, *that the Earth shall be filled with knowledge of the Lord*, [6] *as the waters cover the sea, and that we shall be taught of God, from the least to the greatest* : and although *the Father hath reserved in kin own hand the times and seasons*, wherein these promises are to be fulfilled, yet as by the dawning of the day we can know that the Sun is neer rising, so by the brealdng of yoakes and the breaking forth of the means of more perfect knowledge, both in Naturall and Spiritoall things we may see the drawing neer of the promises, which will in their own times *Constitute the day of Salvation unto all the Earth, wherein all shall see the glory of the Lord together*. [7]

The expectation of this day is the *hope of Israel* ; and those that wait for the Lord, and his appearance therein, shall find a plentiful redemption ; namely such as having this hope *purifie themselves that they may be found in peace at his appearing*, and such as being solicitous to bestow their talents in their way and generation, to the advancement of his approaching Kingdom, shall approve themselves as faithful servants to him on that day. Of this Number I am persuaded your Honours are in these Nations as Leading Men ; therefore I have made bold thus to address myself unto you, and to inscribe this Work onto your Names, that it may see the light under your joint patronage. God hath made You very eminent Instruments to set forward one part of the preparatives of his great Work, the breaking of our yoakes, the other part, which is the Advancement of Spirituall and Naturall sanctified Knowledge, your Zeal, I am sure will carry you to countenance by the wayes which Providence shall open unto You. Therefore I hope it will not be without acceptance, what in this kind (though but a mean beginning) I have here offered. Your influence upon it to set forward Learned Endeavours of this Nature for a Publick Good may be a blessing unto Posteritie, and your relations of Eminent note, unto *Ireland*, to watch for the good thereof, and to the Universities of *Oxford* and *Dublin*, to countenance all the meanes of profitable learning, have encouraged me to make this Dedication; besides the expressions of your Honours willingness, to favour me in my undertakings, which I knew no way so well to resent, as by offering to your Generous Inclinations, the Objects, which are worthy of being considered and set forward in order to a common good. I look also somewhat upon the hopefull appearance of Replanting *Ireland* shortly, not only by the Adventurers, but happily by the calling in of exiled *Bohemians* and other Protestants also, and happily by the invitation of some well affected out of the *low Countries*, which to advance are thoughts suitable to your noble genius, and to further the settlement thereof, the Naturall History of that Countrie will not be unfit, but very subservient. Thus beseeching the Lord to prosper all your undertakings to the glory of the Kingdom of Christ, I take my leave, and rest unfeignedly

*Your Honours most
humble servant,
SAMUELL HARTLIB.*

- [1] Rom. 1.20.
- [2] Act. 14.17.
- [3] Act. 17.27.
- [4] 1Cor.15.46
- [5] 1Cor. 1. &c.
- [6] Iss 11.9
Heb. 11.
- [7] Iss. 40. 5

To the Reader.

Gentle Reader,
SOME particilars there are concerning this following Work, of which I think it fit you should be advertised : and for as much as I can tell you no more of them than what was written to me by the Authors most Loving and Learned Brother, give me leave, in stead of mine own Words to present you with his said Letter on that subject, being such as doth follow.

Sir,
I AM very glad to understand by you, that my Brothers mark of the Naturall History of Ireland, is not only not lost, as I greatly feared it was, and that you have found it in perusing

those books and papers of his, which he had left behind him at London; but that you are a going to print it, and have already contracted about it : by the doing whereof I am fully persuaded, that you will gain both credit and contentment, and that those shall no wayes be losers, who wilt be at the charges of doing the same. For though I say it, the work is excellent in its kind, as not only full of truth and certainty, but written with much judgment, order, and exactness ; so as it is to be preferred before most Naturall Histories of particular Countries, and may well be equalled to the very best, far as much as there is done of it. For to make it a compleat Naturall History, there should be joyned to that which which my Brother hath gone through two Books more, the one of all kind of Plants, and the other of all sorts of living Creatures : which also might have been expected of him if God had given him longer life. For he intended, at soon as he had published this part, to have fallen also to the rest, if he had found that he had not lost his labour on what was done already, and that it had met with a gratefull acceptance abroad, such as might have encouraged him to take further paines about the perfecting of it : in which case he was resolved to have also joined a Fourth book to those other Three, concerning the Natives of Ireland, and their old Fashions, Lawes, and Customs ; as likewise the great paines taken by the English, ever since the Conquest, for to civilize them, and to improve the Countrie. You say you wonder, and others may justly concur with you in that your wonderment, how a Countrie could be so accurately described by one, who never was in it. For although my Brother hath been in Ireland, and that he hath ended his dayes there, yet he had both begun and finished this First Book of his Naturall History of Ireland, some yeares before he went thither, or had any thoughts of doing so : seeing that he begun to write that work in the beginning of the year of our Lord 1645, and made an end of it long before the end of the same year: whereas he went not to Ireland untill the latter end of the year 1649, and dyed at Dublin within a very short while after he was arrived there, viz. on the 2/19th of January, 1649/50. Now to answer that difficulty moved by you, be pleased to know that I being come from Dublin to London in the beginning of May, 1644, and having stayed there untill the latter end of October, great part of that conversation which he and I had together during those six months, was spent in reasoning about Ireland, and about all manner of particulars concerning the Morall and Civill, but chiefly the Naturall History of the same: my Brother being very careful to inform himself of me, about all things appertaining thereunto. For besides that his curiositie, which was very great for to enrich his mind leith all manner of laudable knowledge, was of itself alone capable enough for to make him inquisitive in that kind ; he was there-besides led thereto by his own interest, having ventured great part of his estate upon the escheated lands there, according to the severall Acts made by the King and Parliament in that behalf. And having set down in writing what he had so heard of me, he conferred afterwards about the same with severall of those gentlemen, whom the bloody combustions of Ireland had driven away thence, and made to resort to London ; he being very well acquainted with them, especially with Sir William Pareons and Sir Richard Parsons, which two having above all others a very perfect insight into that land, and into all matters belonging to the same, were wonderfull well able to satisfie any of those Questions, which from time to time he propounded unto them, either about those things that he had already learned of me, or about such others, of which he had forgot to speak to me, or on which I had not been able fully to inform him. In this manner he brought that Work together, the which to accomplish yet further, he sent to me still as much as he had finished, desiring me to review it diligently, and to add, put out, or alter, what I should see cause: wherein also, as in the first informations, I was not wanting to contribute whatever was necessary, as far forth as my knowledge did reach unto, and according to those Observations, unto which I had very studiously and with singular delight applied myself during those eight yeares that I lived in that Iland: whereunto I had so much the more opportunity, because that as my constant abode was in Dublin, so I made very many journeys into the Countrie, and by means thereof saw great part of it, especially of the Provinces of Leinster and Ulster, and by reason thereof also it would be an easie matter for me, to make-up those parts of this work which are still

wanting. Thus I beleeve to have fully taken away the forementioned Objection, and to have given you as perfect an account about the grounds and the manner of the writing of this *Naturall History*, as was expected by you. And having nothing else to trouble you with all at the present, I shall end these with my most hearty wishes, that notwithstanding any discouragements, or any want of incouragement, you would still go on in that most commendable purpose, of furthering as much as in you lieth all manner of reall and profitabe knowledge: the which indeed hitherto you have done so largely on very many occasions, as must needs greatly redound to the generall good of Mankind, and make your memory precious to them in all future ages.

Your most affectionate
and humble servant
Paris 10/20 Aug. ARNOLD BOATE.

IRELANDS NATURALL HISTORY.

Chap. 1

Of the situation, shape, and greatness of Ireland : it's divisions into Provinces and Counties: of the English Pale: the principall townes of that Nation.

Sect. 1, Situation of Ireland.

IRELAND, by the Irish themselves called *Erin*, and by their Neighbours the Welsh *Yverdon*, lieth in the North-west Ocean, having on the West side no land nearer than *America*, or the West-Indies, and thereof that part, which above *Nova francia* and *Canada* running Northward, hath of the English received the name of *New-Britain*, but of other Nations before of *Terra Laboratoris*. The next land over against it on the South is *Galicia*, one of the Kingdomes of Spain, from which it lieth divided some dayes sailing. Northwards it hath the Scottish Ilands, by the Geographers called Hebrides or Hebudes ; the principall of which are East, Lewis, Skye, Ila, and Mula. On the East-side is Great-Britain, and all the three parts of it, to writ part of Scotland, the whole West coast of England, and all Wales.

Sect. 2. Distance betwixt Ireland and severall places upon the coast of Great-Britain.

The Sea, which parteth Ireland from Great-Britain, being of a very unequall breadth, is more narrow in the North-end, less in the South-end, but broad in the midst, as far as it washeth the English coast, being the full length of the two Connties of Cumberland and Lancashire, opposite against which are situated in Ireland the Counties of Down, Louth, and Dublin. The sea which is inclosed betwixt these Counties, and compriseth in its middle the Ile of Man, is well neer of an equall and uniform breadh every where, not being in any place much broader or much narrower, than it is betwixt the havens of Dublin and Leverpoole, the distance betwixt which two is reckoned by the English Pilots to be of fortie leagues, or sixscore English miles. But Wales in two or three places commeth a great deal neerer to Ireland, and in some as neer again. For Holy-head, being the most Westerly corner of the Northerliest part of Wales, called Anglesey, lieth just half way between Dublin and Leverpoole or Chester, being twenty leagues, or threescore miles, from Dublin, and ten or twelve houres sail with a reasonable good wind ; which distance is no greater, than what the eye may very well reach :

for a man whose sight is but of an ordinary goodness, may at any time in clear weather with ease discern the high and mountainous coast of Wales from the top of the Dublin mountains. And about the same distance, as is betwixt Dublin and Holy-head, is also betwixt St. Davis-head, a Promontory of Pembroke-shire (which shire is situated in the most South-west part of Wales) and the Irish Promontory in the county of Wexford, which the natives call Cancarne, and the English Sea-men Tuskard-point. Also the Promontory of Carnarvan in Wales, called Brachipult-point, and lying betwixt Holy-head and St. Davis, is well neer at the same distance from the next Irish shore, as either of those other Welsh Promontories. But between Brachipult-point and Saint Davis-head the Sea doth much enlarge it self (although nothing so much as betwixt Ireland and England) making a great inlet on the coast of Wales, the which here retireth it self a great way backwards : whereas to the contrary the Irish shore, which lieth opposite to it, extendeth it self in an equail manner, without any great Bayes or inlets.

As for the North part, where Ireland and Scotland are neighbours, there this Sea groweth very narrow ; insomuch as Galloway, a county in that part of Scotland, is distant with its most westerly shoare from the Ardes (a little country and demy-iland so named in the most Northerly part of the county of Down in Ireland) not above five Leagnes ; which space the open boats, wherein they ordinarily here do pass from the one kingdoms into the other, use to sail in three or four houres time: and Cantyre, another Foreland on the West shore of Scotland, more to the North than Galloway, is neerer yet unto Ireland : so that in these two places the one Nation may perfectly be seen and disceded out of the other at all times, whensoever it is no very dark gloomie weather.

Sect. 3. *Shape and bigness of Ireland.*

The shape of this Iland is long-waies square, but not fully : for to say nothing of severall corners and Forelands, which run out a great way into the Sea, nor of divers great Bayes and Inlets, which the sea maketh here and there, in the three other parts of this Iland ; the fourth part, called Munster, doth greatly alter that figure ; for in lieu of stretching it self first from the North to the South, and then from the South to the West, it runneth altogether sloping from the North-east to the South-west ; and there besides it stretcheth it self much further into the Sea with its Western shores than any other part of Ireland on the same West side.

As for the bigness thereof, questionless it is to be reckoned among the chief Ilands of the whole World ; and of Europe the principallest of all, except only Great-Britain, the which is more than twice as big : for being as long again, as it is broad, it is at the narrowest (which is just in the middle, where Dublin is situated) no less than an hundred miles broad ; seeing that Athlone, which lieth just halfway betwixt the two Seas, is fifty miles distant from Dublin ; and in Ulster, where Ireland is at its broadest, it is in most places ten, or twelve, and in some twenty miles broader. In the length, if from the middle of the Northern coast one do go directly Southward, one shall find it to be about two hundred miles. But if you shape your course more to the East, the length will be found less by some miles, because the coast of Munster runneth so sloping, as we have said before : and to the contrary, if one measure the length of Ireland more to the West, it will be found to be a great deal more than two hundred miles. And if the measure were taken not through the inland-parts, as now we have framed it, but all along the seashore, the length would amount to a great deal more than what now we have declared (as well on the East as on the West side) in regard of the inequality of the coast, and of the great Bayes and Fore-lands, which make it in most places very much run out to the seaward, or into the landward : for which same reason the circuit of the whole Iland, taken amongst the shoare, is by far greater, than otherwise the proportion of its length and breadth would seem to require. The Miles here mentioned must be understood not of the

common English ones, three whereof make one League, or Holland mile, but of the Irish, the which are about one fifth part bigger, so as five Irish miles do amount to about six English.

Sect, 4. *Division of Ireland into Provinces and Counties.*

This Iland is divided into four principall parts, called Provinces, *viz.* Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster: of which the first and the last extend themselves from the one sea to the other, Ulster in the North, and Munster in the South. Leinster and Connaught, lying betwixt those two fore-named Provinces, have the sea only on one side, Connaught on the West, and Leinster on the East. To these four most Writers and Records add a fifth, called Meath; but that is really a part of Leinster, and ordinarily now is held to be such.

Each of these Provinces is again divided into divers Counties. Ulster hath eleven, whereof six on the sea side, *viz.* Fermanagh, Doneghall *alias* Tirconnel, Colraine, Antrim, Down. Louth ; and five within the land, *viz.* Cavan, Monaghan. Ardmagh, Nether-Tirone, and Upper-Tirone. Leinster comprehendeth likewise eleven Counties, Dublin, Wickloe, and Wexford on the sea side, East-Meath, and Catherlogh or Carlo, within the land, but with a little nook reaching unto the sea ; West-Meath, Kildare, Kilkenny, Kings-county, Queenes-county, and Longford altogether within the land. Munster is divided into six Counties, two within the land, *viz.* Tipperary and Limerick ; and the other four, Waterford, Cork, Desmond, and Kerry, situated on the sea-side, but stretching themselves a great way into the land. In Connaught there be six Counties, *viz.* Clare *alias* Tomond, Galloway, Majo, and Sleigo, situated on the Sea, and Roscomen, and Leitrim within the Land.

Sect 5. *Of the English Pale.*

There is yet another division of Ireland, whereby the whole land is divided into two parts, The English Pale, and the Land of the meer Irish, The English Pale comprehendeth only four Counties, one whereof is in Ulster, *viz.* Louth, and the other three in Leinster, to wit Meath, Dublin, and Kildare : the originall of which division is this. The English at the first conquest, under the reign of Henry the second, having within a little time conquered great part of Ireland, did afterwards, in the space of not very many yeares, make themselves masters of almost all the rest, having expelled the natives (called the Wild Irish, because that in all manner of wildness they may be compared with the most barbarous nations of the earth) into the desert woods and mountains. But afterwards being fallen at odds among themselves, and making severall great warres the one upon the other, the Irish thereby got the opportunitie to recover now this, and then that part of the land ; whereby, and through the degenerating of a great many from time to time, who joining themselves with the Irish, took upon them their wild fashions and their language, the English in length of time came to be so much weakened, that at last nothing remained to them of the whole Kingdome, worth the speaking of, but the great Cities, and the forenamed four Counties ; to whom the name of Pale was given, because that the authority and government of the Kings of England, and the English Colonies or Plantations, which before had been spread over the whole Land, now were reduced to so small a compass, and as it were impaled within the same. And although since the beginning of this present age, and since King *James* his coming to the Crown of England, the whole Iland was reduced under the obedience and government of the English Lawes, and replenished with English and Scotch Colonies ; nevertheless the name of English Pale, which in the old signification was now out of season, remained in use, and is so still, even since this last bloody rebellion, wherein the inhabitants of almost all the Pale, although alt of them of English descent, have conspired with the Native Irish, for to shake off the Government of the Crown of England, and utterly to extinguish the Reformed Religion, with all the professors thereof, and quite to root them out of Ireland.

Sect. 6. Cities and Chief Townes of Ireland.

This Iland hath in it severall Cities, among which Dublin is the principall, beng the chief City of the whole Commonwealth, the Residence of the Governour, the Counsell of State, all the Great Officers, the Exchequer, Judges, and Courts of Justice; being also adorned with an Universitie, the only in all Ireland. It is situated in the Province of Leinster, about the middle of the length of Ireland (as already hath been mentioned) not far from the Sea, an Inlet whereof maketh a harbour for this City ; which harbour, although none of the best of Ireland, (whereof in the next chapter but one shall be spoken more at large) is nevertheless frequented with more ships, and hath greater importation of all things, than any other Haven in the kingdome ; by reason that all sorts of commodities are much more readily and in greater plenty vented here than any where else, what in the City it self, being great and populous, what into the country, for in the time of peace almost all Leinster and Ulster were wont to furnish themselves from Dublin of all kinds of provisions and necessaries, such as were brought in out of forrein Countries.

Next to Dublin is Galloway, the head-city of the Province of Connaught, to be reckon'd, as well for bigness and fairness, as for riches ; for the streets are wide, and handsomely ordered, the houses for the most part built of free-stone ; and the inhabitants much addicted to trafick, do greatly trade into other countries, especially into Spain, from whence they used to fetch great store of wines and other wares every year.

In the third place commeth Waterford, situated in the Province of Munster ; and in the fourth Limerick, the head-city of the said Province, both townes of trafick, situated on goodly havens, and of reasonable bigness and handsomeness.

Cork, in the Province of Munster, and London-derry, in the Province of Ulster, are less than any of the formentioned, but otherwise handsome places, well built, and very fitly situated for trafick and navigation, as standing upon very good Havens

As for the rest of the Townes, Drogheda, Kilkenny, and Bandonbridge are passable and worthy of some regard both for bigness and handsomeness : But Colrain, Knockfergus, Belfast, Dundalk, Wexford, Youghall, and Kinsale are of small moment, the best of all these being hardly comparable to any of those Siir market-townes, which are to be found in almost all parts of England. And as for Cassel, Rosse, Lismore, Clonmell, and Kilmallock in Munster ; Sleigo and Atlone in Connaught ; Molingar, Trimme, Kels, Navan, Aboy, Nace, Carlo, Arckloe, and Wickloe, in Leinster ; Carlingford, Ardee, and Down in Ulster, all of them walled Townes, they are scarce worth the mentioning, because there are few Market Townes in England, even of the meanest, which are not as good or better, than the best of them all. We could give a more perfect relation of this particular : but because this serveth little to our purpose, and properly doth not concern the Naturall History, we have thought it best to touch it but briefly.

A collection of tracts and treatises illustrative of the natural history, antiquities, and the political and social state of Ireland, at various periods prior to the present century ..
(1860)

Author: Lifford, James Hewitt, 4th viscount, 1811-1887; Thom, Alexander, 1801-1879.

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