

author suggests a clerical affiliation so authorities, myself included, have assumed he was a chaplain but in fact, as Galster shows, he was a common soldier and an on-off clerical student like that other Williamite ranker, the Swiss De Morsier. It is highly unusual to gain a worm's eye view of pre-modern warfare so Claudianus's work is to be cherished and the news that Galster proposes to produce an edited volume is especially welcome.

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PATHFINDERS TO THE PAST: THE ANTIQUARIAN ROAD TO IRISH HISTORICAL WRITING, 1640–1960. Edited by Próinséas Ní Chatháin, Siobhán FitzPatrick and Howard Clarke. Pp v, 183, illus. Dublin, Four Courts Press. 2012. €45.

*Pathfinders to the past* is a collection of papers that were presented at a series of seminars held to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (R.S.A.I.). Beginning with Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbisigh in the seventeenth century and ending with an exploration of the work of J. J. Tierney in the twentieth century, the book, over the course of fourteen chapters, sets out to 'reflect the range of themes that engaged antiquarians over the centuries' (p. xvi). Particular attention is paid to the role of the R.S.A.I.

Despite the disjointed nature of the papers, the book manages to provide an interesting exploration of the role of antiquarians in preserving not only the monuments and artefacts of the past but also the historical record. In the seventeenth century Mac Fhirbisigh, for example, copied, and thereby preserved, eighth-century legal texts (p. 7). More formal antiquarian efforts in the eighteenth century are explored in a consideration of Walter Harris and the role of the Physico-Historical Society in the 1740s. The work of grand tourists is also discussed with an interesting, if slightly meandering, paper on Doctor Richard Pococke – 'the dullest man ever to have travelled' (p. 30).

Despite providing mere glimpses of the impact of the post-Darwinian revolution on the study of the humanities, *Pathfinders* offers a vivid discussion of the role of antiquarians in the nineteenth century. The nineteenth century offers, perhaps, the richest vein for discussing the role of the antiquarian in preserving and presenting the past. Here, a collection of polymaths and gifted amateurs pioneered innovative approaches to the study and preservation of the past. The pioneering work of George Petrie in the field of archaeology is discussed, as is the brief sojourn in Ireland of A. H. Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers, a pivotal figure in the development of the archaeological method. A coherent and interesting discussion of the part played by learned, literary and scientific societies in Victorian Ireland emerges during the discussion of the career of Robert MacAdam. MacAdam was a member of the Belfast Literary Society as well as the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society. He arranged for an exhibition of Irish antiquities at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Belfast in 1852 (p. 72). MacAdam was also part of that brief flowering of Protestant interest in Gaelic revivalism that arose during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Most of the men considered here have, in some way, contributed to the preservation of the Irish past. Philip Doyne Vigors, a former soldier, antiquarian and member of the R.S.A.I. campaigned to improve the state of Irish graveyards, which stood ravished by neglect, vandalism and even robbery. Thomas Johnson Westropp, a prolific journal contributor and member of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland, was a pioneer of archaeological data collection.

The nature of this book perhaps precludes a coherent narrative on the development of antiquarianism. Nevertheless, it does offer an interesting and sometimes vibrant

discussion of the role of the antiquarian in preserving and presenting the past. It also records the contribution of antiquarians to the modern methodology and practice of disciplines like archaeology.

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PORTRAITS OF THE CITY: DUBLIN AND THE WIDER WORLD. Edited by Gillian O'Brien and Finola O'Kane. Pp 256. Dublin: Four Courts Press. 2012. €50.

This book originated in a project at the U.C.D. School of Architecture to study a number of areas in Dublin 'which have a particular character', with a view to determining how they had changed over time and the potential impact for better or worse of future development. While Dublin is the subject of almost half the papers in this volume, the geographical span extends to Baghdad, Jerusalem, four U.S. cities, plus Lisbon and London. The editors describe the volume, the outcome of a conference in 2010, as 'a comparative portrait of cities'.

Several essays concentrate on visual material, such as maps and paintings of urban landscapes. While the maps and paintings of Jerusalem, discussed by Naomi Miller – often done by artists who had never visited the city – were generally 'created out of piety', Jeffrey Cohen claims that the streetscapes included in nineteenth-century city directories had a primarily commercial purpose – to attract shoppers or tourists wishing to experience the luxury of the Champs Elysée or the Nevsky Prospekt. Martha McNamara suggests that the lithographs of nineteenth-century Boston that 'clearly expressed the elite and middle-class interest in promoting New England as a pastoral idyll despite the region's social and economic transformations'. Yet many of these images 'rupture and destabilize' this pastoral image, by including immigrants, blacks and poor working figures in scenes dominated by wealth and leisure. A rather different form of visual iconography features in Dell Upton's essay on Birmingham, Alabama's Civil Rights district where a city-centre park has been transformed into a memorial to the Civil Rights campaign with a Freedom Walk and realistic sculptures depicting key episodes in the campaign; the project formed part of a major urban redevelopment.

Several contributions highlight the fact many urban developments have involved the obliteration of the vernacular streetscapes and the relegation of tradesmen and their workshops to back streets; this was a characteristic common to the redevelopment of Lisbon after the 1755 earthquake, Dublin's Gardiner estate and the redevelopment of eighteenth century London – discussed in essays by Joan Cunha Leal, F. M. Dodsworth, Merlo Kelly, and Conor Lucey. The contrast between a planned development and a more organic urban space is a central theme in Augustina Martire's analysis of urban waterfronts in an essay that examines Ringsend/Irishtown, the adjoining developments carried out by the Dublin Docklands Authority and recent waterfront developments in Barcelona and other cities.

Politics looms large in this book, especially the extent to which property development was dependent on political influence. Stephen Daniels and Finola O'Kane's essay on M. F. Trench and F. W. Trench, discusses a family who was prominent in public architecture in Dublin and London. M. F. Trench was a member of the committee that oversaw Gandon's building of the House of Lords. After the Union he bought some of the columns from the Irish House of Parliament and shipped them to his demesne at Heywood in Queen's County. The family's business moved to London after the Union, where his son, F. W. Trench, established himself as a 'landscape projector', thanks to the patronage of the Rutland family; he served as M.P. for Cambridge, then a 'rotten borough' under their control. F. W. Trench's most ambitious project was a mile-long