



Ruaidhrí Óg Ó Mórdha, an Irish lord, wearing a traditional Irish mantle in the forest, with his hunting dog (Plate 11). Derricke, John. [The image of Ireland: with a discoverie of woodkarne 1581](#). With the notes of Sir Walter Scott, ed. and introd. by John Small. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black, 1883.

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

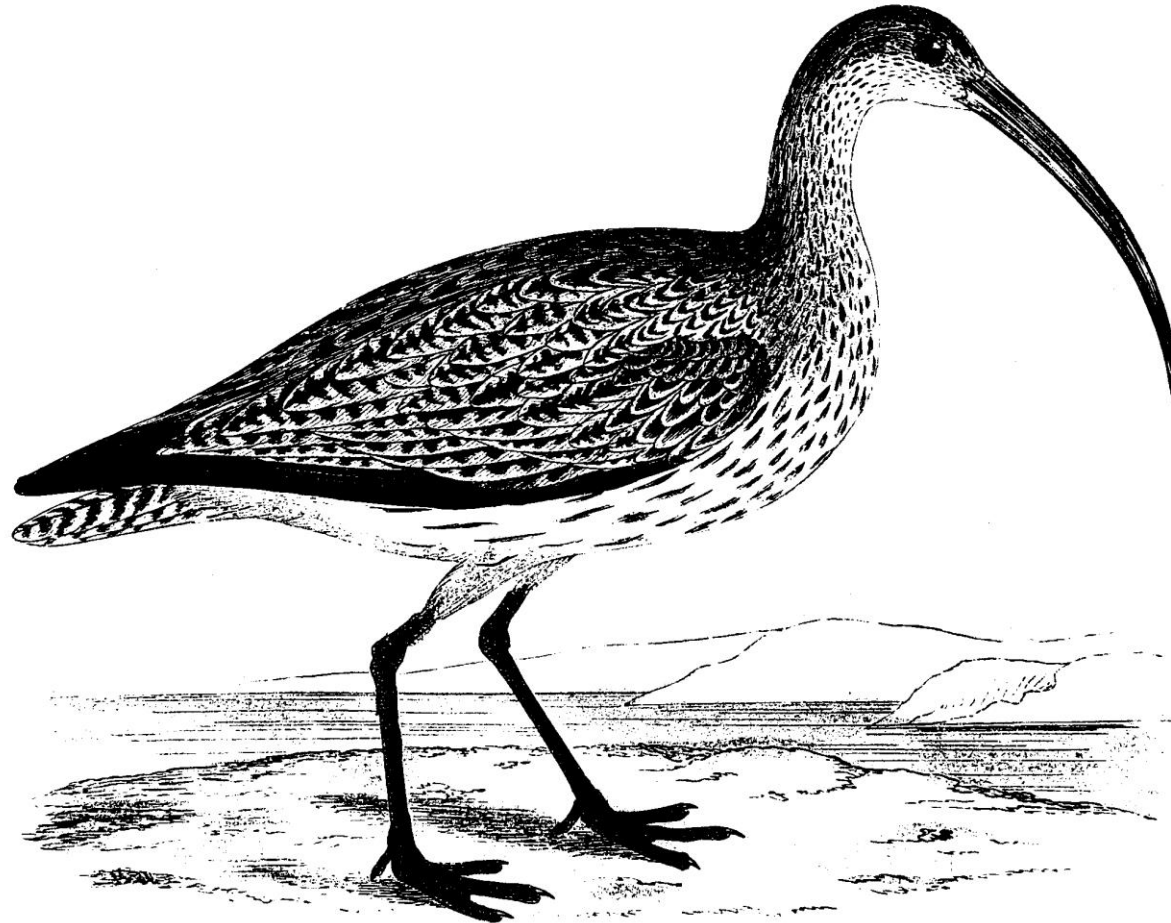
John Derricke compiled *The Image of Ireland* describing the 16th century Irish campaigns of Lord Deputy Henry Sidney during the reign of Elizabeth I. *The Image of Ireland* opens with a history of Ireland and its conflicts with the English, presenting reasons for English rule and contains 12 woodcut illustrations interspersed with verse narration. The image shows Ruaidhrí Óg Ó Mórdha, an Irish lord in what is now County Laois, wearing a traditional Irish mantle in the forest, with his hunting dog. Ruaidhrí says 'Ve mihi misero or I pity you' and the dog says 'Ve ataque dolor or And the pain will come.' The book ends with the surrender of Turlough Luineach Ó Neill, king of Tyrone, in 1578.



Decorated letters from Bookes 13, 16 and 17 which cover different aspects of trees. Pliny, the Elder. [The historie of the world: commonly called the natvrall historie of C. Plinivs Secvndvs.](#) Trans. into English by Philemon Holland. London: A. Islip, 1601.

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

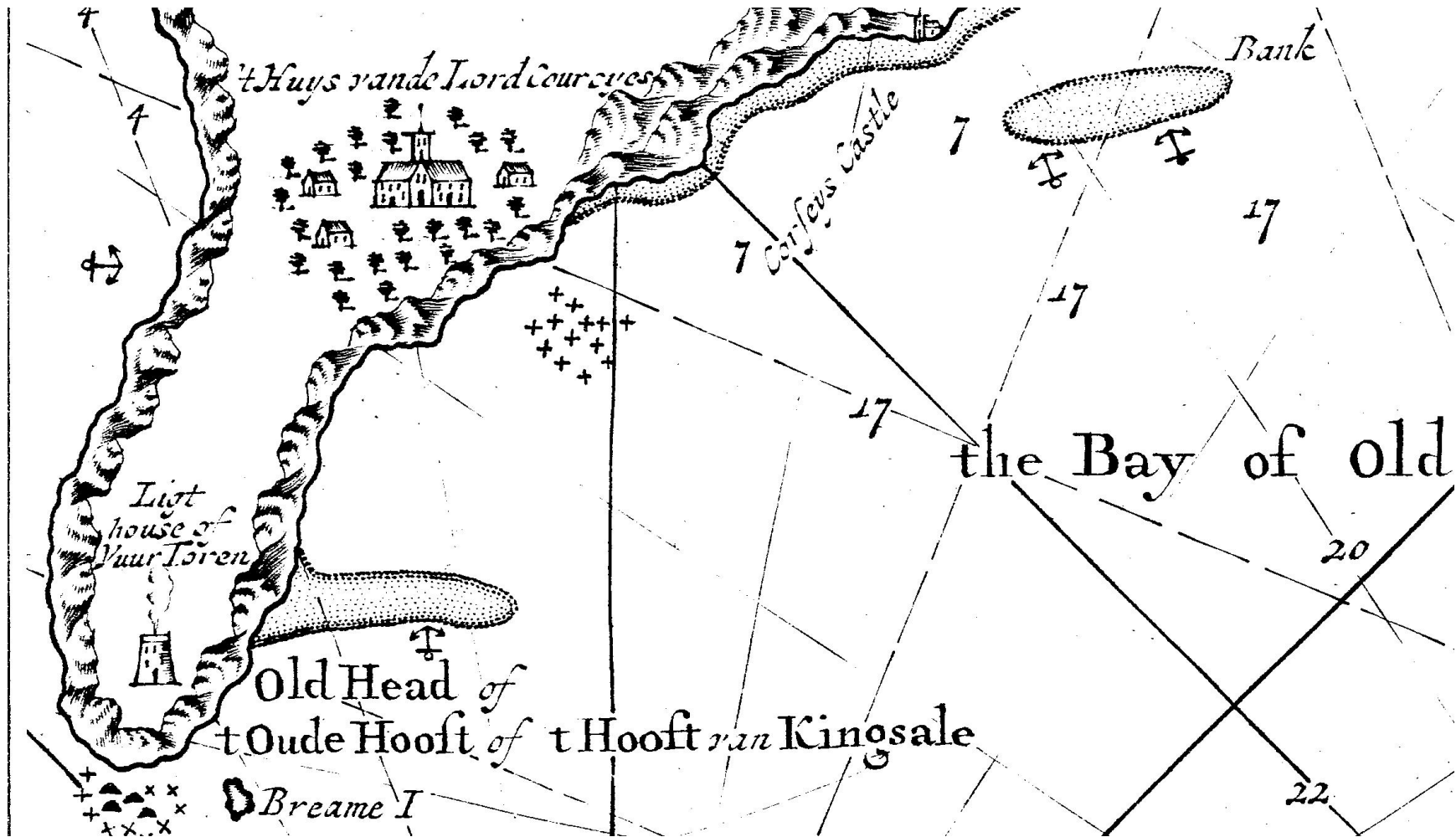
[The historie of the world](#) is the largest single surviving work from Roman times and the only surviving work by Pliny. Its content is encyclopaedic in scope as it is about natural history, astronomy, mathematics, geography, ethnography, anthropology, human physiology, zoology, botany, agriculture, horticulture, pharmacology, mining, mineralogy, sculpture, art and precious stones. For more information see: [Life on Land: Birds & Trees from the 17th-21st Centuries.](#) <https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland>



Curlew from Francis Orphen Morris. [A history of British birds](#). London: Groombridge and Sons, 1851-1857.

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

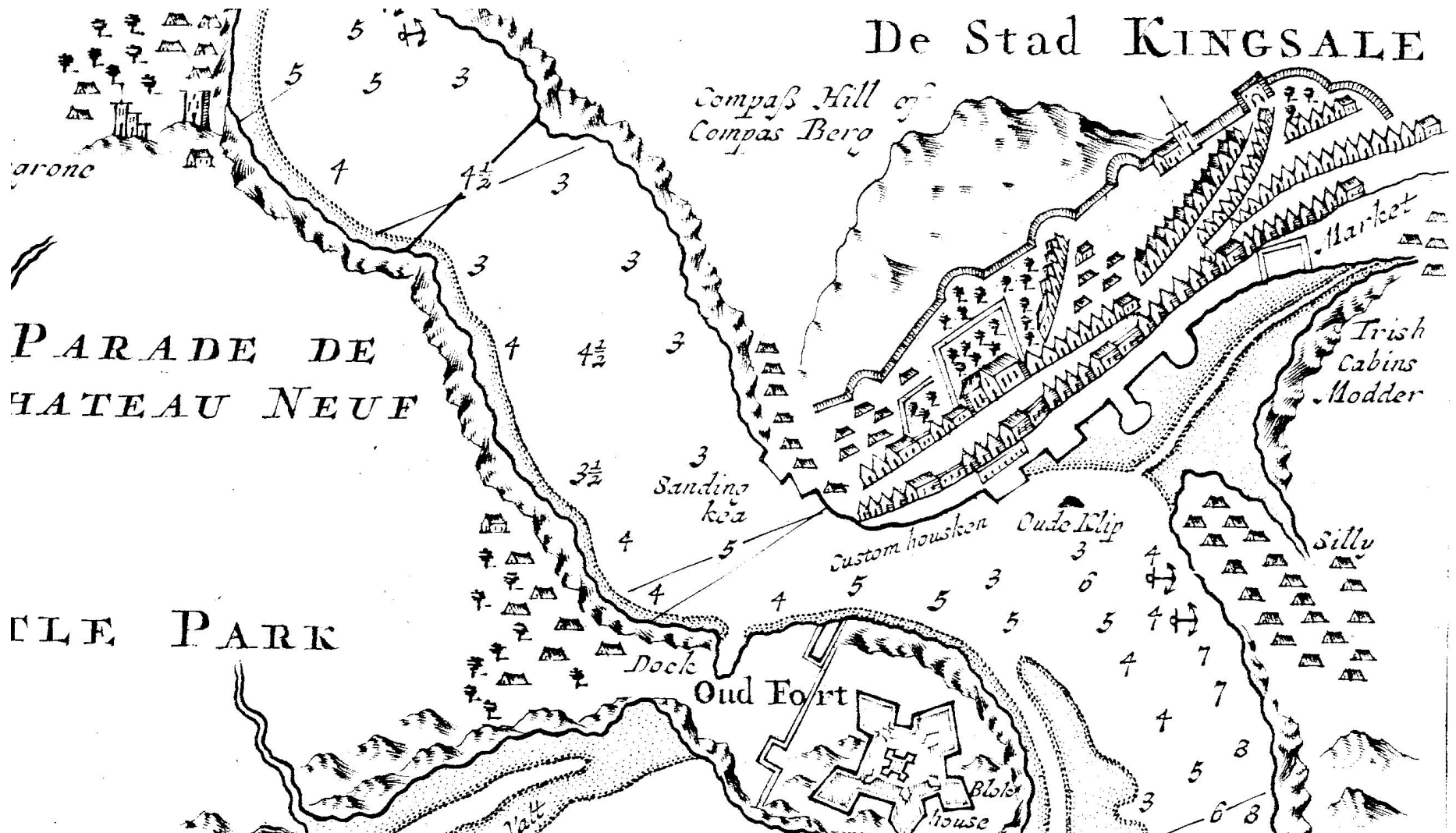
Francis Orphen Morris (1810–1893) was an Irish clergyman and naturalist, born in Cobh, County Cork. He is best remembered for his works on natural history. His best-selling six volume [A History of British Birds](#) (1851-57) was aimed at a popular, rather than scientific, audience. The Curlew is a winter visitor to wetlands throughout Ireland. It is Ireland's largest wader and can be distinguished by its long legs and neck, and bulky greyish brown body. According to BirdWatch Ireland, the numbers of this red-listed species have declined substantially in recent decades, due to increased afforestation and agricultural intensification. It is an occasional visitor to University College Cork campus. For more information see: [Life on Land: Birds & Trees from the 17th-21st Centuries](#). <https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland>



Detail of trees on the old Head of Kinsale peninsula, in County Cork from *De Rivier van Kingsale, is Gelegen Aan de Zuyd kust van Irland, Met alle desselss Geleegentheeden In't Groot. Te Amsterdam by Gerard van Keulen Aan de Nieuwe brug. Met Privilegie. [1750s].*

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

For more information see the online exhibition [Life on Land: Birds & Trees from the 17th-21st Centuries](https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland) <https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland>



Detail of trees by Kinsale town in County Cork from *De Rivier van Kingsale, is Gelegen Aan de Zuyd kust van Irland, Met alle desselss Geleegentheeden In't Groot. Te Amsterdam* by Gerard van Keulen Aan de Nieuwe brug. Met Privilegie. [1750s].

Collection: *De Rivier van Kingsale, is Gelegen Aan de Zuyd kust van Irland, Met alle desselss Geleegentheeden In't Groot. Te Amsterdam* by Gerard van Keulen Aan de Nieuwe brug. Met Privilegie. [1750s]. Map Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

For more information see the online exhibition [Life on Land: Birds & Trees from the 17th-21st Centuries](https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland) <https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland>

For more coloring pages, visit [ColorOurCollections.org](https://www.colorourcollections.org)



Sparrowhawk from Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, comte de. [Histoire naturelle des oiseaux](#). A Paris: De l'Imprimerie royale, 1770-1786.

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707-1788) was a French naturalist. He is best remembered for his 36-volume encyclopedia of natural history, *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière* (1749-1804) of which nine are on birds (1770-1783) with illustrations by François-Nicolas Martinet. The encyclopedia was met with great success and has since been translated into several other languages, including English. The sparrowhawk is the most common bird of prey in Ireland. It nests in trees and is most often found breeding in woodland areas, including farmland with woods, or larger parks and gardens. It can be spotted flying over Cork City. It has been found breeding on the North Mall Campus of UCC. For more information see: [Life on Land: Birds & Trees from the 17th-21st Centuries](#) <https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland>



Press mark to the Cuala Press [1900s-1940s]

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

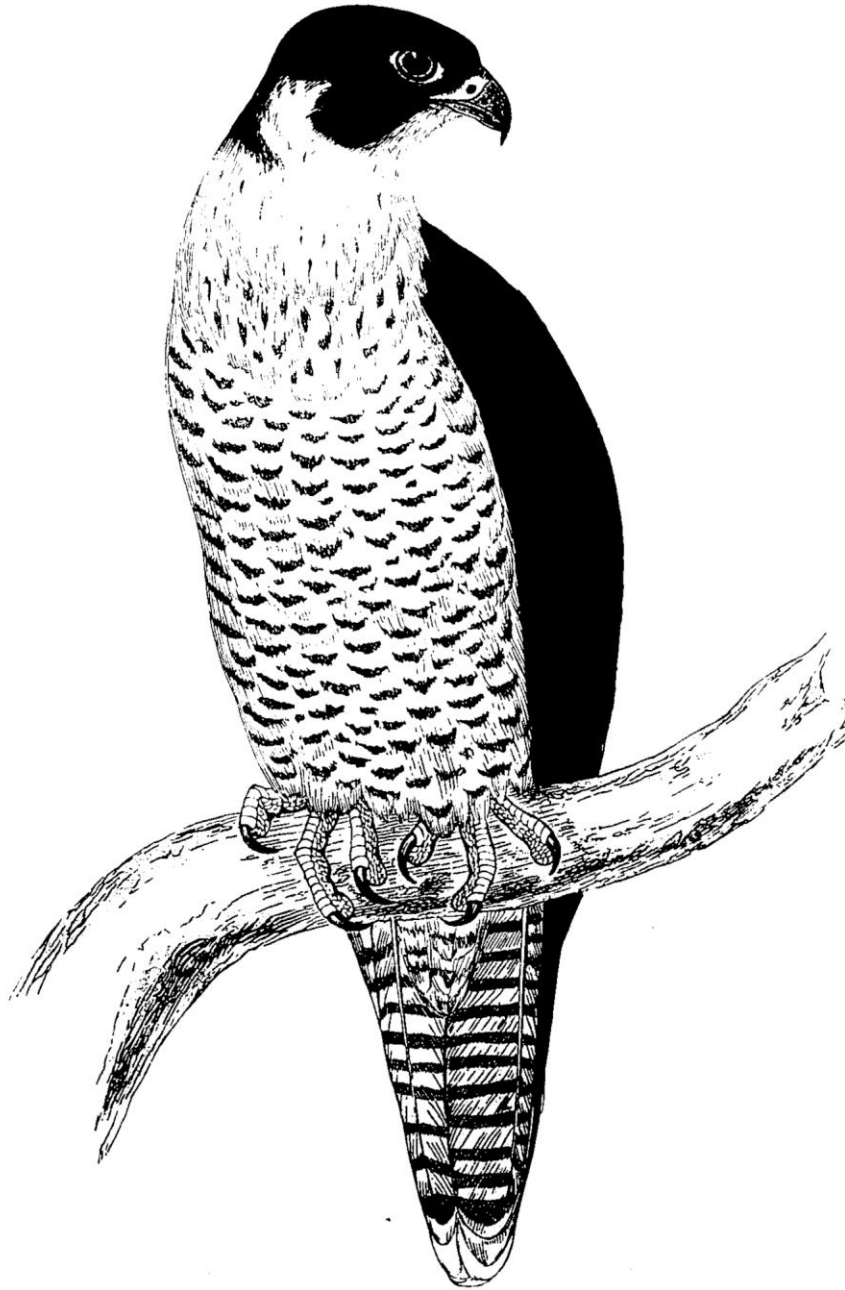
The Cuala Press (1908-late 1940s) was an Irish private press set up by Elizabeth Yeats and was originally known as Dun Emer Press (1902-1908). One of the images most associated with the Cuala Press is the Dun Emer pressmark of 'Lady Emer and tree'. The pressmark was designed by Elinor Monsell and was first used in Katharine Tynan's *Twenty One Poems* (1907). The image used here is from [Lyrics and satires from Tom Moore](https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland) selected by Sean O'Faolain. Dublin: Cuala Press, 1929. For more information see: [Life on Land: Birds & Trees from the 17th-21st Centuries](https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland) <https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland>



Little Egret from Morris, Francis Orpen. [A history of British birds](#). London : Groombridge and Sons, 1851-1857.

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

The Little Egret is a resident along coasts and rivers throughout Ireland. It is a medium-sized white heron, with long black legs, yellow feet, and a black bill. According to BirdWatch Ireland, it was rare in Ireland until it first started breeding here in late 1990s. It now appears in almost every coastal county and at some inland sites. They are becoming more common along the River Lee in Cork City and have been spotted on University College Cork campus. For more information go to: <https://libguides.ucc.ie>.



Peregrine from Morris, Francis Orpen. [A history of British birds](#). London: Groombridge and Sons, 1851-57.

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

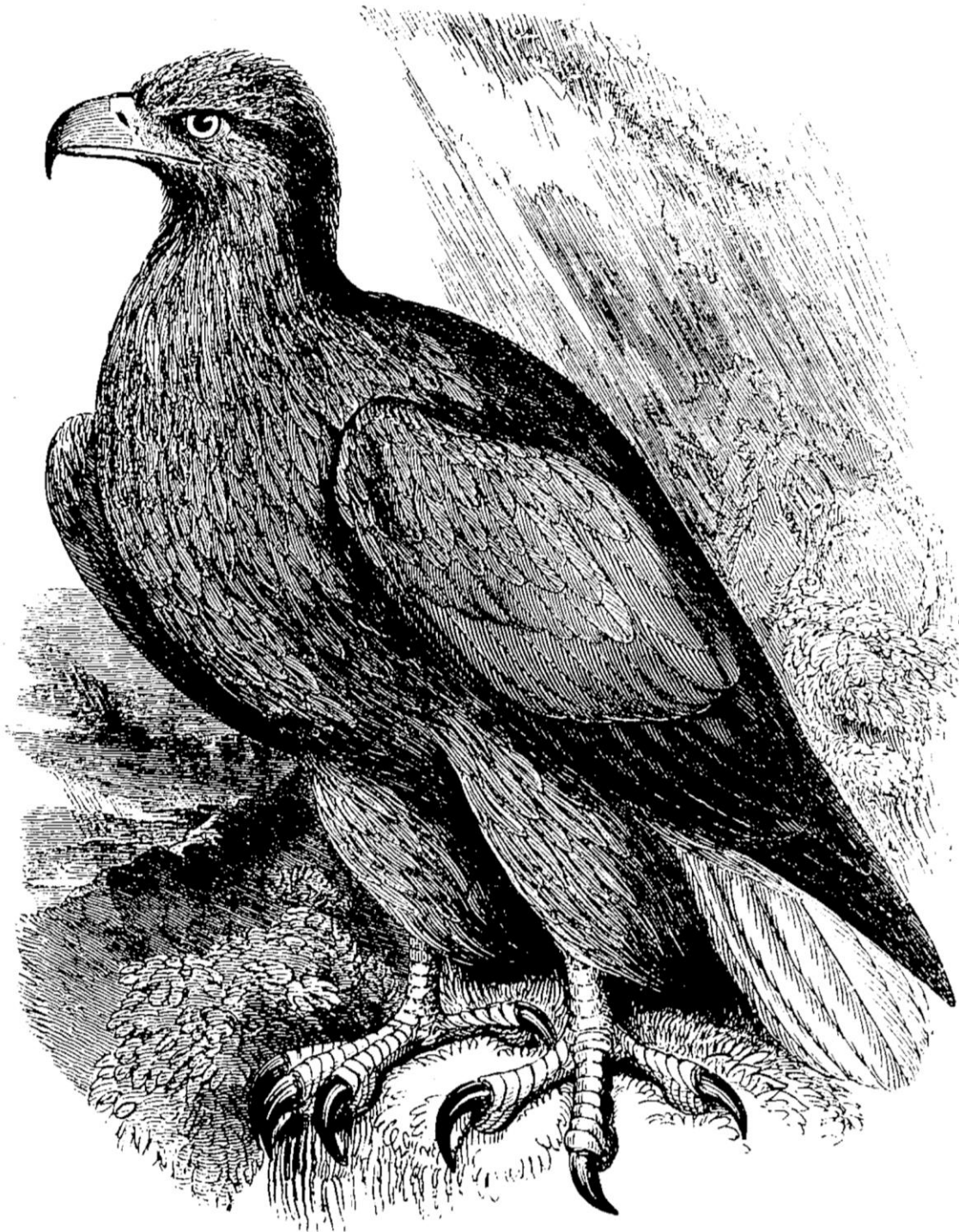
The Peregrine Falcon is a widespread resident in Ireland, mainly in coastal and mountainous regions. The population of this bird of prey was heavily impacted by the widespread use of DDT and other pesticides in the mid-20th century. Since the banning of such chemicals, its population has made a significant recovery. It has been found breeding in Cork City and is an occasional visitor to the UCC Campus. For more information see: [Life on Land: Birds & Trees from the 17th-21st Centuries](#) <https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland>



Detail to *Forestry in Ireland* book cover. Mackay, John. [Forestry in Ireland: a study of modern forestry and of the interdependence of agriculture and "industry"](#). With notes by Professor Alfred O'Rahilly. Cork: Cork University Press 1934.

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

John Mackay (?-1941) resided in Dunmore East, Co Waterford in Ireland and regularly lectured on Irish forestry and trees. *Forestry in Ireland* was one of number of books he wrote on forestry. Others included *Trodden Gold* (1928) and *No forests - no nationhood* (1939). For more information see: [Life on Land: Birds & Trees from the 17th-21st Centuries](#) <https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland>



White-tailed Eagle from Yarrell, William. [A history of British birds](#). London: J. Van Voorst, 1845.

Collection: Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

William Yarrell (1784–1856) was an English bookseller, zoologist, and naturalist, best known for *The History of British Fishes* (1836) and [A History of British Birds](#) (1843). The latter volume is a handbook containing an entry for every known species of bird in Britain. Admired for its scientific accuracy, it became the standard reference work for British ornithologists. The White-Tailed Eagle was once a widespread breeding species along Irish coasts but was extirpated by the early 20th Century. It was first re-introduced at Killarney National Park in 2007, with subsequent sites including Glengarriff and Lough Derg. It is the largest bird of prey in Ireland with a wingspan of up to 2.4 metres. It has faced significant challenges in terms of repopulation. For more information see: [Life on Land: Birds & Trees from the 17th-21st Centuries](#) <https://libguides.ucc.ie/lifeonland>

#ColorOurCollections

This image is from the collection of



Share your work with us! #ColourOurCollections #ColorOurCollections

UCC Library

Website libguides.ucc.ie

Instagram [@ucclibrary](https://www.instagram.com/ucclibrary)

Twitter [@UCCLibrary](https://twitter.com/UCCLibrary)

Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/UniversityCollegeCorkLibrary/>
[YouTube](#)

Special Collections & Archives, UCC Library

Twitter [@theriversideUCC](https://twitter.com/theriversideUCC)

Blog theriverside.ucc.ie

