

Description of Included Samples

NB. Please note that some website samples were rendered with missing italics for some source citations in the Commentary. In the published site we will use HTML to render emphasis.

Page

2. Title page of primary source copytext (EUL).
3. Sample page from long-form poem, showcasing excessive printed marginalia (EUL)
4. Plate 1 of 12 from printed woodcut illustrations (EUL).
5. Excerpt of TEI markup for title page, showcasing descriptive markup for page breaks, references to people, dates, and places.
6. Excerpt of TEI markup with modernized transcription, showcasing descriptive markup for decorated initials, type, formatting, and pagination.
7. Excerpt of TEI markup with fully original spelling (preserves all spelling including U/V, I/J).
8. Excerpt of TEI markup for plate illustrations, showcasing descriptive markup that will allow glossing of individual sections of each image.
9. Website wireframe sample: Table of Contents.
10. Website wireframe sample: Title Page with transcribed commentary from John Small (showcases one display option with scrolling view).
11. Website wireframe sample (continued): Title Page with transcribed second half commentary from John Small (showcases one display option with scrolling view).
12. Website wireframe sample: Title page with new Modern glosses created by the PIs. This sample pulls from our personography.
13. Website wireframe sample: sample page with transcribed printed marginalia and transcribed footnote from Sir Walter Scott.
14. Website wireframe sample showcasing toggle options for transcription type, paratextual features, and editorial commentary. This image also shows a hover option for expanding the facsimile image.
15. Website wireframe sample showcasing full-size facsimile image.
16. Website wireframe sample: plate illustration with navigation options for reading the captions in the order displayed in the image and sample commentary transcribed from Sir Walter Scott's edition.
17. Website wireframe sample: same image with the Modern (authored by PIs) editorial commentary.
18. The last 3 wireframe samples (pages 18-20) showcase the same plate illustration (Plate 12) with three different toggle options for commentary: Sir Walter Scott, David B. Quinn, and Modern. The Modern commentary shows a link back to the title page, where Small's gloss on O'Neill pointed readers to Plate 12. As we build this site, we will explore alternative views for readers who want the option to read all editorial glosses, taking inspiration from the [Frankenstein Variorum](#).

07.11.

The Image of Irelande,

with a discouerie of VVoodkarne, wherin is moste lively expressed, the Nature, and qualtie of the saied wilde Irishe Woodkarne, their notable aptnesse, celerite, and pronesse to Rebellion, and by waie of argumente is manifested their originall, and offyng, their descent and Pedigree: Also their habite and apparell, is there plainly showne. The execrable life, and miserable death of Rorie Roge, that famous Archtraitour to God and the Crowne (otherwise called Rorie Oge) is likewise discribed. Lastlie the commynge in of Thyrlagh Leonaghe the greate Oneale of Irelande, with the effecte of his subission, to the right honourable Sir Henry Sidney (Lorde Deputie of thesaied lande) is thereto adioyned. Made and deuided by Ihon Derrick, Anno 1578. and now published and set forthe by the saied authour

this present yere of our Lorde

1581. for pleasure and

delight of the well

disposed rea-

der.

Imprinted at London by

Ihon Daie.

191. 1581. f. 26



The Image

The names of the
Hawkes that are
bred in Ireland with
their estimations or-
derly whiche are in
number seuen.

The Irish Hawkes
peeres, so; speednes
of wing.

Many Eagles in
Irelande.

Whose names if pacience will abide,
in order shall proceede.
The Golhauke first of the Crewe,
deserues to haue the name:
The Faucon next for high attempts,
in glorie and in fame.
The Tarsell then ensueth on,
good reason tis that he:
For flying haukes in Ireland next
the Faucon plaste shoud bee.
The Tarsell gentels course is nexte,
the fourth peere of the lande:
Combined to the Faucon, with
a louers freendly bande.
The pretie Marlion is the fift,
to her the Sparhauke nexte,
And then the Jacke and Musket laste,
by whom the birds are vexte.
These are the Hawkes whiche cheefly breed,
in fertile Irlanbe grounde:
Whose matche for flight and speedie wyng,
ellwhere be hardly founde.
(And to conclude) of feathered foules,
there breeds the cheef of all:
A mighty soule, a goodlie birde,
whom men doe Eagle call.
This builde her nest in highest toppe,
of all the Oken tree:
Or in the craftiest place, whereof
in Irelande many bee.
Not in the bounds of Englishe pale,

whiche

of Irelande.

whiche is a ciuill place:
But in the Devills Arse, a Peake,
where Rebells moste imbrace.
For as this soule and all the reste,
are wilde by Natures kinde:
So do thei kepe in wildest Roakes
and there men doe them finde.
For like to like the Prouerbe saith,
the Leoparde with the Beare:
Doth liue in midest of desarts rude
and none doeth other feare.
For as the Irishe Karne be wilde,
in maners and in fashion:
So doe these foules enhabite, with
that crooked generation.
Yet when as thei are taken yong,
(though wilde thei be by kinde:)
Enstructed throught the Fauconers lure,
by triall good I finde.

By policie brute bea-
ties are brought to a
peaceable order of li-
ving, seruynge and obayng man orderly in their nature and kinde, yea the very fou-
les of the ayre and beastes of the field, haue a certaine kinde of reverence and feare,
towardes those whom they consider doe worse them any good, but onely these mons-
ters of the worlde, these pernicious members of Sathan, these wretched wretches
haue no consideration, nor yet haue any kindly affection towardes (her Maiestie)
whose mercie doeth preserue them, whose gracious fauour doeth protect them, whose
royalitie not only wilshes them good, but also doth them good, not for a day, a weeke,
a moneth, or a yare, but continually, so; if her Grace wouid their subuertion, if then
she had but saide the worlde onely, iudge what had followed (euen vtter desolation)
which thing, these blinde Idiots doe not or at least will not see or consider, O ingrati-
tude mosse intollerable, and blindnesse irrecuperable.

That thei doe come as twere at becke,
and when as thei doe call:
She scarce will stint on twyng or bowe,
till on his fiste she fall.

D.iii. Thus

The olde saying is
here founde true, that
like loueth like.

A NOTA- BLE DISCO uery most liue

ly describing the state and condition of the Wilde men in Ireland, properly called Woodkarne, with their actions, and exercises wherin they are dayly occupied, also the order of their rebellion and successe of the same is likewise detected. Which also concludeth with the comming in of *Thirlagh Leonaugh* the great O'NEALE of Ireland, submitting himselfe to the right honorable Syr Henry Sydnye, at what time he was L. Deputy general there of the sayd Land, being in An. 1578. Nowe published and set forth by JOHN DERRICK this present yeare of our Lord. 1581. For pleasure and delight of those, whose mindes in laudable exercis- ses are vertuously occupied.

Seene and allowed.

¶ At London printed by John Daye
dwelling ouer Aldersgate 1581.



A The lively shafe of Irysh karne, most perfect to behold,
Of man, the master, and the boy, these pictures doe vise.
Wherin is brauely paynted forth, A nat'rall Irysh gracie,
Whose like in eu'ry poynt to be sewe, hath seldom stopt in ace.
Marke me the karne that gripes the axe, fast with his mur'ring hand,
Then shall you say a righter knaue, came never in the lan-

I As for the rest so trimly drest, I speake of them no euill,
In ech respect, they are detect, (as honest as the devill.)
As honest as the Pope himselfe, in all their outward actions,
And constant like the wauering winde, in their Imaginations,
Whiche may be prou'de in sundry partes, hereafter that ensue,
A perfect signe for to defiue, th'aboue additions true.

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    <figDesc>Printer's ornament</figDesc>
  </figure>
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    <lb/><seg rend="italics">with a discoverie of <orgName corresp="#Woodkern"
      >Woodkarne</orgName>, wher</seg></hi>
    <lb type="hyphenInWord"/>in is moste lively expressed, the Na <lb type="hyphenInWord"
    />ture, and qualitie of the laied wilde <orgName corresp="#Woodkern">Irishe Wood <lb
      type="hyphenInWord"/>karne</orgName>, their notable aptnesse, celeritie, and
    pronesse <lb/>to Rebellion, and by waie of argumente is manife <lb
      type="hyphenInWord"/>sted their originall, and offspryng, their descent and
    <lb/>Pedigree: Also their habite and apparell, is there <lb/>plainly showne. The
    execrable life, and miserable <lb/>death of <hi rend="roman"><persName corresp="#R0g"
      >Rorie Roge</persName></hi>, that famous Archtraitour to <lb/>God and the <rs
      corresp="#Elizabeth1">Croune</rs> (otherwise called <hi rend="roman"><persName
      corresp="#R0g">Rorie Oge</persName></hi>) <lb/>is likewise discribed. Lastlie
    the commyng in of <lb/><hi rend="roman"><persName corresp="#T0Neill">Thyrlaghe
      Leonaghe</persName></hi> the <rs corresp="#T0Neill">greate <hi rend="roman"
      >Oneale</hi> of <placeName corresp="#Ireland">Ire <lb type="hyphenInWord"
      />lande</placeName></rs>, with the effecte of his submission, to the right
    <lb/>honourable <persName corresp="#HSidney">Sir <hi rend="roman">Henry
      Sidney</hi></persName> (<rs corresp="#HSidney">Lorde Deputie</rs> of <lb/>the
    saied lande) is thereto adjoyned. Made and devi <lb type="hyphenInWord"/>sed by <hi
      rend="roman"><persName corresp="#JDerricke">Jhon Derricke</persName>, Anno <date
      calendar="julien" when="1578">1578</date>.</hi> and now pu <lb
      type="hyphenInWord"/>blished and set forthe by the saied authour <lb/>this present
    yere of our Lorde <lb/><hi rend="roman"><date calendar="julien" when="1581"
      >1581</date>.</hi> for pleasure and <lb/>delight of the well <lb/>disposed rea
    <lb type="hyphenInWord"/>der.</p>

    <p><hi rend="roman"><seg rend="italics">Imprinted at <placeName corresp="#London"
      >London</placeName> by <lb/><persName corresp="#JDay">Jhon Daie</persName>.
      <lb/><date calendar="julien" when="1581">1581</date>.</seg></hi></p>
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 rend="italics"><persName corresp="#PSidney">Phillip Sidney</persName> Esquire,
 Son and heir to the</seg><hi> right honorable <persName corresp="#HSidney">Sir
 <hi rend="roman"><seg rend="italics">Henry Sidney</seg></hi></persName>, Knight
 of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord President of <placeName corresp="#Wales"
 >Wales</placeName>, and Marches of the same, Lord Deputy general of <rs
 corresp="Elizabeth1">her highness</rs>' realm in <placeName corresp="#Ireland"
 >Ireland</placeName>, and one of <rs corresp="Elizabeth1">her Majesty</rs>'s most
 honorable Privy Counsel in <placeName corresp="#England">England</placeName>, <hi
 rend="roman"><seg rend="italics"><persName corresp="#JDerrick">John
 Derrick</persName></seg></hi> wishes perfect felicity in Christ, <hi
 rend="roman">AMEN.</hi>
</head>
<p>
 <hi rend="roman">
 <seg rend="decorInit">C</seg>
 <seg rend="italics">Onsidering with myself (right worshipful) that it is not only
 sufficient for men towards their benefactors, to bear an inward affection, and
 mind gratulatory for benefits received, but also, that some outward and
 external token, of necessity be thereto adjoined, lively to express outwardly,
 the secret effects of the same, though notwithstanding inward goodwill, be such
 an excellent virtue, as whosoever has it, stands partly in security, but
 whosoever has and expresses it, to him is all thing made sure: Even so, and for
 because I have ever</seg>

 <fw type="signature">
 <seg rend="italics">a.i.</seg>
 </fw>
 <fw type="catchword">
 <seg rend="italics">studied,</seg>
 </fw>
 <pb facs="BL006.jpg"/>
 <fw type="header" rend="roman">The Epistle</fw>

 <seg rend="italics">studied, and employed my diligence, to flee unthankfulness,
 that notable vice detested of God and man, and to embrace gratefulness, that
 heavenly Sacrifice, approved of God, manifesting it to the whole world, in
 discharge of my duty towards <rs corresp="HSidney">my Lord your father</rs>,
 whom for many respects, unfeignedly I honor, and in him to your worship as a
 pattern of all benignity, proceeding from so honorable a kindred, with all
 seemly reverence I worship, I say with all humility, sincerity, and integrity
 of mind, as a notable argument of my unfeigned good will, these my labors being
 the fruits of my travel, I humbly do offer, assuring myself of your favorable
 countenance therein, to whose protection I am so much the more bolder to
 commend them, by how much I understand your excellent Nature towards all
 laudable exercises. And though (peradventure) some will impute me arrogant, and
 passing presumptuous in attempting the same: Having respect but only to the

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<lb/><seg rend="italics">of <placeName corresp="#Ireland">Irelande</placeName></seg>. </hi></head>

<lg>
<l><hi rend="roman"><seg rend="decorInit">T</seg></hi>He *<note place="margin" rend="" type="marginalia" n="1">* The <rs corresp="#JDerricke">auctor</rs> in this <lb/>his
firste beginnyng, <lb/>sheweth that GOD <lb/>was the onely cause, <lb/>whiche moned hym to <lb/>write
and set out this <lb/>his woorkes, helpyng <lb/>and fauourably sup<lb type="hyphenInWord"/>portyng hym in the <lb/>same,
who beyng o<lb type="hyphenInWord"/>therwise insufficient, <lb/>and not able of hym <lb/>self to doe the same, <lb/>but by
the goodnesse <lb/>and furthereaunce of <lb/>God, yeldeth to hym <lb/>due honor therefore.</note> heauenly God puissant Prince,</l>
<l>the ternall kyng of grace:</l>
<l>The lorde which rules both heauen <!-- ( --& yearth,</l>
<l>with his Imperiall mace.</l>
<l>Whiche caused first the cristall Skies,</l>
<l>in liuely formes appeare,</l>
<l>And by the course of glistryng <hi rend="roman"><seg rend="italics">Pheabe</seg></hi>,</l>
<l>deuided eke the yeare.</l>
<l>Whiche did the lothsome <hi rend="roman"><seg rend="italics">Chaos</seg></hi> part,</l>
<l>and separate a sonder:</l>
<l>And plaste the yearth aboue the Sease,</l>
<l>for mortall men to wonder.</l>
<l>Whiche gaue commaundement to the same,</l>
<l>in Natures perfect kinde.</l>
<l>To multiply and yelde the'ncrease,</l>
<l>to those that came behinde:</l>
<l>(Whiche was to man as then not made,</l>
<l>a famous creature sure:)</l>
<l>Of all the woorkes of mightie <hi rend="roman"><seg rend="italics">Ioue</seg></hi>,</l>
<l>(renowned rare and pure:)</l>
<l>Whiche gaue hym reason from aboue,</l>
<l>his will to vnderstande:</l>
<l>Upholding heauen and yearth likewise,</l>
<l>with his moste holie hande.</l>
<l>Whiche did reduce from bale to blisse,</l>
<l>the wretched state of man:</l>

<fw type="signature">A.i.</fw>
<fw type="catchword">And</fw>
<pb facs="EUL008.tif"/>
<fw type="header" rend="roman">The Image</fw>

<l>And in exchange the sacred heauens,</l>
<l>allotted to hym than.</l>
<l>(Not for the good desartes he sawe,</l>
<l>in mortall fleshe to be:</l>
<l>But meirly of his owne accord,</l>
<l>that grace extenden he.)</l>
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                        type="hyphenInWord"/>very most live<lb type="hyphenInWord"/>ly describing
                        the state and <lb/>condition of the <orgName corresp="#Woodkern">Wilde men
                        <lb/>in <placeName corresp="#Ireland">Ireland</placeName></orgName>,
                        properly called <orgName corresp="#Woodkern">Wood<lb type="hyphenInWord"
                        />karne</orgName>, with their actions, and exer<lb type="hyphenInWord"
                        />cises wherein they are dayly occupied, <lb/>also the order of their
                        rebellion and <lb/>successe of the same is likewise dete<lb
                        type="hyphenInWord"/>cted. Which also concludeth with <lb/>the comming in
                        of <seg rend="italics"><persName corresp="#TO'Neill">Thirlaugh Leo<lb
                        type="hyphenInWord"/>naugh</persName></seg> the great O<seg
                        rend="smallcaps">NEALE</seg> of <placeName corresp="#Ireland"
                        >Ireland</placeName>, <lb/>submitting himselfe to the right ho<lb
                        type="hyphenInWord"/>norable <persName corresp="#HSidney">Syr <seg
                        rend="italics">Henry Sydney</seg></persName>, at what <lb/>time he was
                        L. Deputy general there <lb/>of the sayd Land, being in <seg rend="italics"
                        >An. <date calendar="julien" when="1578">1578</date></seg>. <lb/> Nowe
                        published and set forth by <lb/><seg rend="italics"><persName
                        corresp="#JDerrick">JOHN DERRICK</persName></seg> this present
                        <lb/>yeare of our Lord. <date calendar="julien" when="1581">1581</date>. For
                        plea<lb type="hyphenInWord"/>sure and delight of those, whose<lb/> mindes
                        in laudable exerci<lb type="hyphenInWord"/>ses are vertuously
                        <lb/>occupied.</hi></head>
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Table of Contents

Frontispiece

Title Page

To the Right Worshipfull Maister Phillip Sidney Esquire

To the Right Honourable and my Verie Good Lordes, the Lordes of her Majesties
Realme of Irelande

To the Good and Gentle Reader in all Places Wheresoever

The First Parte of the Image of Irelande

The Prolog to the Seconde Parte

The Second Part of the Image of Irelande

After That I had Finished the First and Seconde Parte of the Image of Irelande

I Rorie Ogge

Enterying into the Discourse of Rorie Ogge

If Sillie Beastes Long Pent in Droopyng Stale

The Aucthors Exhortation

The Miserable Calamitie of Rorie Ogge

Whilste Feare Joynde with Hope



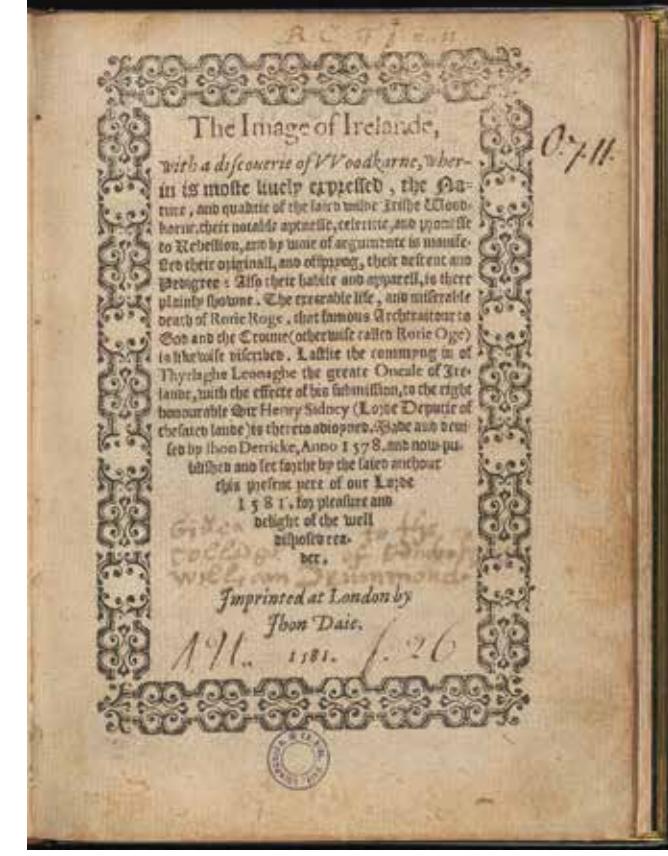
The Image of Irelande

◀ PREVIOUS PAGE NEXT PAGE ▶

The image of Irelande with a discoverie of woodkarne, wherin is moste lively expressed, the nature, and qualitie of the saied wilde Irishe woodkarne, their notable aptnesse, celeritie, and pronesse to rebellion, and by waie of argumente is manifested their originall, and ofspryng, their descent and pedigree: also their habite and apparell, is there plainly showne. The execrable life, and miserable death of Rorie Roge, that famous archtraitour to God and the croune (otherwise called Rorie Oge) is like wise discribed. Lastlie the commyng in of **Thyrlaghe Leonaghe** the greate Oneale of Irelande, with the effecte of his submission, to the right honourable Sir Henry Sidney (Lorde Deputie of the saied lande) is thereto adjoyned. Made and devised by Jhon Derricke, anno 1578. and now published and set forthe by the saied authour this present yere of our Lorde 1581. For pleasure and delight of the well disposed reader.

Imprinted at London by Jhon Daie.

1581.



Commentary

JOHN SMALL ▼

In the Irish State Papers are many notices of Turlough Lynagh O'Neale. In them it is stated that he was a very valiant man, and that he received much assistance from Scotland. He was on friendly terms with the fourth Earl of Argyle, with whom he was subsequently connected by marriage. In 1568 it is stated in a letter from Sir R. Bagenall to the Lords Justices that the Earl sent him "a Taffataehatt, with a band sett with bewgles," which, however, he did not accept. In 1569 Turlough is reported to have an army of 3000 Scots from the Isles, and as many Irish as ever had any O'Neale. The same year he concluded a marriage with the widow of James Macdonnell of the Isles. This lady was Agnes Campbell, described as Lady of Kintire and Dunnavaigh, a natural daughter of Archibald Campbell, fourth Earl of Argyll. She is mentioned in one of these State papers as having been a "wise and civil woman, and an earnest instrument of peace." When in

The Image of Irelande



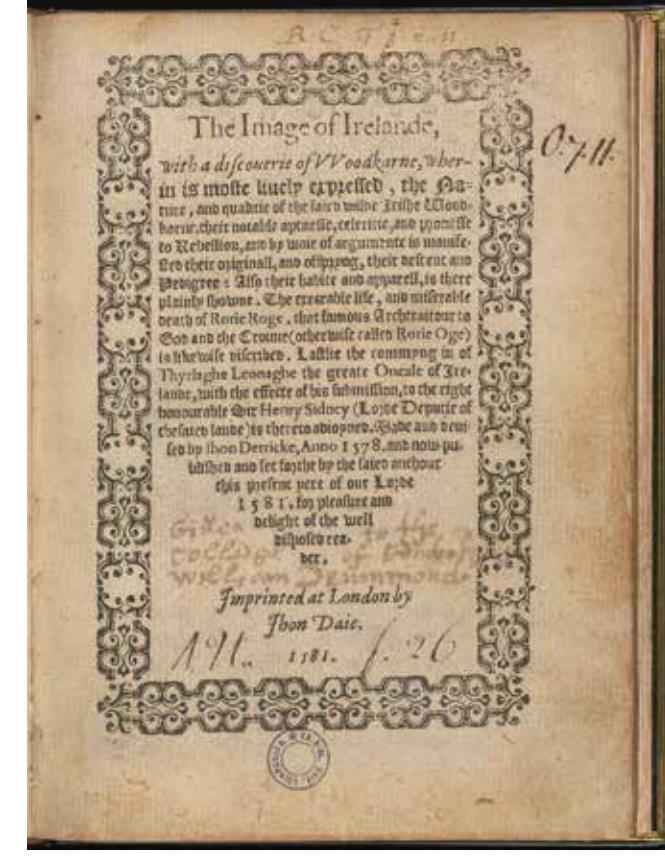
The Image of Irelande

◀ PREVIOUS PAGE NEXT PAGE ▶

The image of Irelande with a discoverie of woodkarne, wherin is moste lively expressed, the nature, and qualitie of the saied wilde Irishe woodkarne, their notable aptnesse, celeritie, and pronesse to rebellion, and by waie of argumente is manifested their originall, and ofspryng, their descent and pedigree: also their habite and apparell, is there plainly showne. The execrable life, and miserable death of Rorie Roge, that famous archtraitour to God and the croune (otherwise called Rorie Oge) is like wise discribed. Lastlie the commyng in of **Thyrlaghe Leonaghe** the greate Oneale of Irelande, with the effecte of his submission, to the right honourable Sir Henry Sidney (Lorde Deputie of the saied lande) is thereto adjoyned. Made and devised by Jhon Derricke, anno 1578. and now published and set forthe by the saied authour this present yere of our Lorde 1581. For pleasure and delight of the well disposed reader.

Imprinted at London by Jhon Daie.

1581.



Commentary

JOHN SMALL ▼

1575 Sir Henry Sidney made a grand progress with his army through Ireland, he first proceeded northward to Drogheda, on his way to Carrickfergus, in the neighbourhood of which was a Scots or Highland colony, under Sorley Boy, who had also been carrying on hostilities against the English. Returning by Dundalk, he entered the Newry. There on the 1st of June of that year Turlough sent his wife to the Lord-Deputy to treat for peace, when a respite of ten days was given him. On the 28th, Turlough submitted, and he and his followers were received into Her Majesty's peace. The articles of the treaty then made with him are still preserved, one of which was that he was to have the Scots of the surname of the Earl of Argyll for his body-guard. A graphic representation of his meeting with Sidney on this occasion is given in [Plate 12](#) (Image of Irelande 1883, xv-xvii).

The Image of Irelande



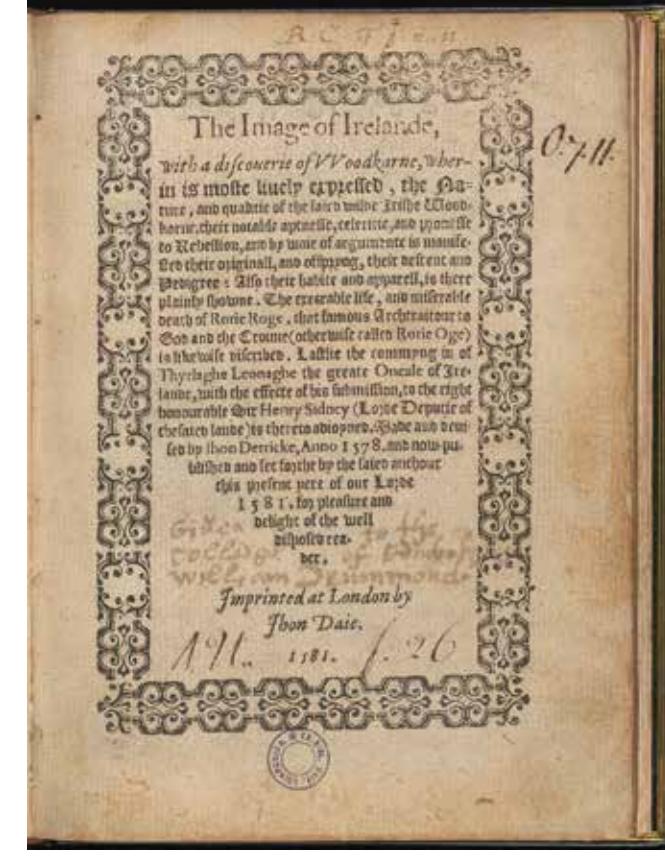
The Image of Irelande

◀ PREVIOUS PAGE NEXT PAGE ▶

The image of Irelande with a discoverie of woodkarne, wherin is moste lively expressed, the nature, and qualitie of the saied wilde Irishe woodkarne, their notable aptnesse, celeritie, and pronesse to rebellion, and by waie of argumente is manifested their originall, and ofspryng, their descent and pedigree: also their habite and apparell, is there plainly showne. The execrable life, and miserable death of **Rorie Roge**, that famous archtraitour to God and the croune (otherwise called **Rorie Oge**) is like wise discribed. Lastlie the commyng in of Thyrlaghe Leonaghe the greate Oneale of Irelande, with the effecte of his submission, to the right honourable Sir Henry Sidney (Lorde Deputie of the saied lande) is thereto adjoyned. Made and devised by Jhon Derricke, anno 1578. and now published and set forthe by the saied authour this present yere of our Lorde 1581. For pleasure and delight of the well disposed reader.

Imprinted at London by Jhon Daie.

1581.



Commentary

MODERN ▼

Rorie Roge. This pun on Rory Og O'More's name (see below) may be connected to his reputation not just as a rebel, but as one of the most persistent opponents of the government's policy of plantation. Henry Sidney referred to him as an "obscure and base varlet" (ODNB).

Rory Og O'More (Ruaidhri Óg Ua Mordha) was the most notorious leader of the midland septs opposed to the English government's seizure of Irish lands. He was elected chief of the O'More sept in April 1571 and began a series of rebellions in May of that same year.

The Image of Irelande



The First Parte of the Image of Irelande

C2r

[◀ PREVIOUS PAGE](#) [NEXT PAGE ▶](#)

to place next to his breste.
 The mischeef thereof certainly,
 is this that doeth ensewe:
 Even nothyng but a sodain death,
 to carelesse persones dewe.
 Then since the harme is manifest,
 consent with willyng minde:
 To ridde your handes from such a sorte,
 for Catte will after kinde.
 And be not witched evermore,
 with their externall sight:
 For why should men of Th'englishe pale,
 in such a **Crewe delight?**
 Or eke repose suche confidence,
 in that unhappie race:
 Since mischeef lurketh oftentimes
 even in the smohest face?
 Be not decevde,* prevent the worst,
 the beste shall save them selves:
 And give not you, your lives to keepe,
 to suche dissemblyng Elves.
 Els if you doe, (as practise proves,
 in these unconstant daies:)
 You doe but trust your mortall foes,
 and seeke your owne decaies.
 This is my dome and counsell eke,
 imbrace it who so can:*
 And to retourne unto my texte,
 I deme it wisedome than.
 Within the compasse of this land,
 no poysonyng beast doeth live:

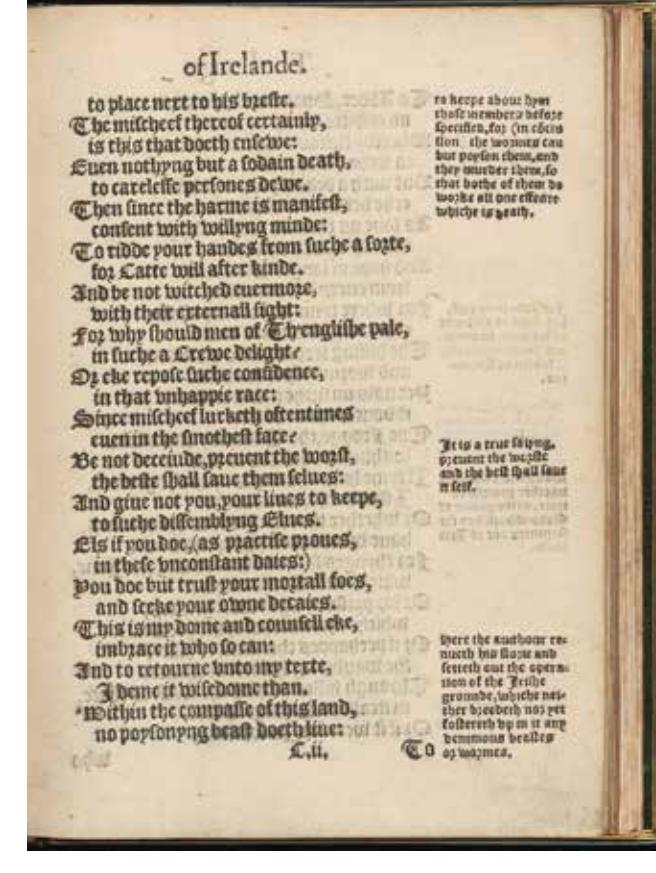
Marginalia



It is a true saiying. prevent
 the worste and the best
 shall save it self.



Here the aucthour
 renueth his storie and
 setteth out the operation
 of the Irishe grounde,
 whiche neither breedeth
 nor yet fostereth up in it
 any venomous beastes or
 wormes.



Commentary

SIR WALTER SCOTT ▼

Spenser, like Derricke, accounts the fostering and marrying with the Irish "two most dangerous infections." "And indeed how can such matching succeed well, seeing that commonly the child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclination, which are, for the most part, agreeable to the condition of their mothers, for by them they are first framed and fashioned; so that what they conceive once from them, they will hardly ever after forget." — State of Ireland. (Somers Tracts, 574)

TRANSCRIPTION	PARATEXT	COMMENTARY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marginalia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Modern
<input type="checkbox"/> Modern	<input type="checkbox"/> Line Numbers	<input type="checkbox"/> Sir Walter Scott
		<input type="checkbox"/> John Small
		<input type="checkbox"/> David B. Quinn



The First Parte of the Image of Irelande

C2r

◀ PREVIOUS PAGE NEXT PAGE ▶

to place next to his breste.
 The mischeef thereof certainly,
 is this that doeth ensewe:
 Even nothyng but a sodain death,
 to carelesse persones dewe.
 Then since the harme is manifest,
 consent with willyng minde:
 To ridde your handes from suche a sorte,
 for Catte will after kinde.
 And be not witched evermore,
 with their externall sight:
 For why should men of Th'englishe pale,
 in suche a Crewe delight?
 Or eke repose suche confidence,
 in that unhappy race:
 Since mischeef lurketh oftentimes
 even in the smohest face?
 Be not decevde,* prevent the worst,
 the beste shall save them selves:
 And give not you, your lives to keepe,
 to suche dissemblyng Elves.
 Els if you doe, (as practise proves,
 in these unconstant daies:)
 You doe but trust your mortall foes,
 and seeke your owne decaies.
 This is my dome and counsell eke,
 imbrace it who so can:*
 And to retourne unto my texte,
 I deme it wisedome than.
 Within the compasse of this land,
 no poysonyng beast doeth live:

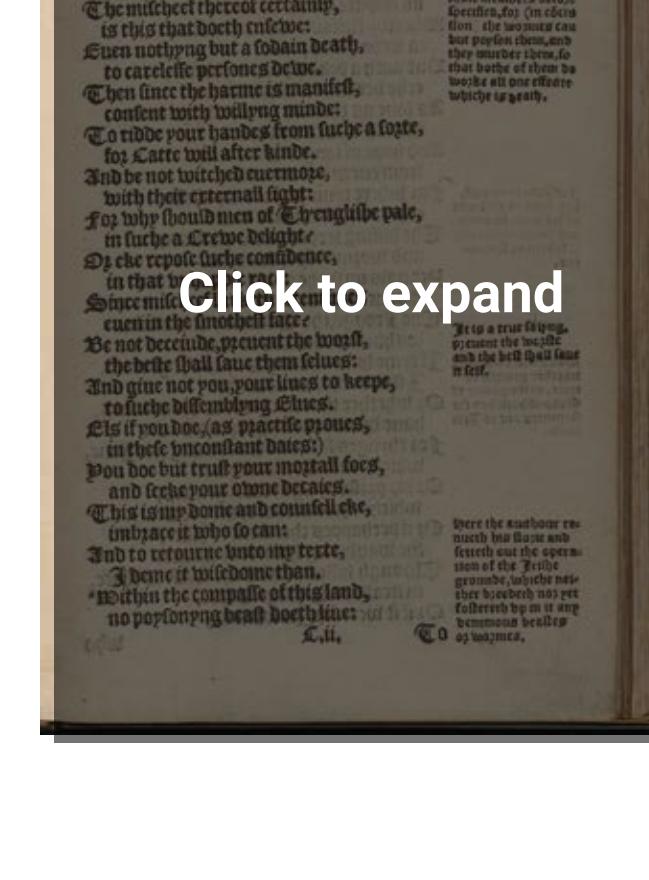
Marginalia

★

It is a true saiying. prevent
 the worse and the best
 shall save it self.

★

Here **the aucthour**
 renueth his storie and
 setteth out the operation
 of the Irishe grounde,
 whiche neither breedeth
 nor yet fostereth up in it
 any venimous beastes or
 wormes.



Commentary

MODERN ▼

Derrick borrows Spenser's style both in his use of archaic wording and in his approach to marginal notations. He speaks of himself in the third person, implying an anonymous editor is responsible for the explanatory glosses in the margins.

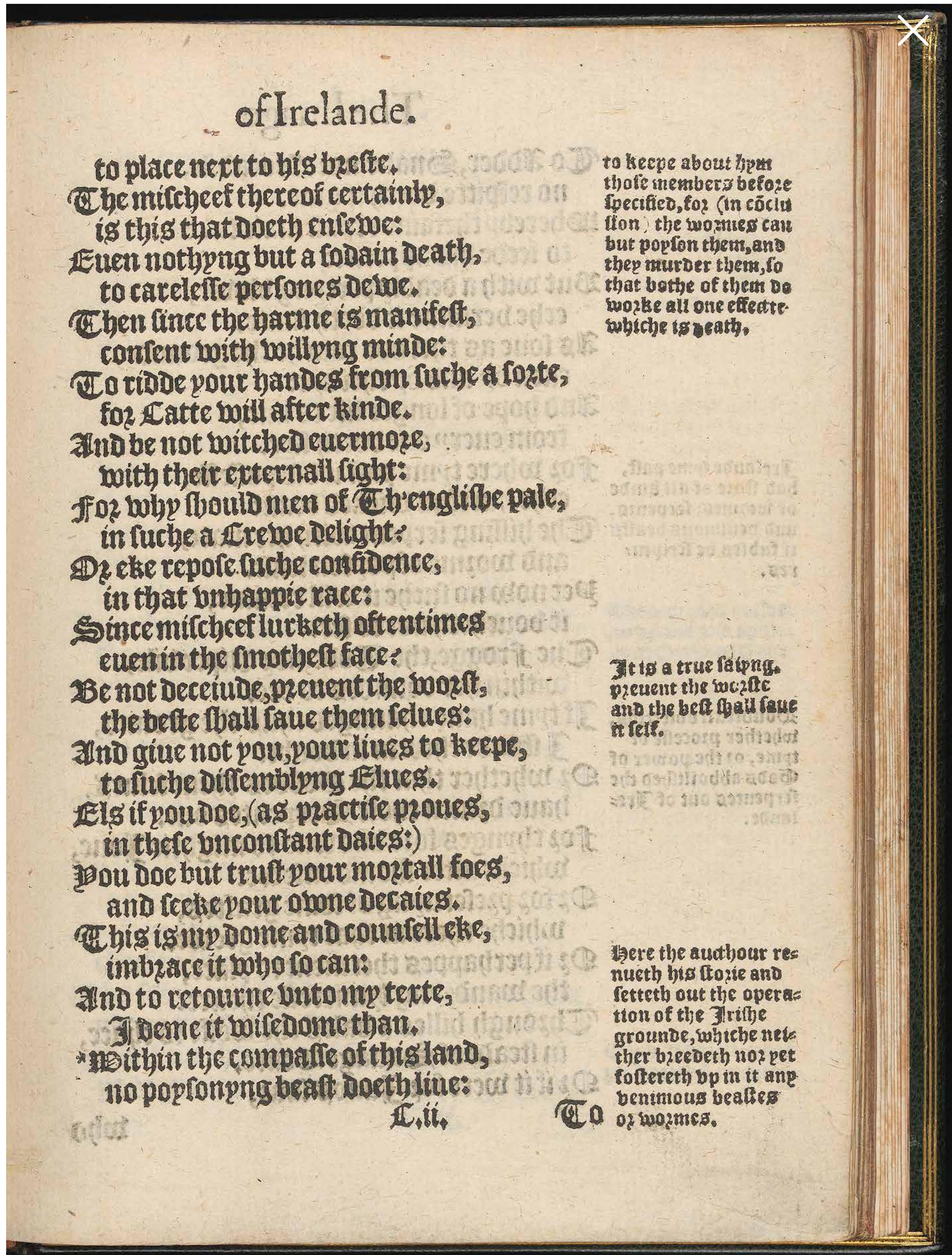
Scott's commentary on this section quotes from Spenser's *State of Ireland*, which heavily influenced this work. Although he draws the link between Spenser's and Derrick's racist views of Irish/English matches, additional context may be useful here to fully understand early modern constructions of whiteness. See Jane Ohlmeyer, *Making Empire: Ireland, Imperialism, and the Early Modern World* (Oxford, 2023).

The First Parte of the Image of Irelande

C2r

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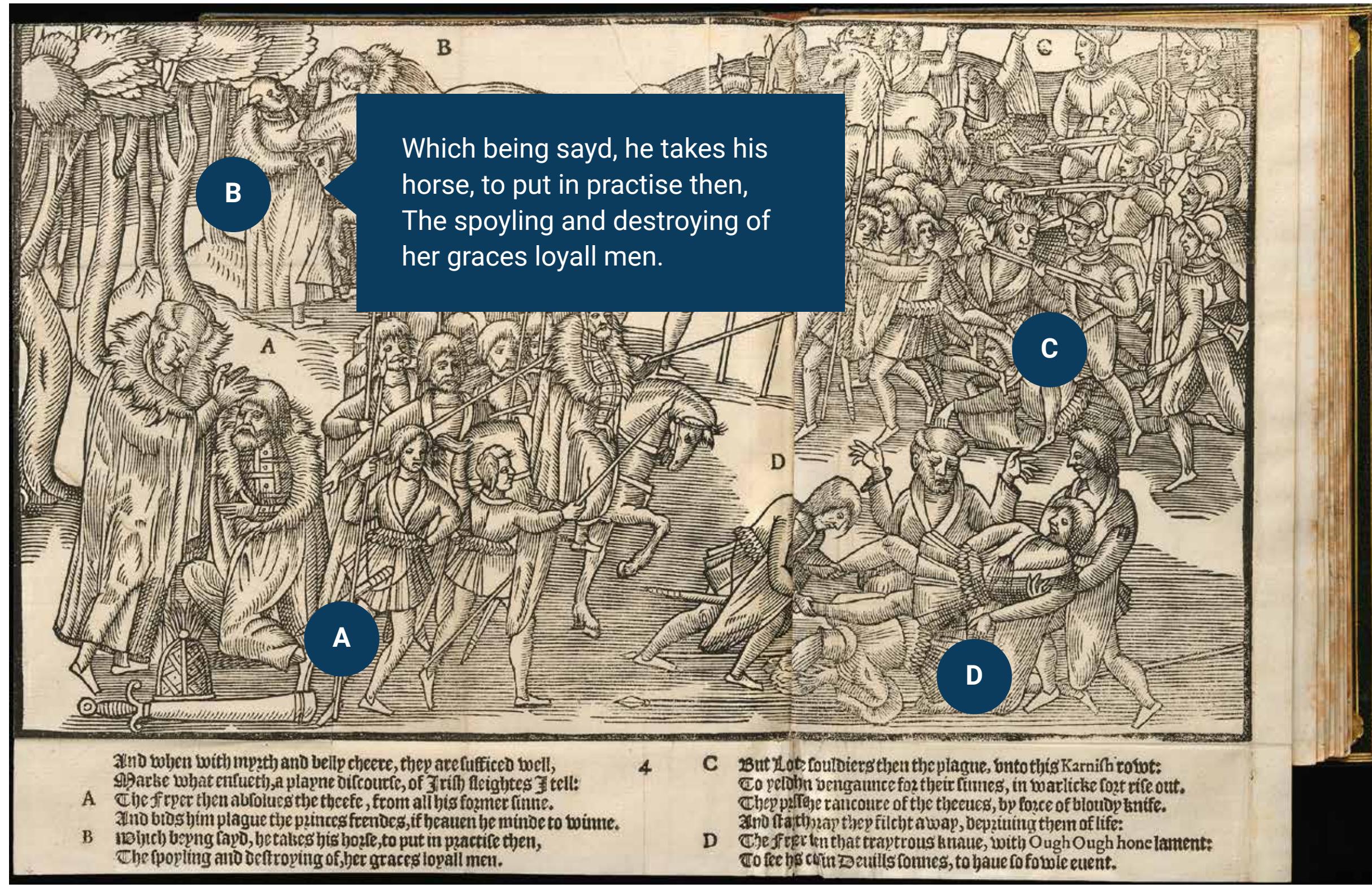
NEXT PAGE ▶



The Image of
Irelande

Plate 4

[◀ PREVIOUS PAGE](#) [NEXT PAGE ▶](#)



And when with myrth and belly cheere, they are sufficed well,
Marke what ensueth, a playne discourse, of Irish sleightes I tell:

A The fryer then absolves the theefe, from all his former sinne,
And bids him plague the princes frendes, if heaven he minde to winne.

C But Loe the souldiers then the plague, unto this Karnish rowt:
To yeld them vengeaunce for their sinnes, in warlike sort rise out.
They presse the rancoure of the theeves, by force of bloody knife,
And stapt they filcht away, depriving them of life:

B Which being sayd, he takes his horse, to put in practise then,
The spoiling and destroying of her graces loyall men.

D The fryer then that traytrous knave, with Ough Ough Hone lament:
To see his coosin Devills sonnes, to haue so fowle event.

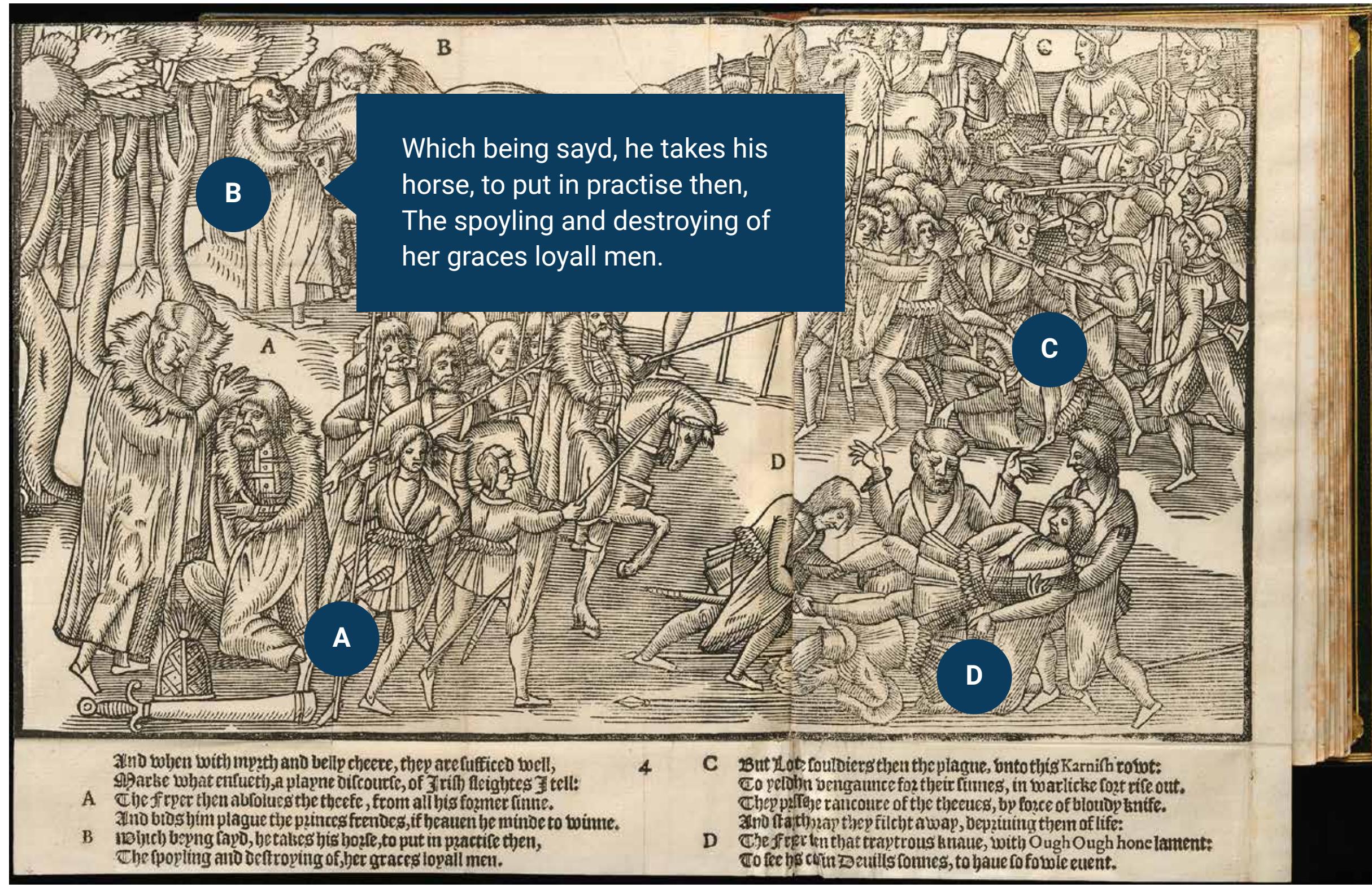
Commentary

SIR WALTER SCOTT ▼

This print represents, at the lower left-hand corner, the friar, in a shaggy or rug mantle, blessing the Irish chief, who, having reverently laid aside his leathern helmet, chequered with bars of iron, and his large broad-sword, receives the benediction on one knee. At the upper corner the benediction is repeated, the chief stooping from his horse to receive it ere he departs. In the centre is represented the chief and his party. He is on horseback, and the rest on foot, armed with pikes and swords. He wears the helmet formerly mentioned, which resembles a mitre, and his leathern quilted jack appears beneath his shaggy mantle. In the upper corner, on the left hand, is the skirmish in which the English soldiers, dressed in corslets and trunk-hose, and armed with calivers, are putting the kerne to flight. Beneath, two retainers are bearing off the body of the chief (*Somers Tracts*, 593)

Plate 4

[◀ PREVIOUS PAGE](#) [NEXT PAGE ▶](#)



And when with myrth and belly cheere, they are sufficed well,
Marke what ensueth, a playne discourse, of Irish sleightes I tell:

A The fryer then absolves the theefe, from all his former sinne,
And bids him plague the princes frendes, if heaven he minde to winne.

C 4 But Loe the souldiers then the plague, unto this Karnish rowt:
To yeld them vengeaunce for their sinnes, in warlick sort rise out.
They presse the rancoure of the theeves, by force of bloody knife,
And stapt they filcht away, depriving them of life:

B Which being sayd, he takes his horse, to put in practise then,
The spoiling and destroying of her graces loyall men.

D The fryer then that traytrous knave, with **Ough Ough Hone** lament:
To see his coosin Devills sonnes, to haue so fowle event.

Commentary

MODERN ▼

"Ough Ough Hone" is an phonetic approximation of "Ochone," which is a Gaelic expression for grief.

Andie Silva notes that some of the plate illustrations change the order of the captions in the images or in the poems, which affects how the reader may experience the implied subtext: "whereas the narrative progresses orderly from A, B, C, to D, the illustrations use the viewer's line of sight to call attention to the particularly offensive (to Derricke at least, and likely to his Protestant readers) presence of Catholic friars at the fray. [...] This plate illustrates the retaliation for the events in Plates II and III, compounding the number of friars to highlight them as a threat equal to the kern, and just as liable for their behavior" (*Texts and Contexts*, 144).

Plate 12

[◀ PREVIOUS PAGE](#) [NEXT PAGE ▶](#)



When flickering fame had fil'd the eared of marshall men of might,
With rare report of Sydneys prayse (that honorable Knight);

12 And to prepare this noble knyght, a way to greater fame,
Amazed with such straunge reportes, and of his owne accord

Came in prostrating him before the presence of this Lord,
With humble sute for Princes grace, and mercy to obtayne,

As who could say in Inglands claime of Justice there he came;

With like request upon the same, his frendship to attayne;

Who promise then by pledge of life, and vertue of his hand,

And to defend in each respect, her hono: and her name,

For seeking of her Subjectes wealth, whose like hath never bene,

Agaynst all those that durst deface the glory of the same.

The great Oneale, to strike the stroke, in sealing up the same,

FINIS.

When flickering fame had fil'd the eared of marshall men of might,

With rare report of Sydneys prayse (that honorable Knight);

And though the bruise in Iryshe soyle did well confirm the same,

As who could say in Inglands claime of Justice there he came;

And to mayntayne the sacred right of such a Virgine Queene,

For seeking of her Subjectes wealth, whose like hath never bene,

The great Oneale, to strike the stroke, in sealing up the same,

And to prepare this noble Knight a way to greater fame,

Amazed with such straunge reportes, and of his owne accord

Came in prostrating him before the presence of this Lord,

With humble sute for Princes grace and mercy to obtayne,

With like request upon the same, his frendship to attayne;

Who promiste then by pledge of life, and vertue of his hand,

For ever to her noble grace, a subject true to stand,

And to defend in each respect, her honour and her name,

Agaynst all those that durst deface the glory of the same.

Which things, with other seicons moe, redound unto the fame

Of good Syr Henry Sydney Knight, so called by his name.

Loy where he sittes in honours seate, most comely to be seene,

As worthy for to represent the person of a Queene.

Finis.

Commentary

SIR WALTER SCOTT ▼

In this cut the submission of Turlough Lynagh O'Neale is delineated. He appears in the foreground with other Irish kerne, all kneeling before Sir Henry Sidney, who receives them sitting in his tent, with his knights around him. In the background the same event seems to be represented, with this difference, that Sir Henry, followed by his mace-bearer and knights, comes out of his tent, and very courteously embraces O'Neale. Shane O'Neale, Turlough Lynagh's predecessor in the chieftainship, had made his submission in 1562, before Queen Elizabeth herself. Camden gives the following singular account of the ceremony:— 'And now came Shan-Oneal out of Ireland to perform the promise he had made a year ago, with a guard of Galloglasses armed with hatchets, all bare-headed, their hair flowing in locks upon their shoulders, on which were yellow surplices dyed with saffron, or stained with urine, with long sleeves, short coats, and thrum jackets, which caused as much staring and gaping among the English people as if they had come from China or America. He was received with much kindness, when howling and falling down at the Queen's feet, he owned his crime, and received her majesty's pardon.' — *Camden's Annals*, apud ann. 1562. (*Somers Tracts*, 611-2)

Plate 12

[◀ PREVIOUS PAGE](#) [NEXT PAGE ▶](#)



When flickering fame had fild the eared of marshall men of might,
With rare report of Sydneys prayse (that honorable Knight),
And though the bruite in Iryshe soyle did well confirm the same,
As who could say in Inglands claime of Justice there he came;
And to mayntayne the sacred right of such a Virgine Queene,
For seeking of her Subjectes wealth, whose like hath never bene,
The great Oneale, to strike the stroke, in sealing up the same,

12 And to prepare this noble Knight, a way to greater fame,
Amazed with such straunge reportes, and of his owne accord
Came in prostrating him before the presence of this Lord,

With humble sute for Princes grace and mercy to obtayne,

With like request upon the same, his frendship to attayne;

Who promiste then by pledge of life, and vertue of his hand,

For ever to her noble grace, a subject true to stand,

And to defend in each respect, her hono: and her name,

Agaynst all those that durst deface the glory of the same.

Whiche things with other seicions moe, redound unto the fame

Of good Syr Henry Sydney Knight, so called by his name.

Loe where he sittes in honours seate, most comely to be seene,

As worthy for to represent the person of a Queene. FINIS.

When flickering fame had fild the eared of marshall men of might,
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As worthy for to represent the person of a Queene.

Finis.

Commentary

DAVID B. QUINN ▾

There is some difficulty also in pinning down the occasion of the submission of Turloch Luineach O Neill shown in Plate XII (and commented on, sig. I4-K3v). It might appear by implication from the title-page of the book and the placing of the plate that it took place in 1578, shortly before Sidney left Ireland. But though the lord deputy was in Newry at the end of May 1578, there does not appear to be any direct evidence that he encountered Turloch at this time, so that the 'submission' is most likely to belong to the Newry meeting of 22–23 August 1577, when Sidney reported: "Tirlaugh Leneaugh came unto me in humble and duetiefull Manner, shewing soch Tokens of Obedience and Loyaltie, as greater could not be found in a Subiecte ... And his simple and playne Manner of Proceedinge was soche, as ... I found hym so conformable to Reason, and so yielding to Order, as greater Conformatie I have not found at any Tyme in any Irishman."

This, at least, is what he told Queen Elizabeth at the time. In his memoirs he wrote more freely, stating of Turloch "most frankly and familiarly used he me," but going on to recall: "He brought above 400l sterling to the town, and spent it all in three days. He celebrated Bacchus' feast most bravely, and as he thought much to his glory, but as many hours as I could get him sober I would have him into the castle." Derricke shows the meeting taking place in open country, not in Newry Castle, and the elaborate English tents and pavilions would indicate that this was not a casual meeting. Perhaps, then, if Derricke was present, and the engraving seems realistic enough to indicate that he was, the scene is not that of August 1577, but possibly the Armagh meeting of November 1575, or a meeting for which we have only the record of Sidney's presence in Newry in May 1578. On the latter occasion Sidney was not really ready to meet Turloch, as, though authority to enoble him had been received, the documents and robes were not ready, and indeed the ceremony was never carried through (*The Image of Irelande* 1985, xxv-xxvii).

Plate 12

[◀ PREVIOUS PAGE](#) [NEXT PAGE ▶](#)



When flickering fame had fil'd the eared of marshall men of might,
With rare report of Sydneys prayse (that honorable Knight);

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As who could say in Inglands claime of Justice there he came;

And to mayntayne the sacred right of such a Virgine Queene,
For seeking of her Subjectes wealth, whose like hath never bene,
The great Oneale, to strike the stroke, in sealing up the same,

12 And to prepare this noble Knight, a way to greater fame,

Amazed with such straunge reportes, and of his owne accord

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With humble sute for Princes grace and mercy to obtayne,

With like request upon the same, his frendship to attayne;

Who promiste then by pledge of life, and vertue of his hand,

For ever to her noble grace, a subject true to stand,

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Who promiste then by pledge of life, and vertue of his hand,

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Which things, with other seicons moe, redound unto the fame

Of good Syr Henry Sydney Knight, so called by his name.

Loy where he sittes in honours seate, most comely to be seene,

As worthy for to represent the person of a Queene.

Finis.

Commentary

MODERN ▼

John Small references this place when discussing Turlough O'Neill's history. See [title page](#).

Note the initials "FD" carved in a rock at O'Neill's feet. Scholars conjecture that while John Derricke was very likely the artist responsible for most of these illustrations, at least four others were carved by a different person, possibly a relative of Derricke's. For a fascinating study on the potential identity, artistic style, and history of "JD" and "FD," see Stuart Kinsella, "Derricke, Day, and the Dutch, or a Tale of Woodcuts and Woodkerns," in *John Derricke's The Image of Ireland: with a Discovery of Woodkarne: Essays on Texts and Context*, ed. Thomas Herron, Denna Iammarino, and Maryclare Moroney (Manchester University Press, 2021), 97-136.

William O'Neil notes that "Derricke ends his visual narrative by asserting the power of the sword to inspire the Irish rebel to cultural assimilation ... dressed in the civilizing clothes of an English gentleman, Turlough Luineach O'Neill kneels in submission before Lord Deputy Sidney, again wearing the cap of state and civilian clothing, now sitting under the cloth of state and 'presenting' the Queen" (*Texts and Contexts*, 262).