

LAW

- 389 Binchy, Daniel A. *The linguistic and historical value of the Irish law tracts*. London: 1943. 35 p.

Bibliographical footnotes.

In this Rhys memorial lecture, Binchy discusses the importance of the Irish law tracts to philology, to the study of comparative law, and to Irish social history. Other considerations, such as value of glosses and commentaries, the parallels between Irish and Cymric law, and the effects of Christianity on the law are also dealt with.

- 390 Bolton, (Sir) Richard. *A Justice of Peace for Ireland... With a table of the precedents*. By Michael Travers. Dublin: 1750. 586, 292 p.

This is a new edition brought out because of the enlarged duties of the justices of the peace by acts of Parliament. It contains Bolton's original books on the exercise of the office out of sessions and the form of proceeding in sessions. It omits his "Precedents of Indictments" and substitutes "Precedents of Committals, Convictions, Summonses, and Warrants for several Offenses." Also added are the statutes in force concerning the office of justice of the peace; with a list of additions and index.

- 391 Donaldson, Alfred Gaston. *Some comparative aspects of Irish law*. Durham, N.C.: 1957. 293 p.

Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center. Publication no. 3.

From Donaldson's lectures at Duke University, this volume deals with both Northern Ireland and the Republic and is written from a lawyer's standpoint. It is also of value to historians, political scientists, and others interested in the Commonwealth. The author discusses legal and constitutional history and international law in Ireland and the mayor trends involved in constitutional, administrative, and land law. He also draws comparisons between Ireland and other Commonwealth nations in those respects.

- 392 Great Britain. Parliament, 1656. *An act for the assuring, confirming and settling of lands and estates in Ireland. At the parliament begun at Westminster the 17th day of September, An. Dom.: 1656*. London: 1657. 21 p.

Cromwellian act providing for ratification of previous acts, decrees, judgments, grants, instructions, etc., by the various officers and councils, relating to the settlement of Ireland after the Great Rebellion. The act also confirms titles to land, forfeited by the rebels, in the new possessors, the English colonists.

- 393 Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc., 1727-1760 (George II). *Acts and statutes made in parliament begun at Dublin... 28 Nov. 2727*. 4th session. Dublin: 1734. 441 p.

Some pages wanting.

- 394 ___. 7th session. 441 p.

Acts relate to various subjects including customs and excise, suppression of Catholics, deer-stealing, yarn importation, flax manufacturing, fishery, tillage, wool burial garments, road repairs, corn laws, and relief of mortgages and creditors. Acts passed during 7th session include those relating to duties on luxury goods, regulation of juries, customs and excise, suppression of Catholics, gaming, relief of mortgages, regulation of parish-watches, hemp manufacture, butter and tallow, road repair and several private acts.

- 395 ___. 1760-1820 (George III). *Acts and statutes, made in a session of Parliament at Dublin, begun Tuesday the twenty second day of January, Anno Domini, 1799, in the 39th*

year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lord King George the 3d...being the 2d session of the 8th parliament, in the reign of his present Majesty. Dublin: 1799. 1225 p.

Laws relate to exports, duties, the militia, regulations on various commodities, defense, road repairs, postage, tithes, cathedrals, loans, corporations, rent, licenses, jails, forgery, etc. Lists of net duties on various items: p. 305-441.

396 *Senchus mor.* Manuscripts. *Ancient laws of Ireland.* Senchas facsimile of the oldest fragments from ms. H.2.15 in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; with descriptive introduction by R.I. Best and Rudolf Thurneysen. Dublin: 1931, xiv, 53 p.

Introduction describes the mss. and their contents; then the fragments are produced in facsimile. These four fragments are one of the chief sources for our knowledge of the Senchas, and are the only source of the full text of many parts of it. Two of the fragments, written in the mid-14th century, are the oldest ms, tradition of the Senchas Mar. The texts have been heavily glossed.