

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE  
HOSANNAS FOR ARCHITECTURE  
REVIEWED BY  
DEIRDRE CONROY

ISLANDS IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT  
REVIEWED BY  
MAEVE SIKORA

TRANSDISCIPLINARY PRACTICE:  
IMAGES, OBJECTS AND DISCOURSE  
ACROSS CREATIVE CONTEXTS  
REVIEWED BY  
SARAH KELLEHER

p. 144). Dr Patten and Captain King who had sailed with Captain Cook brought back an assortment of Pacific artefacts which were displayed in an early museum in Trinity College.

Although Sloane kept up his Irish links, corresponding with his family in County Down, he never returned to Killyleagh. No doubt he had got rid of his brogue at an early date. Few Irishmen in England did so well as the rich baronet. His librarian told him: 'What glory, when I think of it, for Ireland to see one of its sons so crowned!'

James Delbourgo not only describes Sloane's extraordinary success as a doctor, but reminds us that the core of Britain's great museum derived from an income procured from slavery to which the collector was indifferent. Delbourgo's absorbing and detailed biography, the first for sixty years, highlights a personality, popular with his peers, with ties to Ireland, who discovered an admirable way of spending his vast wealth.

Peter Somerville-Large is the author of a number of books on Ireland including *1854-2004/The Story of the National Gallery of Ireland*.

## ATLAS OF THE IRISH REVOLUTION

JOHN CROWLEY, DONAL Ó DRISCEOIL AND MIKE MURPHY  
JOHN BORGONOVO (EDS)

Cork University Press, 2017  
pp 984 fully illustrated h/b  
€59.00 ISBN: 9781782051176

Mic Moroney

Midway through the 'decade of centenaries', the words 'republican' and 'revisionist' were again traded as expletives at July's West Cork History Festival which, focusing on the local War of Independence, saw Professor David Fitzpatrick claim the 'so-called' Irish Republic as merely a marketing slogan to win American approval at the Paris Peace Conference.

Eoghan Harris revisited Peter Hart's thesis of the IRA's Bandon Valley killings of thirteen Protestants in April 1922 as indicative of their longstanding sectarian war. Yet UCC's Andy Bielenberg's exhaustive *Fatality Register* which, though showing Cork as the most violent county with 528 (almost 23% of

## PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS (MANY BREATHTAKING, SOME GRISLY) JOIN PSYCHEDELIC CELTIC ARTEFACTS

island-wide) fatalities, reveals no evidence of any IRA sectarian policy.

Bielenberg and Fitzpatrick both contribute to *Atlas of the Irish Revolution*, a 5-kilogramme 964-page tome from Cork University Press that looks to become another benchmark reference, like their 2012 *Atlas of the Great Irish Famine* which sold over 20,000 copies. Four years in gestation, it will arrive in every Irish public library, underwritten by Brian McCarthy's Killorglin-based financial services company Fexco.

Edited by geographer John Crowley, cartographer Mike Murphy and historians Donal Ó Drisceoil and John Borgonovo, it glowers with art by Sarah Cecilia Harrison, Lavery, Orpen, Yeats, Sarah Purser and Keating; and recent works by Mick O'Dea and Hughie O'Donoghue. Previously unpublished photographs (many breathtaking, some grisly) join psychedelic Celtic artefacts (a 1932 Saorstát Eireann Official Handbook) alongside over 300 original GIS maps unveiling startling geographical patterns from new data: battle maps, rebels' meandering life-maps; maps of IRA structure down to 1,900 local companies; or ITGWU branches spreading like a rash of red measles.

Essayists from Willie Smyth to Roy Foster and Catriona Crowe constantly re-prism these years across multiple perspectives, with CUP's radical tone surfacing in pieces by Brian Hanley or Ó Drisceoil's on the short-lived Irish soviets. There is much internationalist emphasis,

not least Kate O'Malley on Irish influences on anti-colonial movements in Egypt, Algeria, Ghana and Indonesia. Indian nationalists (such as VV Giri, later Indian President) liaised with Irish rebels even in 1916 Dublin. Bengalis involved in the 1930 Chittagong Uprising eschewed Gandhi's pacifism for the 'Irish

technique of resistance', emulating tactics from Dan Breen's *My Fight for Irish Freedom*; while Tom Barry's *Guerilla Days in Ireland* was cited by Menachem Begin, Che Guevara, Fidel Castro, Mao, Võ Nguyễn Giáp and Georgios Grivas.

Yet another exhilarating CUP *Gesamtkunstwerk* of historical geography.

Mic Moroney is an independent writer, researcher and journalist.

Continued on page 150

