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Macmillan Dublin 1903

THE DICTIONARY OF DUBLIN

BEING A COMPLETE

Illustrated Guide
to Dublin,

AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD,

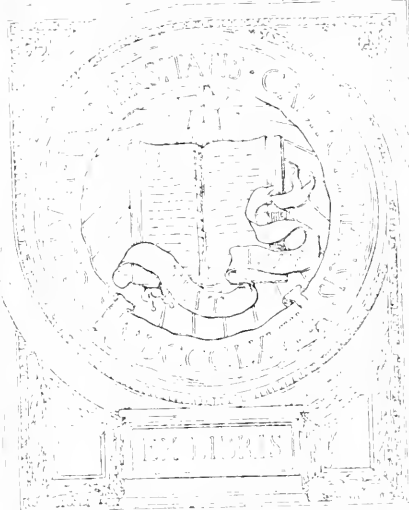
BY

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AND

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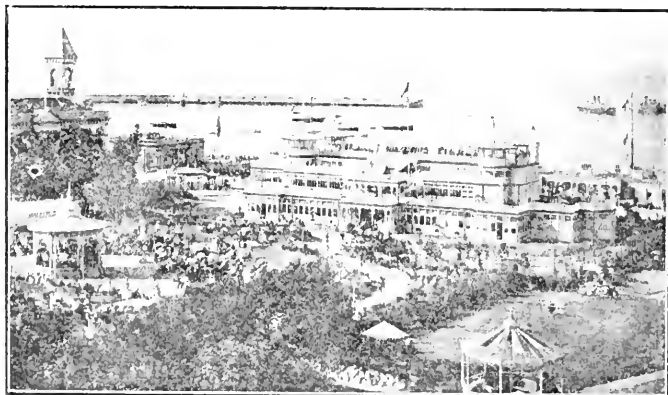
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THE
DICTIONARY OF DUBLIN

Being a Comprehensive Guide to the City
and its Neighbourhood

BY

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ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS
TAKEN BY THE AUTHORS



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PREFACE

THE ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF DUBLIN consists of two parts.

The First Part gives the information required by all visitors, and indicates which of Dublin's many interesting features are of most importance, should a selection have to be made.

The Second Part, the "Dictionary" proper, appeals to residents, to visitors making a long stay, and to those with but little time who want to glean information on special points. It gives, in alphabetical order, a concise, but full, description of everything worthy of mention in the City, and of features of interest within easy reach.

Reference from the First Part to the Second Part is made easy by the use of **heavy-faced type** in Part I., to call attention to the subjects separately treated in Part II.

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DICTIONARY OF DUBLIN.—PART I.



CHAPTER I.

IN DUBLIN.

It is the custom of those who do not know Dublin, or who have only passed through it on a wet depressing day, to speak of it as “a decayed capital,” “a city living on the memory of its past,” or even to resuscitate the tempting alliteration—“Dear, dirty Dublin.”

It, therefore, may come as a surprise to the visitor to find a bright cheerful city, with plenty going on, and with streets well filled with well dressed and busy people. When a prolonged stay but confirms this pleasant impression, the visitor on returning to his native land feels inclined to transfer the *Irish Sketch Book* and some much more recent works to the shelves set apart for Ancient History, and for Fiction.

The pleasantest proof of this saner view is that the number of visitors to Dublin is yearly increasing, both of those who make a prolonged stay, and those who cross over from the Isle of Man, to spend a few hours in the city, and enjoy the excitement of a drive on an outside car.

Dublin is divided into two parts—the North side, and the South side—by the River Liffey, numerous bridges connecting them. The central part of the South side, where it touches the river, is the kernel of the city, as on the hill crowned by Christ Church Cathedral stood the first group of houses, and there in the 5th century S. Patrick preached. Round this hill walls were built, so it was still the site of the city in mediæval days, in proof of which one gateway, and many fragments of the walls, can still be pointed out; whilst the name “High-street,” although belonging to a street of poor proportions,

compared with many of its younger brethren, recalls the time when it was the chief thoroughfare of the city.

To the east of the walled city is the principal commercial quarter, College-green being its centre; further to the east, and away to the south, stretch the residential districts. To the west the chief buildings are breweries and distilleries.

The oldest part of the North side lies across the river from the walled city, it is marked by the fine massive tower of S. Michan's Church. The first settlement here was occupied by the Danes, hence the dedication of the Church. The Old Bridge, for centuries the only bridge connecting North and South, crossed from this suburb to the walled city: the present Whitworth Bridge is built nearly on its site.

On the North side the commercial district, of which Sackville-street is the centre, lies to the East, and still further East is the manufacturing and shipping Districts the residential districts lie to the North.

The two most important sectors of the City are the Liffey, running from West to East, and a line of streets running from North to South, from Rutland-square, through Sackville-street, over O'Connell-bridge, through Westmoreland-street, College-green, Grafton-street, to S. Stephen's-green.

The intersection of these two lines at O'Connell-bridge is the centre of an elongated block, in which most of the important and interesting parts of the City lie. This block is bounded by S. Stephen's-green at the south, and the Rotunda (at the head of Sackville-street) at the north; Dame-street forms a detour to the west. In this district will be found the best streets for shopping, and consequently the best streets for seeing people; the finest commercial buildings and some of the finest public buildings, such as the Museums, Trinity College, Bank of Ireland, Royal Exchange, Christ Church Cathedral, Custom House, Pro-Cathedral, Post Office, and the Rotunda. S. Patrick's Cathedral and the Four Courts lie outside this district to the west.

S. Stephen's-green is a noble city park, and its frequent

seats afford a pleasant resting-place to the tired sight-seer. One of the finest views in Dublin is that from the bridge which crosses the lake. To the north the wide expanse of water leads the eye to the island and to the mimic cataract falling over jagged rocks: above rises the classic façade of the College of Surgeons. To the right is seen the fine memorial arch to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Grafton-street and a noble row of Clubs, with a distant view of the campanile and other buildings of T. C. D.; to the left the statue of George II., the fountains, and, in the distance, the granite front of the Catholic University, and the campanile of the Royal University. Behind the second lake are the Shelbourne Hotel, many fine houses, and a number of fine trees.

Grafton-street is the great shopping street of Dublin. College-green is the centre for banks and insurance companies, and it and Sackville-street contain the finest statues, and are the starting points of the tram system.

College-green is an imposing space, triangular in shape, the apex passing into Dame-street. The base is the fine front of Trinity College. At one side is the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Parliament House), at the other a row of fine banks and commercial buildings. In the centre space are statues of Burke, Goldsmith, Grattan, and William III. Grafton-street, Dame-street, and Westmoreland-street, the three chief thoroughfares opening out of College-green, are all full of handsome buildings.

Westmoreland-street leads to O'Connell Bridge, from which another fine view of the city can be obtained.

Looking back up Westmoreland-street, Trinity College and the noble portico of the old House of Lords are seen: the latter stands boldly out to the street. More to the left is D'Olier-street, ending in other buildings of Trinity College. Looking in the opposite direction, the fine proportions of Sackville-street are appreciated. In the immediate fore-ground is the splendid memorial to O'Connell, further on the Gray Statue, Nelson's Pillar, and the portico of the Post Office. In the distance is the Rotunda, and the spire of S. George's Church. Up and down the river fine views are obtained, the Custom House

(spoiled to some extent by the Loop Line) standing out clear and white when the wind is from the east; the upper quays and Phoenix Park showing best as the sun sinks to the west.

A capital service of Electric Trams runs through the city, and delightful panoramic views can be enjoyed from their roofs, indeed there are very few objects of interest the outsides of which cannot be seen in this way.

The best way, however, is to engage an outside car, and to pass from place to place, as is desired, without the limitations of a fixed track. Not only has the outside car a strong claim on the visitor as the vehicle of the country, but the driver has generally a capital blend of information and humour, and will make the time pass pleasantly and profitably.

A hint may here be given to the visitor who does not want to be too plainly labelled "tourist;" when a lady and gentleman are sitting on the same side of a car, the gentleman ought to sit in front, as the rere seat is the more protected and comfortable. Another thing to be avoided is holding on; one who sits properly on a car should never be thrown off unless the horse falls, and this proper balance is worth learning; perhaps the visitor may for the first few drives hold on *a little* when going round a corner.

If the city is soon exhausted the suburbs are inexhaustible. To the west is the Phoenix Park, where many different drives can be had, beyond it are the Strawberry Beds, and still further out, Lucan (reached by car or electric tram), and the Salmon Leap. In the opposite direction is the Hill of Howth, easily reached by electric tram or train, and with a loop electric line of its own (touching both tram and railway line at Sutton and at Howth),—this carries the visitor to the plateau overlooking the Bailey Lighthouse, where there is a Bungalow, and tea and music are provided.

The south side is just as well off. Electric trams and railway run to Kingstown, with its splendid harbour, the centre of Irish yachting, and on to Dalkey, from which Sorrento Park and Killiney Hill can be reached. The railway runs on to Bray—the Brighton of Ireland, as it was called

when Brighton was the Queen of watering places—and to Greystones, spread over the sloping plain that lies between the mountains and the sea, the houses just sparing room for golf links. From Bray and Greystones all the beauties of Wicklow lie like an easily opened book.

The Steam tram, connecting with the Dublin system at Terenure, runs up the foot-hills of the Dublin Mountains, through Blessington to the Falls of Poulaphuca. The high plateau thus easily reached, is renowned for its bracing air, and for its peeps of river scenery, and widely extended views over the rich well-wooded valley of the Liffey. Happy the motorist or cyclist who can leave the tramway behind him, and seek a way back to Dublin through the tree-arched roads. If anxious to climb higher the cyclist—but scarcely the motorist—can make upwards for Wicklow Gap, and so reach Glendalough.

Indeed, both motorists and cyclists must be hard to please if they cannot find enjoyment in the country round Dublin. At the south they have the Dublin Mountains, and further on the Wicklow Mountains, excellent roads crossing both in several places. To the north are miles upon miles of country roads, with tall uncut hedges, white with hawthorn, and later on pink with wild roses: plenty of places of interest can be seen by the way, S. Doulough's, with its stone-roofed church, Malahide Castle, with its unrivalled Jacobean drawingroom, Swords, with its round tower and extensive castle, Iusk with another round tower, towers of the Pale here and there, as at S. Margaret's. Further on is the Boyne, running through a wide picturesque valley, studded with the burial places of by-gone kings.

To the west the wide valley of the Liffey is like a gateway leading into Ireland, standing open and inviting the visitor to follow the path of the sun, and to gain that fuller knowledge of the country to which a visit to Dublin is but a prelude.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORIC DUBLIN.

To present the reader with a full history of the ancient city of Dublin is beyond the scope of the present work; but a brief sketch of the steps by which Dublin became the second city of the Empire will probably be agreeable to "the stranger within our gates," who would lose much of the interest which his visit should afford him if he were left in ignorance of our past history. The earliest inhabitants, and the first adventurers who entered the bay, can no longer be determined, but the original foundation of the city is believed to have been as early as 2000 B.C., and our ancestors, whether of Spanish or Scythian origin, as is sometimes suggested, have left us, in relics of their skill in gold, silver, and bronze, such exquisite works of art as prove that Ireland can fairly claim in the world's early history a position far superior to that of the surrounding nations. The name of Dublin has been variously derived from DUN EBLANA, "the fort of the cowslip," and from DUBHILINN, "the black pool." It is a remarkable fact that speakers of Irish in all remote parts of the country call the city even now ATH-CLATH, with the prefix Bally, the whole being pronounced BLAACLEE, "the town of the hurdle-ford." In the early Christian era the history of the city presents few features of interest beyond its occupation by the Galls or foreigners. These constant invasions, however, inculcated a military training and a fondness for fighting which is still a characteristic of the inhabitants. In the fifth century S. Patrick of Armagh visited Dublin, which adopted Christianity. The ninth century is noteworthy for repeated invasions by the Danes, possibly a different race from the former foreigners. These Danes varied the monotony of being defeated by the native Irish by inflicting serious reverses upon the English, thus showing plainly how important a part Ireland,

and Dublin in particular, was destined to play for weal or woe in the fortunes of the sister kingdom. The following century is occupied by the burnings and re-buildings of the city by one or other of the contending parties; and in 1014 the famous Brian Boroihme [Boru] utterly routed and almost annihilated the Danes in the glorious battle of Clontarf, in which, however, king Brian was himself slain. Shortly afterwards Malachi burned and razed the city of Dublin to the ground. This eleventh century saw the building of **Christ Church** and **S. Michan's Church**, which still remain. The power of the Danes was by this time thoroughly broken, and after repeated defeats during the first half of the twelfth century, they had so far forgotten their pristine valour that they became an easy prey to Strongbow, who in 1170 occupied the city. This invasion of Ireland by Englishmen under Strongbow was brought about by the expulsion of Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, at the hands of Roderick O'Connor, king of Ireland. MacMurrough had run away with the wife of O'Rorke, Prince of Breffni—(the fair **Dervorgilla, who sought oblivion at Mellifont**). O'Connor espoused the cause of O'Rorke, and advanced with him against MacMurrough, who finding resistance impossible, fled to Henry II. of England, and tendered his allegiance. The English monarch having obtained from Pope Adrian a Bull making over to him the lordship of Ireland, granted permission to MacMurrough to enlist volunteers who would fight under the English flag for the recovery of his lost sovereignty. The most important of these adventurers was Strongbow, who after considerable success in the south of Ireland, advanced upon Dublin, and after a brief siege occupied the city. He married Eva, daughter of MacMurrough. Strongbow was himself closely blockaded by Roderick O'Connor, and was on the point of evacuating Ireland with all his English followers, when Roderick, owing to some treachery on the part of his followers, was compelled to raise the siege, and leave Dublin in the hands of the Saxons. Henry II. visited the city in 1172, and received the homage of the chieftains. In the following year he granted the city to the citizens of Bristol to

colonize, confirming to them by charter all privileges which they possessed at Bristol. This charter is still to be seen in the **Corporation Records**. Strongbow died in 1175, and in 1209, on Easter Monday, the new colonists who had gone out to make holiday, at Cullenswood, were attacked and slain to the number of 500, the spot being to this day called the "Bloody Field," and the day "Black Monday." King John, in 1210, established law courts, and erected a mint, and in the same year Henry III., on his accession, granted "Magna Charta" to Dublin, and later on gave to the citizens the fee-farm of the city at a rental of 200 marks. In 1282, the greater part of the city near the Castle, including S. Werburgh's and a large portion of Christ Church, was burned down. The pious citizens began to rebuild these sacred edifices, even before their own houses. In this century, also, the Castle was built, and the first bridge thrown over the Liffey. In 1315, 6,000 Scots, under Edward Bruce, were invited by the native Irish to assist them against the English garrison, and landed in Ulster; but the men of Dublin showed so firm a front, that Bruce, who had reached Castleknock, withdrew without attacking the city. A terrible famine in 1331, followed in 1348 by a sickness resembling cholera, reduced the city to dire straits. In 1486, Lambert Simnel was crowned in Christ Church; but the annals of the city exhibit little save the usual attacks by the Irish on the English colony, and the reprisals which followed. Repeatedly the power of the Church was called upon to aid the English, on the plea that Adrian, Pope of Rome, had, in 1172, alienated his Lordship of Ireland to Henry II. for a certain rent.

The sixteenth century exhibits a monotonous series of risings, including the famous rebellion in 1534 of "Silken Thomas," son of the Earl of Kildare. In 1541, the title King of Ireland was assumed by Henry VIII. by Act of the Irish Parliament. Of Tyrconnell, Tyrone and a host of others, who made matters lively for the English during the second part of this century, we lack space to speak; but in matters more particularly concerning the city itself we must mention the introduction of printing in 1550, the

opening of Trinity College to students in 1593, and the introduction of the potato in 1578. After Lord Mountjoy's fiendish "final Conquest of Ireland" in 1600, Dublin was visited by the plague in 1604, and again in 1606 and 1607. Speed's well-known map, dated 1610, is of interest, (Part II., page 141). The circuit of the city walls was then one mile. The exactions and confiscations of Strafford, 1633, were carried out with the deliberate intention of extinguishing every Irish trade and manufacture—notably the woollen trade, which then flourished, so that Ireland might be dependent upon England. The insurrection of the Irish Septs, in 1641, was crushed with cold-blooded ferocity, and was followed by unparalleled barbarities in the city itself. In 1649, Lord Ormond was defeated in the great battle of Baginbun, by the citizens of Dublin, and within a few days Cromwell landed. In nine months, Cromwell overran almost all Ireland, whose ruined keeps and dismantled castles still attest the horrors of the times. Indeed "The curse of Cromwell on you" is even yet used throughout the country as an imprecation. The world-famous Dean Swift was born in 1667. In 1689, James II. arrived and issued his *brass money*, to the nominal value of one-and-a-half million pounds. This money, which was by proclamation made to pass as silver coinage, was coined out of old brass and gun metal! The circulation, however, ceased after the battle of the Boyne, when William III., on July 5, 1690, entered Dublin. A Penal Code was now instituted in retaliation for the cruelties perpetrated by the Jacobites on Protestants: and it is in this period, chiefly, that the strong religious antipathies, which even yet distract Ireland, had their origin. It is certainly true that many of the English colonists became *Hiberniores ipsis Hibernicis*: but it cannot be denied that the plunderings, extortions, and the murdering of the old natives were due solely to a land hunger, and have acquired a religious colour, as it were accidentally, owing to the hypocritical cloak which some of the rulers, professedly Protestants, threw over their greed.

The eighteenth century brought with it at least freedom

from constant invasion, and the citizens had leisure to devote to the adornment of their city. The Royal Barracks (1704), the old Custom House (1707), the Parliament House (finished 1739), the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital (1751), the Royal Exchange (1769), the Blue Coat Hospital (1773), King's Inns (1776), present Custom House (1781), Four Courts (1786), together with many fine mansions, countless places of worship, and very many of our leading benevolent institutions, were erected during this century, while the city advanced with amazing rapidity in every respect. The streets were widened, public lighting undertaken, the river embanked, banks established, and a General Post Office instituted. Many societies, both scientific and literary, were started, and the arts flourished. Then, too, means of intercommunication with the centre of the country were established by the fine canals—an enterprise comparable with the modern magnificent railway lines. This was, indeed, the Golden Age of Dublin, which then possessed a resident nobility and a gentry warmly attached to their native land. The restrictions which hampered trade were removed, and an energetic body of traders, animated by a spirit of commercial enterprise, arose.

The population, which in 1644 is stated to have been 8,159, had risen in 1777 to 137,208, and in 1803 to 160,528! The insurrection of May, 1798, led immediately to the Union with England (1801), and although it cannot but be a source of deep regret that the mansions of our nobles are no longer occupied by their lordly owners, and that London has drawn to herself much of the best and brightest of our genius, for which a mock Court is poor consolation, still Dublin in spite of many difficulties has progressed within the present century in a remarkable degree. Her streets no longer exhibit that squalor which earned for her the sobriquet "dirty Dublin." Even a Thackeray could find small mark for his satire in the fine thoroughfares which now adorn our city. We have still, alas: the black mud, from which no amount of Paving and Cleansing Committees can protect us in rainy weather; but if we have our full share of rain we have our recompense in a

fine water supply, and if we have no manufactories to boast of we can content ourselves with the enjoyment of an air which is not smoke-laden, and a sky which is not always blurred with smuts. On the whole, given fair weather, no place can look brighter, livelier, or more lovely than the much-maligned City of Dublin, and its ample squares, noble public buildings, not to mention the surpassing loveliness of its environs, fully entitle it to rank as the second city of the Empire.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST DAY'S WALK THROUGH THE CITY.

It is not intended that the visitor should follow the complete route given in this chapter in a single day : it is intended to group the objects of interest, so that when the visitor has seen one, he can at once tell what other objects of interest are within easy reach.

THE Bank of Ireland and the University are such conspicuous objects in themselves, and are withal so interesting to the visitor, as well as so central in situation, that they have been adopted as our starting point for each day's walk. On the stranger's first morning in Dublin he can do no better than direct his steps to "Old Trinity." Passing under the Archway he will see, in the octagon-shaped vestibule, the notice boards, on which are posted the examination returns ; and, if it be Term time, they will probably be surrounded by an eager throng of students in cap and gown, discussing the results, or awaiting fresh intelligence. The large quadrangle which is first entered, is 560 feet in length by 270 in breadth, and gives an immediate idea of that spaciousness which is, indeed, the main characteristic of the University buildings. In this vast square are the Chapel and the Examination Hall

to the left and right hand respectively, while just beyond the Chapel stands the Dining Hall, with its great kitchens. From the pulpit in the Dining Hall the scholars of the house, of whom there are 70, pronounce in their turns the old graces before and after Commons. The portico of the chapel, with four Roman Corinthian columns, is exactly similar to that of the Examination Hall, and both are from the design of Sir W. Chambers. After visiting these buildings, and looking at the fine statue of Lecky, the Library will attract attention. The present Library was first opened in 1731, and is entered by a door in the end of the western pavilion. The lower part of the building was, until 1892, an open double cloister, but has been converted into reading rooms. The first view of the superb large room upstairs is very striking. The books are arranged on both sides of projecting oak partitions, between each pair of which are lofty windows. These partitions are terminated by Corinthian pilasters of carved oak, supporting a cornice which runs right round the apartment. The remarkable oak staircases at the western end are well worth inspecting. They lead to the galleries, which are not, however, open to the public. The eastern pavilion is occupied by the Fagel Library, removed from Holland to London during the French invasion of 1784, and purchased by Dublin University for £8,000. Immediately above it are the Manuscript rooms, in which are stored many priceless MSS. relating to Irish history, &c. This room, by regulation of the Statutes, can be visited only in company of the Librarian himself. Some few of the marble busts which stand in the large room are of interest, as are many of the old Irish MSS. described elsewhere. From the Library the visitor will pass to the famous New Buildings, which form the southern side of the New Square. The Venetian style of ornamentation used here contrasts curiously with the classic style of all the other College buildings; and there is not in Dublin any more beautiful interior than the entrance hall of this noble structure. The other houses of this square, and all of those in the square called "Botany Bay," contain only students' quarters or the private rooms of the Fellows, with the

exception of the fine block beside the Dining Hall, which was erected as a "Graduates' Memorial" soon after the Tercentenary celebrations; this houses the various College Societies, and contains a fine hall, where their larger meetings are held. For the present we shall not go out into the College Park, since at such an early hour there is not much to be seen there; but leaving the University again by the front gate we cross to the famous **Bank of Ireland**, once the Houses of Parliament. In it there is now little to attract the visitor, excepting always the House of Lords, which remains to this day in much the same condition as before the Union. The House of Commons was burned down in 1792, and again in 1804, and the present cash office is erected on its site. The statue of King William III. and Foley's statues of Goldsmith, Burke, and Grattan, are worthy of inspection before we leave **College-green**. The front of the University itself can be excellently seen from this point. Its length is 308 feet. The building is of the Corinthian order, and at each end are pavilions adorned with coupled pilasters supporting an attic storey. Continuing our way up Dame-street we pass on the right the Dublin **Commercial Buildings**, with fine reading-rooms. A little further on the left is George's-street, up which we may walk for a hundred yards or so to visit the South City **Markets**, which cover an area of almost two acres. This fine building, in Scotch baronial style, was burned to the ground in 1891. Almost opposite to it, but rather higher up, stands the house, now divided into 56 and 57, in which was opened the first Lying-in Hospital ever started in Great Britain. It was opened in 1745 by the noble Dr. Mosse, whose exertions on behalf of the suffering poor secured to Dublin its famed **Rotunda Hospital**. Returning again to Dame-street we come next to the **City Hall**, which is worth a visit, particularly if the City Fathers happen to be in session. The City Hall has a fine front of the Corinthian order, and faces Parliament-street, noted in former days for its great book shops, and its journalists. Here are at present the offices of the **DAILY EXPRESS** (rebuilt, 1893), and of the **WARDER** and **MAIL**. From this point we catch our first glimpse of **Christ Church**

Cathedrai. Before 1886, when Lord Edward-street was opened, there was a row of houses across the end of Dame-street, obstructing both the view and the traffic. The opening of this new street was certainly one among the most important improvements of the city within recent years. Turning to the left, past the west front of the City Hall, we reach the **Castle**, the town residence of the Lord Lieutenant. Here are the offices of the administration of Government and of the Metropolitan Police. The building of the Castle was begun by King John in 1205, and the latest addition, the Chapel, was completed in 1814. The Upper Castle Yard, which we have entered, contains the state rooms of the Viceroy, S. Patrick's Hall, and the apartments of the officers of the household, and of the Secretaries of State. The buildings are very plain externally, and the whole effect disappointing, but the interior of the noble S. Patrick's Hall on the occasion of some great function of State is very magnificent. We now pass into the Lower Castle Yard, in which attention is attracted by the Chapel, an ornate Gothic building with a fine interior. The quaint heads carved on the exterior are deserving of attention. Here also is the heavy Birmingham Tower, usually called the Record Tower, as the Irish records have been kept there since 1579. In this courtyard a plain line of buildings to the north contains the offices of the Treasury, &c., while beyond the Chapel are the offices of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. To the south is a barrack of the police, and near it a small lawn or "garden," from which can be obtained a view of the entire buildings, world-famed as Dublin Castle. A military band performs every morning while the guard is being changed in the Upper Yard, and especially on S. Patrick's Day a crowd gathers to enjoy the scene. Returning once again to the Upper Yard, we pass out by the gate into Castle-street, and a few yards further reach the Castle Steps, off which, at No. 9 Hoey's-court, in the year 1667, was born the famous Jonathan Swift, Dean of S. Patrick's Cathedral. Continuing up Castle-street, we come upon Christ Church Cathedral, which, however, we shall reserve for our second day's walk. Turning to the left

into Werburgh-street we reach **S. Werburgh's Church**, one of the most interesting of our old city churches. The spire of this church is a conspicuous object in all the old maps of Dublin; it was taken down early in the present century as dangerous. Under the chancel are interred the remains of the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

A little further on we come to a district of stately red-brick buildings, which, it is hard to realize, was, until a few years ago, the most extensive and decayed of Dublin slums. The Iveagh Market, to which the pavement retailers of second-hand goods are being removed, Corporation "Flats," **Iveagh Trust Buildings**, including a Rowton House, and fine Swimming Baths, and Concert Hall, and the fine S. Patrick's Park, are all passed in turn. Skirting the Park to S. Patrick-street, the remains of the open air market, established in the reign of Charles II., may still be seen, but soon the Iveagh Market will engulf it.

The west façade of the Cathedral, and the fine N. W. Tower, face S. Patrick's-street, whose surface has risen high above the Cathedral floor; passing round to the S. Porch, we enter the National **Cathedral of S. Patrick**. Built in 1190 on the spot where, according to tradition, S. Patrick baptized his converts in the fifth century, this ancient edifice has passed through many vicissitudes. By turns, a law court, a "grammar scole with lodgings for the scole master," a barrack for Cromwell's Ironsides—injured by fires and by the waters of the River Poddle, S. Patrick's still remains a stately and venerable pile. In modern times a most complete renovation of the building was successfully carried out in 1864-5, at the sole cost of Sir B. Guinness, whose statue, in a sitting posture, may be seen outside the building near the West Porch. This statue, by Foley, was erected "by his fellow-countrymen in grateful remembrance of the Restorer of the Cathedral."

The more recent restoration of Lord Iveagh has added a fine organ chamber, with spiral staircase leading to it, opened the North Aisle of the Chancel, re-roofed the Chancel with stone, and generally completed and beautified the building. There is so much of interest in connection

with this building that the stranger is most strongly advised to read the longer article, which deals more adequately with the subject. We can here direct special attention to a very few out of many memorials. The greatest interest will naturally centre round all that concerns the famous wit and patriot, Dean Swift, so popular and so beloved by all classes of the people. The fine bust at the door of the robing-room is considered a good likeness, and beside it is the tablet to the Dean, together with one to the ill-fated Stella, whom Swift described as "the truest, most virtuous, and valuable friend that I, or perhaps any other person, was ever blessed with." Casts of the skulls of Swift and Stella may be seen in the robing-room. To Swift is due in large measure the preservation of many of the other monuments which adorn the Cathedral. Among them may be mentioned that of Schomberg, and the fine old tombs of Archbishops Gregory and Jones, and the Boyle monument; while among modern memorials none surpass in interest the tomb of the great Archbishop Whately, and the striking statue erected to Captain Boyd, both executed by Farrell. The old door of the Chapter House, and the curiously carved chest, will also attract attention.

On leaving the Cathedral, the tourist, with a little time to spare, will do well to visit **Marsh's Library**, a most interesting L shaped interior with projecting carved buttresses, where many rare MSS. are stored. Here may be seen Dean Swift's handwriting, and that also of Archbishop Laud, and there is in Dublin no place in which the old-world savour is more pleasantly kept alive. Strangely enough, few of our Dublin folk seem aware of the existence of this public library founded for their use. The Police Barrack beside the Library occupies the site of the Archiepiscopal Palace of S. Sepulchre, and from its yard there is an excellent view of the exterior of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Deanery, from which appeared many of Dean Swift's famous writings, was burned down in 1781. The present Deanery is a gloomy building, but contains some very fine portraits, including a famous painting by Bindon of Dean Swift. As we pass through

Kevin-street, Bishop-street, and York-street into Stephen's-green, we may, with but short detours, visit two of Dublin's noblest institutions, the **Meath Hospital**, in Heytesbury-street, and the **Adelaide Hospital**, in Peter-street. York-street, a fine but rather decayed thoroughfare, contains little of interest, except the **College of Surgeons**, with its superb front facing Stephen's-green. Entering the Green itself we pause to admire Farrell's statue of Lord Ardilaun, to whose munificence Dublin owes so excellent an example of landscape gardening. Keeping to the right, we leave the Green by the south side to visit the **Catholic University**, easily recognised by the recumbent lion over the door. Some little distance to the right is the Wesleyan Chapel, and behind it the beautiful buildings of the Wesley College. At the south-east corner of Stephen's-green is Earlsfort-terrace, which, like Stephen's-green itself, is the home of Education in Dublin. In it are **The Royal University**, occupying the buildings of the old Exhibition Palace, and the **Alexandra School and College**—the "Girton" of Ireland. The new buildings of Alexandra School are worthy of inspection. On the east side of Stephen's-green, stands the noble S. Vincent de Paul **Hospital**, and within a few doors the **College of Science**; the new College of Science will soon be erected in Upper Merrion-street. The existing College ought to be visited, as it contains a very excellent museum of peculiar importance to all who are interested in Irish industries. Here, too, may be seen exquisite enamels of every type, and a fine collection of china. Strolling through the Green again towards the north side, we take the opportunity of inspecting more closely the beauties of the public park itself. This is the most extensive and most picturesque of the squares of Dublin, and will contrast very favourably with similar squares in any city in the empire. The circumference is almost one English mile. It is a real delight to see how the children from the surrounding back streets enjoy the playground, which Lord Ardilaun's generosity has placed within their reach. Here, amid lakes, islets, and cascades, they can drink in the air of heaven and feel thankful that the square is no longer closed to them, as in Thackeray's

famous description, when the *entree* was confined to those who paid their guinea a year, and "there were not more than two nursery-maids to keep company with the statue of George II." The noble donor spent £15,000 on the opening of S. Stephen's-green, and never was money more usefully expended. The Dublin Metropolitan Police have erected a bandstand as a Jubilee offering to Queen Victoria, and here on Saturday evenings during the warm season their fine band attracts a very large assembly of Dublin artisans and others. In this year (1907) an arch is being erected facing Grafton-street; it is a memorial to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers who died in South Africa. From the Green, after duly admiring the rockeries, waterfalls, and the many species of water-fowl which enliven the lake, we pass out into Dawson-street, glancing at the statue of Lord Eglinton, erected after the very successful Horse and Cattle Show of 1867. The **Mansion House** stands on the right side of Dawson-street as we stroll down this fine street. It is a spacious if not very pretentious residence for the Lord Mayor. There are some fine portraits in the building, and many magnificent apartments, notably the Round Room, erected in 1821 for the reception of King George IV. In the gardens stands an equestrian statue of George I., which originally stood on Essex-bridge. The inscription is of more than passing interest. A few paces further down Dawson-street is the hoase of the **Royal Irish Academy**, which is shorn of its interest to the visitor since the removal of its fine Celtic Museum, in 1891, to the care of the **Department of Agriculture**. Passing **S. Ann's Church**, with its handsome new façade, we turn into Molesworth-street on the right, and at once see the magnificent buildings of the National **Library** and **Museum** with **Leinster House** in the background. As these are among the noblest of our public buildings, the stranger will act wisely in devoting considerable time to an inspection of their contents. Molesworth-street, through which we are walking, was in former days the home of many of our resident nobles, but it is remarkable now only for the Freemasons' Hall, a fine building, and for two smaller Concert or Lecture

Halls, the Molesworth Hall, and the Leinster Lecture Hall. The visitor cannot but be impressed with the magnificence of the noble pile of building in which the National Library and the Museum of the Science and Art Department are housed. So full a description of their many curiosities is given elsewhere that it is unnecessary here to enter into details. It will be found convenient to visit the Library first, and then, after a glance at the magnificent Reading Rooms of the Royal Dublin Society in Leinster House, to pass across the Quadrangle into the Museum. Here the exhibits are unusually well labelled. Having exhausted the sights which the Museum affords, the stranger may pass out through the Natural History Department into Leinster Lawn, in which will be seen a statue to the Prince Consort. On the further side of Leinster Lawn is the **National Gallery**, a renaissance building of similar design to that just quitted. Here are some fine examples of all schools, and an interesting series of historical portraits, as well as the varied Milltown collection. On leaving this great group of public buildings we find ourselves in **Merrion-square**, from which we may pass by Clare-street back into the College Park, which we now enter by the Leinster Gate. The buildings at this end of the Park are chiefly those connected with the famous University Medical School. The Museum is worth a visit. Beyond these buildings are the new Science Schools, and the Gymnasium and Tennis Courts, while at the east end of the level sward stands the Pavilion. Here we shall probably find that we have done enough sight-seeing for one day, and we may restfully spend the remainder of the afternoon in watching whatever match happens to be in progress in the Park.

CHAPTER IV.

SECOND DAY'S WALK THROUGH THE CITY.

As in the former Chapter, this route is not meant to be completely followed out in a single day, but it is intended to suggest the order in which various objects of interest may be visited, and to point out which are within easy reach of each other.

AGAIN starting from the front of Trinity College, we shall describe a walk which takes in most of the objects of interest at the north side of the city, and Christ Church Cathedral at the south side.

From Trinity College, Westmoreland-street leads directly to O'Connell-bridge, and so on to the north side of the river. It is a handsome street, containing fine business buildings, and the projecting portico of the old House of Lords (**Bank**); it was made by the **Wide Street Commissioners** at the end of the 18th century, on the site of narrow lanes—the scene of many a robbery—which led down to the ferry plying across the river before the bridge was built. The curious may be interested in learning that Westmoreland-street is the same length and breadth as the Ark, but this was an undesigned coincidence!

We, however, will not choose the direct route, but turn to the right, down College street, keeping the College railings on our right.

Entering College-street we pass the unhappy statue of Tom Moore (the effigy is better known as Black-a-Moore); this work of art was from the first an object of ridicule, the short, stumpy figure of the original being caricatured by the statue. Several attempts have been made to improve it; a somewhat lighter pedestal was built, and the head was sawn off, and three extra inches of neck added! On the left-hand side of the street is the handsome Provincial Bank, the interior of which is worth visiting;

and at the open space, where College-street, D'Olier-street (leading to O'Connell-bridge) Great Brunswick-street (leading to Westland-row and containing the Queen's Theatre), Townsend-street (containing the **Coffee Palace**), and Hawkins'-street (containing the Theatre Royal) meet, stands J. Kirk's Monument, erected in 1862 to Sir Philip **Crampton**. It consists of a drinking fountain with three basins, from which rises a tall spike of water lilies, and other aquatic plants cast in bronze; in the middle a bust of Sir Philip Crampton nestles. This monument is locally known as the "water-babe."

Going down Hawkins'-street we pass on the right the fine new **Theatre Royal** (1897). At the end of the street, Burgh-quay is reached, with a monument to a policeman who laid down his life for others. Going to the right for a couple of hundred yards, past the **Corn Exchange** and the Tivoli Theatre of Varieties, once **Conciliation Hall**, Butt Bridge (a swivel bridge, built in 1878, and called after the Home Rule leader), enables us to cross the river, and passing under the unsightly "Loop Line" to reach the Custom House.

The **Custom House** is a magnificent building separated from the river by a wide quay, and with a large open space at its back. Until the building of the "Loop Line" the west side was also open, and there was a beautiful view of the whole from O'Connell-bridge. It is a Doric building, and was built by James Gandon, 1781-91, at a cost of over a quarter of a million. The south front facing the river has a fine centre portico (with sculpture representing England and Ireland embracing) connected by arcades to the end pavilions. Above is a richly pillared cupola with copper dome, from the top of which rises a circular pedestal bearing a heroic statue of Hope. Each end pavilion has two tall recessed pillars.

The north front is somewhat similar, but the central portico has no entablature; it bears statues of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Most of the stone carving was done by Edward Smyth; the heads represent the rivers of Ireland. The open space opposite the north front has been the scene of many great meetings; it was here, in

1840, that Father Mathew addressed thousands, and administered the pledge to them. The east side is occupied by docks. The interior of the Custom House is not worth visiting.

Going west along Eden-quay, O'Connell-bridge is reached, and Farrell's fine marble statue of Smith O'Brien can be seen at the farther side. Carlisle-bridge was built in 1794; it was narrow and steep, and in 1880 the crown of the arches was lowered and it was doubled in width. It is now perfectly level, and the full width of Sackville-street. Owing to a dispute between the Corporation and the Port and Docks Board, it received on its re-opening two names, and is indifferently known as O'Connell-bridge or Carlisle-bridge. It is divided into two parts by a central pathway.

From O'Connell-bridge one of the best views of Dublin can be obtained. Up the river are seen the handsome quays, with the towers of Christ Church Cathedral, the Synod Hall, and Augustinian Church rising above them, and in the distance the Phoenix Park. Down the river are seen the Custom House and the shipping, and on a clear day with an east wind the south wall can be seen stretching out into the sea. To the south is Westmoreland-street, with the boldly projecting portico of the Bank, and the end pavilion of the façade of **Trinity College**, and D'Olier-street, showing at its end other buildings of Trinity. To the north (the direction in which we are to go) stretches Sackville-street, a street of magnificent proportion; the projecting portico of the G. P. O. and Nelson's Pillar, and several statues form breaks, the Rotunda Buildings and the spire of S. George's closing the view.

The **O'Connell Monument** was erected in 1882, from the design of Foley, and is one of his finest works. The statue of O'Connell stands on a lofty drum, round which are a number of figures pressing forward to hear what Erin, freed from her fetters and pointing upwards to O'Connell, is telling of her Liberator; at the corners are four figures emblematic of O'Connell's great qualities—Patriotism, Eloquence, Justice, Fortitude.

A little further on, where Abbey-street crosses, is

Farrell's statue of Sir John Gray, to whose action Dublin is indebted for its splendid water supply. Lower Abbey-street (to the right) contains the **Mechanics' Institute**, **Christian Union Buildings**, and several places of worship.

Passing the Hotel Metropole on the left, and Prince's-street, from which issues the **FREEMAN'S JOURNAL**, the **General Post Office** is reached. It is a splendid building, designed by F. Johnston, and erected in 1818. There used to be entrances into a vestibule under the portico, but these have been built up, and letters are posted from the pathway; the offices for Stamps, Telegraph, and Parcels Post opening from Prince's-street. The Central Offices are shortly to be restored. The interior of the building is now practically given up to Sorting and Telegraphy; parcels being sorted in Amiens-street, and other branches of work being carried on in Nos. 14 and 15 Upper Sackville-street.

Nelson's Pillar was erected in 1808, and is a tall Tuscan column, on the top of which stands a fine statue of Nelson, carved by Kirk. A winding staircase admits to a balcony from which a good view is obtained on a clear day. (Admittance 3d.) There were steps round the pillar, and to reach the bottom of the centre staircase a descent had to be made through a trap-door, but in 1894 the steps were removed, and a porch added. Looking up Henry-street (to the west) the tower of **S. Michan's** is seen, and the Amiens-street Terminus of the G. N. R. is seen far down Earl-street (to the east).

A detour may here be made by going a short way down Earl-street, and turning up Marlborough-street to the left. The Pro-Cathedral (**Cathedral of S. Mary**), 1825, stands on the left; it is a fine Doric building raised on a platform and has a wide portico of six fluted pillars. Figures of the Virgin, S. Lawrence O'Toole, and S. Joseph surmount it. The interior contains some fine altars and monuments; of the latter those of Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Murray deserve special notice. Opposite the Cathedral are the Model Schools, which well deserve a visit; here teachers are trained to manage the different varieties of schools which they will be likely to meet afterwards

throughout Ireland. There is a statue of McDonnell in front. The building next Earl-street is the old town house of the Tyrone family (**Waterford House**); it was designed by Cassels and has a fine mahogany staircase and good stucco work.

Returning to Sackville-street by the lane beside the Cathedral, No. 10, **Drogheda House**, now occupied by the Hibernian Bible Society, can be visited; it contains splendid examples of old woodwork and stucco. Nearly opposite is the statue of Father Mathew by Miss Redmond.

The **Rotunda Hospital** faces Great Britain-street; it has a fine cut stone front, curved wings, and a lofty cupola. It was opened about 1760 through the exertions of Dr. Mosse, who also laid out the Square at the back. The entrance hall, staircase, and chapel are worth seeing. The Round Room and the Cavendish-row buildings were added afterwards, and are used for concerts, dances, &c., the profits going to the hospital. The Wedgewood frieze of oxheads outside the Round Room is worth noticing.

Proceeding up Cavendish-row and Rutland-square, E., we are in what was the best part of Dublin in pre-Union days, a large number of the nobility having lived within a radius of a few hundred yards. At the upper corner of the Square is a lodge with a portico which was built as a shelter for the Sedan-chair men. Opposite is **Rutland-square Presbyterian Church**, 1864, a fine building in decorated Gothic, with a lofty spire. Proceeding along the north side of the square **Charlemont House** is reached; it stands back with a gravel sweep in front, and is now the General Register Office.

Retracing our steps to the church we go up **Gardiner's-row** and Great Denmark-street until we reach No. 8, a large house standing by itself; this is **Belvidere House**, and the staircase and reception rooms should be visited. No other building gives such a good idea of the lavish but tasteful expenditure in old Dublin. Opposite to Belvidere House opens North Great George's-street, which contains some fine mansions. (**Kenmare House**.)

Going on to the corner of Temple-street two churches are seen; the square tower seen down Hill-street belonged

to **Little S. George's Church**, 1714; that to the left is the present parish church of **S. George**. (To visit the Jesuit **Church of S. Francis Xavier**, go on straight through Gardiner's-place to **Mountjoy-square** and turn to the left along Upper Gardiner-street. After seeing the church, S. George's can be reached by Dorset-street.) Passing along Temple-street the Children's Hospital is passed and S. George's Church reached. This is a fine classical building with a graceful, well-proportioned spire, 200 feet high. It was designed by F. Johnston, and opened in 1813. It stands in an open space, and is built of cut granite. There is a fine portico and boldly projecting frieze. The well decorated ceiling and carved woodwork are worth seeing.

Going up **Eccles-street**, Johnston's house (64) and Tyrawley House (18 and 19) are passed. At the upper end on the right, is the **Mater Misericordiæ Hospital**, with a noble frontage of cut granite and two long wings; it is the largest hospital in Dublin. At the opposite side is a railed-in space containing a memorial cross of Irish design and inscription to the memory of the authors of the *Annals of the Four Masters*. Beyond this open space is the beautiful **Church of S. Joseph**. Passing it, Blessington-street is reached. At the upper end is the old basin which supplied the north side with canal water until the introduction of the Vartry; the ground round the basin was laid out as a public garden in 1891 by the Corporation.

Crossing Blessington-street and through Mountjoy-street, the "Black Church," or S. Mary's Chapel of Ease is reached. It is an early nineteenth century attempt at Gothic architecture, with poor details. Turning to the right through a gateway and proceeding along a private road the **Broadstone** terminus of M.G.W.R. is reached. It has a granite façade of Egyptian design, and an extensive lateral portico. The warehouses beyond mark the site of the old canal harbour, but this is now filled up. From the bridge in front of the terminus a fine view of Dublin can be obtained. This bridge is called the Foster Aqueduct, and used to carry the canal over Phibsborough Road. At present the canal stops short of the bridge. Descending

to the road below the Aqueduct, the grounds of **King's Inns** are entered. The façade of the King's Inns is a very handsome one, and is well carved. Passing through the building by an archway, a narrow, dark courtyard is reached; this opens by a very heavy gateway into **Henrietta-street**, perhaps the finest of the old Dublin streets, but now sadly decayed. The stone building to the right is the Library of the Inns; the first house to the left is Blessington House.

(On reaching Bolton-street a detour of 100 yards to the left will reach the **Church and new Priory of S. Saviour**.)

Turning to the right along Bolton-street the top of Capel-street is passed, and Green-street with its Courthouse and the remains of Newgate Prison can be seen. Facing the Courthouse is the new perpendicular façade (1893—G. C. Ashlin) of **S. Michan's Catholic Church**. The façade in Anne-street and the rest of the church were built in 1814, and are not of much interest.

Passing on, Church-street is reached; turning along it to the left, the Capuchin Church of S. Mary of Angels is on the right; it has a fine façade, but the carving is unfinished. Beside it is the Father Mathew Memorial Hall, erected 1889; this is one of the chief centres of Dublin temperance work. Still further on the right is **S. Michan's Church**; this was the first church built on the north side of the river, and parts of it date from the end of the 11th century. Most of it was, however, rebuilt in 1686 and 1828. The tower stands at the far end, and is the finest church tower in the city; the rest of the church externally presents no features of interest. Internally the church is spacious, but ugly; there is an old organ (said, incorrectly, to have been the instrument Handel used in playing the Messiah); on the front of the organ gallery is a fine piece of wood carving. There are some curious tombs, including an effigy, said by tradition, to be that of S. Michan. The church plate is interesting, and includes fine examples of 16th and 17th century work. In the churchyard are some interesting stones; those of Lucas, of some of the United Irishmen, and of Emmet (apocryphal) will be pointed out. The vaults under the church are much visited by those

whose love of the curious overpowers their objection to the ghastly. In these vaults coffins decay, but bodies become shrivelled and mummified, and outlast their receptacles. Bodies from one to two hundred years' old are displayed to the curious, and other grim sights can be seen, including one vault in which all the dead are placed in the standing position.

A few yards further on, passing the Police Courts and Record Office, Inns'-quay is reached, and the **Four Courts** can be visited. This magnificent building (1796) reaches from Whitworth-bridge to Richmond-bridge, and consists of a centre and two side blocks of buildings separated by courtyards and connected by screen arcades in front, and by buildings behind. This centre block is surmounted by a fine dome, and is entered through a lofty portico. The chief internal feature is the Central Hall, from which the Four Courts open. The hall is domed, and coupled columns and bas-reliefs adorn the walls; it contains several statues. The courts themselves are not worth visiting unless some case of unusual interest is being tried.

Crossing Whitworth-bridge (built on the site of old Dublin-bridge), Bridge-street is reached; going up it a short way Cook-street (on the right) is reached; this is the seat of the coffin trade, and until lately in several shops slates were kept, on which place and date of customers' wakes were entered. A sharp turn to the left shows **S. Audoen's Arch** (1315), the only gateway of Dublin now remaining; passing under it, and so into the old city, **S. Audoen's Church** is reached, and passing between it and the churchyard (supported by the city walls, and now open to the public as a garden), the west front of the church, with its curious old tower, is passed, and Corn Market reached. The curved wall of Lambe-alley shows the remains of another part of the **City Walls**, as it is the remains of a tower of Newgate. **S. Audoen's Church** should be visited. After the Cathedrals, it is the most interesting ecclesiastical structure in Dublin.

A short distance beyond Corn Market, to the west, is the Church of **SS. Augustine** and **John**: its façade should

not be missed. Further on is **S. Catherine's Church**, before which Emmet was executed (1803). and a little further on is **Guinness' Brewery**.

Returning to S. Audoen's, and going east, **Christ Church Cathedral** and the Synod Hall (connected together by a graceful bridge crossing the street in a single arch) are seen. Going under the bridge, and a short way down the hill, the west façade and the north side of the Cathedral are well seen. The transept, tower and side of the early English nave are original; the projecting building at the north-west corner is a baptistery. The west end is not striking, not having the "screen" structure, so effectively used in many English cathedrals, but the five-light window and carved door are of fine design. Re-passing under the bridge, the south side of the Cathedral should be studied, and the space on which are the "cloister garth," and ruins of the old Chapter House. On this space several generations of buildings stood, part of Skinner's-row, old Christ Church-yard and the Law Courts having been built on the site of the monastic buildings. The removal of the buildings took place at various times, but the ruins of the Chapter House were uncovered, and the site of the Cloister marked out, only a few years ago.

In 1878, the Cathedral was restored by George Street, at the cost of Henry Roe. The south wall of the nave had fallen years before, and a blank wall stood in its place; so that part had to be erected *de novo*; the east end also is new, a tasteless fifteenth century chancel having been built over the remains of the older work. Mr. Street's work is as far as possible an exact copy of the older work, and here and there throughout the building old stones are built in to show the fidelity of the copy.

Entrance can be obtained by the south door of the nave. The nave is open free to visitors, but for the chancel, transept, and crypt a charge of 6d. is made. The visitor, no matter how hurried, should visit these parts, as otherwise much of beauty and of interest will be missed.

When leaving the Cathedral the path inside the railings should be followed; leaving the precincts by the east gate. By this means the Norman doorway in the south

transept, and the beautiful arrangement of the east end will be seen. To the right will be seen S. Werburgh's-street with **S. Werburgh's Church**.

Lord Edward-street (opened 1886) leads to Dame-street, at the near end of which (and marking the old city wall and gateway of S. Mary la Dame) is the **City Hall** (formerly the Royal Exchange) a beautiful building (1769) in Corinthian style, crowned by a low dome. Inside is a hall, containing statues, including a fine one of O'Connell. On the floor the standard measures are displayed. The Council Chamber may also be visited.

Continuing along Dame-street the front of Trinity College is soon regained, a distance of some 5 or 6 miles having been covered. This round can easily be done on one day by the help of a car, but the tourist who can afford time should devote longer to it, and so be able to carry away a deeper impression.

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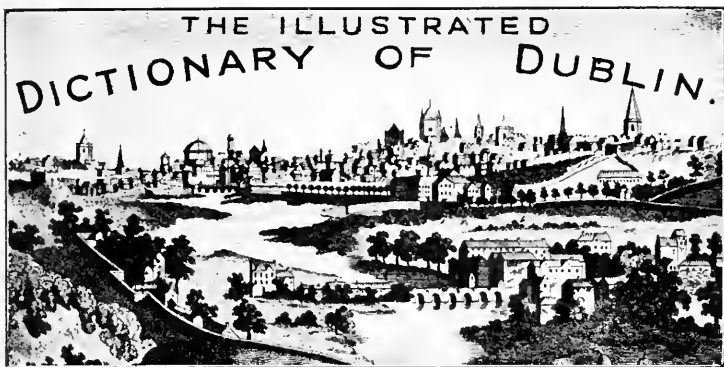
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DUBLIN FROM THE PARK IN 1753.

Abattoir. The Abattoir, opened in 1882, was designed by Park Neville. It stands on ten acres of ground immediately outside the North Circular-road, by which it is divided from the Cattle Market. As it was outside the city boundary the Corporation could not compel butchers to use it, so for some years it was carried on at a loss, and slaughter houses are still scattered through the city.

Abbey of S. Mary, Ruins of. The ruins of the abbey of S. Mary lie between Capel-street and Upper Arran-street, and can be reached from Sackville-street through Abbey-street and Mary's-abbey; the Chapter House is on the premises of Alexander & Co., Seed Merchants. They are so hidden away in a crowded portion of the city, that it requires some little trouble to discover them, and indeed so defaced and over-built are they that only those interested in architecture will consider them worthy of a

visit; the time may come when an open space will be made, and the foundations of the abbey revealed, and then the graceful chapter-house will be an object for general admiration.

The abbey of S. Mary was built on the north bank of the Liffey, within sight of the ancient city, and its walled-in precincts stretched from the present Capel-street to beyond the site of the Four Courts. It was founded for Benedictine monks, but in 1139 was transferred to Cistercians. The early list of abbots is imperfect, but a complete list is preserved of those from 1132-1573, when it had to surrender its immense riches to Henry VIII. After its dissolution, it was used as a quarry, and the ill-fated Essex-bridge of 1676 was built with its stones.

The only part in fair preservation is the chapter-house, which dates from the re-building after the fire of 1304; it is a beautiful Gothic building, measuring 47 by 23 feet, and has a groined roof with good mouldings, and

some interesting windows, but its appearance is spoiled by a modern floor, some seven feet from the ground, which divides the building into a low store covered by the groined roof, and a cellar.

It was in this chapter-house in 1534 that Lord Thomas Fitzgerald ("Silken Thomas"), on the false report of his father's arrest in London, threw off the Lord Deputy attire which he wore during his father's absence, revealing the armour beneath, and, drawing his sword, renounced allegiance to the English king, and commenced the disastrous rebellion which led to his execution in the following year.

Recent excavations have revealed various portions of the building, and discovered numerous tiles. The results have been printed in an interesting monograph.

Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Royal. The Academy of Medicine was founded in 1882 by the union of four existing societies: (1) the Medical Society, which was remodelled in 1864 from the Association of Members of the College of Physicians, founded in 1816; (2) the Surgical Society, 1832; (3) the Pathological Society, 1838; (4) the Obstetrical Society, 1838. Sections corresponding to each society were formed, and sections of anatomy and of state medicine have since been added. The prefix "Royal" was obtained in 1887. The Academy consists of fellows, members, and associates, and meets on Friday evenings, alternately at the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. An annual volume of transactions is published.

Academy of Music, The Royal Irish. (Founded 1856, incorporated 1889). The Academy is housed in 36 Westland-row, built for his own use by Nicholas Tench in 1771. It has a very unpretentious exterior, but the interior has many features of interest, such as a fine entrance hall, good stucco and a curious Gothic chimney-piece decorated by Angelica Kauffmann. Students are trained in every branch of musical study; but it is in instrumental music especially that the Academy excels, and really first-class professors of the various instruments are secured by the Council of the Academy, to the great benefit of its classes and indirectly to the profit of musical culture in Dublin. The Academy is governed by a Council.

Full information as to the valuable Scholarships and Prizes connected with it may be had from the Secretary, 36 Westland-row.

Academy, Royal Irish (incorporated 1786) Dawson-street. Beginning with the year 1683, numerous attempts were made to establish in Dublin a Society on the lines of the Royal Society of London; but it was not until 1786 that a patent was granted to the "Royal Irish Academy" to promote the study of polite literature, science and antiquities.

The Academy was really the combination of two societies, which consisted in the main of Fellows of Trinity, and which under the names "The Palaeosophers" and "The Neosophers," had been started to investigate ancient and modern knowledge. It occupied a house opposite

to the Provost's House in Grafton-street, and was not removed to its present quarters in Dawson-street until 1852. The Academy contains a vast store of literary treasures, including such MSS. in the Irish Language as the "Annals of the Four Masters," "The Speckled Book of McEgan," and many others of priceless value. There is an excellent Library for the use of members, and all the current literature connected with the objects of the Academy may be found on the tables of the Reading-room. The Museum of the Academy was transferred in 1891 to the care of the Science and Art Department, and deposited in the new Museum in Kildare-street, partly owing to want of adequate accommodation in the Academy's premises and partly with the laudable intention of allowing so unique a collection of Irish works of art to be displayed in the National Museum, where a vastly larger number of visitors would have the opportunity of inspecting it. The Celtic collection is second to none in the world, and shows the great skill attained by our ancestors in the arts, when neighbouring nations had scarcely emerged from their barbarism. Among the more famous exhibits, are the Tara and other brooches, the Ardagh Chalice, the Cross of Cong, and St. Patrick's Bell with its shrine or cover—a superb example of the early Irish goldsmith's art. (MUSEUM.)

The Academy is governed by a President and Council of twenty-one members. Members are elected by ballot; annual subscription, £2 2s. There are at present 320 members; but the

popularity of the Academy has been somewhat decreased by the way in which, of late years, science has overshadowed both polite literature and antiquities in its proceedings.

Academy, The Royal Hibernian was incorporated in 1821, and its present home in Lower Abbey-street was erected in 1824, by Francis JOHNSTON, first President of the Academy, and one of Dublin's leading architects, at his own sole cost. The building consists of three storeys, the first being supported by Doric columns, between which a deep recess leads to the Entrance Hall. Over the entrance may be seen the head of Pallas representing architecture, while above the windows on the right and left are the heads of Michael Angelo and Raphael, emblematic respectively of sculpture and of painting. The first exhibition room, 40 x 20 feet, is connected by an arch with a larger room, which measures 40 x 50 feet, and is excellently lighted from above. To the right is another smaller and ill-lighted room, devoted usually to the exhibition of architectural designs, &c. In the upper rooms are many valuable paintings, and a good library of works connected with Art. A strong movement is on foot to secure more satisfactory buildings in a more suitable position; and, if possible, to group all Dublin Art buildings in the same neighbourhood. Efforts are being made also to secure from Government a grant somewhat more liberal than the beggarly £300 a year which since 1831 has represented the official recognition of Irish Art. Students are admitted to the

Schools of the Academy, and can attend the lectures of its Professors. A fine atelier was added by Sir T. A. Jones, when President. The smallness of the Government grant renders it impossible for the Academy to assist young artists as it would wish, and many of the most brilliant of our younger men are unfortunately compelled to seek elsewhere for that patronage which the poverty of their native land denies them at home. The Annual Exhibition of the Academy lasts from March to May, and as there are on view many works of art, lent by the leading English and Continental Artists, in addition to the excellent works in painting, sculpture, and architecture of our Irish Academicians, the visitor to Dublin should on no account neglect to see this exhibition. An Art Union Drawing is held annually during the Exhibition. Many loan exhibitions are held from time to time under the auspices of the Academy.

Admission, 1s.; Sunday afternoons, 2d. For some time before the close of the Exhibition it is opened every evening at a charge of 1d.

Adam and Eve, Franciscan Chapel of, Merchants' Quay. The Franciscans returned to Dublin 1615-20, and for the purpose of concealment, adopted for their new place of worship the name of a neighbouring tavern, which name still clings to their chapel.

A drawing of the old Chapel (1749), as it appeared at the end of the eighteenth century, is in the Royal Irish ACADEMY. The present church, which has an entrance from Cook street as

well as from Merchants'-quay, stands on ground which includes the site of the old ROSEMARY LANE CHAPEL. In the fine Library are a number of treasures, including portions of some old Irish illuminated MS., and interesting records and portraits.

Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Department of. Founded 1890. Offices, Upper Merrion-street. The Department has taken over the College of Science, Science and Art Museums, School of Art, National Library, Model School, Glasnevin, &c. It started with a capital sum of about £200,000 and has an annual income of £106,000.

Aldbrough House, has had a long and interesting history. The building was erected (1797) by Lord Aldborough at a cost of £40,000, and although badly situated for a nobleman's town house, it afforded the best specimen of architecture to be found in a private building in Dublin. The building consisted of a lofty central square, with handsome cornice and balustrade and two wings. The balustrade and one wing have recently been removed. The position proved to be too damp, and Lady Aldborough refused to live in it. It was long left untenanted, but in 1813 the building was re-named Luxembourg, and was purchased from Lord Aldborough by a committee of gentlemen, to be converted into a large public school on the system of Dr. Von Feinaigle (EDUCATION).

The undraped statues, a large number of which adorned the gardens, were deemed unsuitable

when the building was converted into a school and were therefore banished to an upper chamber, which became a sort of Blue-beard's Room! They were afterwards found in 1843, when the building was taken over by the Government, and were then sold. Aldborough House was used by the Commissariat until 1897, when it passed into the hands of the postal authorities. The stucco work in this, as in very many old Dublin houses, is noticeably fine.

Alexandra College. The requirements of Higher Education of Women find adequate recognition in the Alexandra College (founded 1866). It corresponds in Ireland to Girton or Newnham in England. The students compete at various University Examinations, and on many occasions have carried away Scholarships and other high distinctions from the sterner sex. Dublin University took in 1904 a proper lead in permitting women, both to attend the Lectures and pass to the Degrees of the University. Alexandra College publishes its own Magazine, giving an account of the various College Societies and Clubs, which certainly provide a most extensive training, physical as well as mental. The College possesses a large gymnasium, excellently fitted, and its Lawn Tennis and Hockey Clubs are probably quite as important as its Professorial Lectures, securing that our women, mothers of the coming generation, shall hand down to their children the *corpus sanum* as well as the *mens sana*.

Alexandra School was founded in 1873, by the Council of Alexandra College, and has

lately (1890) removed from 73 S. Stephen's Green to its magnificent new buildings in Earlsfort-terrace. This addition [1890] to the already extensive buildings of the College was designed by Kaye Parry, and is probably the most convenient and best equipped girls' school in Ireland. Its pupils number 300, and are notably successful in the Intermediate Examinations. At the age of 16 the girls pass from the School to the College.

All Saints' Church, Grange-gorman. The Church of All Saints, its school and glebehouse, are prettily situated amidst trees on the Phibsborough-road, not far from the Phoenix Park and Glasnevin tram-lines. The parish was formed from those of S. Paul and S. Michan as a perpetual curacy under the appointment of the Vicars Choral of Christ Church Cathedral (of which the district was a grange or farm) who were Rectors. The Dean and Chapter had appointed a curate to the district as far back as 1730. The first curate to the parish received a stipend of £10 per annum, and was also chaplain to the House of Industry and General Hospital.

The church was built in 1828 and the glebehouse in the following year. The old church (altered) forms the present nave. The chancel was added in 1836, and the north aisle in 1867. In 1889 a baptistery and memorial window were erected in memory of the late Incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Maturin, and in 1892 a new organ was erected in the north aisle. The pulpit also is a memorial.

The interior is somewhat

spoiled by the large unsymmetrical north aisle, but the exigencies of space left no other method of enlargement possible. The chancel is small, but beautifully decorated, and the western baptistery is well designed, and most of the windows are beautiful examples of modern glass. There is a surpliced choir, and the musical portions of the service are well rendered.

Alphonsus, Chapel of S. The chapel of the Convent of S. Alphonsus, Clonliffe (1873), is a beautiful example of the late Norman style. It was designed by Ashlin, and is built of granite. The interior is finely decorated and contains some modern "Bossi" work—marble inlaid with coloured cements.

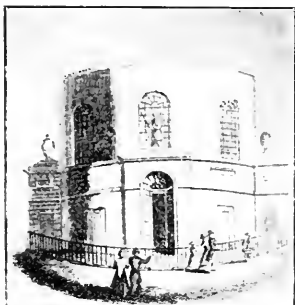
Amusements. Dublin is not regarded by the stranger as a gay city when compared with other capitals. The chief race-courses are at Leopardstown, Phoenix Park and Baldoyle, all within very easy reach of the city; while Fairyhouse and Punchestown are somewhat further afield. The Horse Show in August (Ballsbridge) attracts to Dublin enormous crowds, both from the country and from England. The climate is against open air festivities, and as a natural result our gaieties are for the most part indoors and private, balls, musicals, &c. The SEASON may be considered to begin in February, and it closes always with the great S. Patrick's Ball on the day of our Patron Saint (March 17). There is not, however, any such marked difference between the season and the non-season as as there is in London. It may be that we have not such a round

of gaieties in the season, but no such appalling emptiness in our fashionable quarters follows its close. During the summer all Dublin migrates to the sea; and most of the bathing places within a radius of 15 miles are lesser Dublins from June to the end of September. (ANGLING, ATHLETICS, CRICKET, FOOTBALL, GOLF, &c.)

Andrew, Catholic Church of S. was designed by James Boulger, and erected 1832-7 at a cost of £13,000. It is in the form of a cross with a cupola over the intersection, and is 160 feet long, 50 feet high, and 50 feet wide; the width across the transepts is 150 feet. The Doric portico is heavy and graceless, and is *D style-in-antia*—two columns between ante or square pillars. The entablature is surmounted by a pediment on the apex of which is a fine figure of S. Andrew. The great altar consists of four massive pillars of Scagliolo surmounted by a pediment. The tabernacle and sarcophagus are of the most costly Italian marble. Over the tabernacle is a Transfiguration carved by Hogan. New parochial schools were built in Great Brunswick Street in 1807, at a cost of £0,000.

Andrew, Church of S. (Old S. Andrew's Church used to stand at the south of Dame-street, close to the Castle, and Palace-street crosses the old churchyard. In 1670 a church was built on the present site, a hill close to Hoggen-green, on which an old stone circle stood and just opposite the Danish Thingmote. In 1793-1807 the "Round Church" (really an ellipse 80 by 60) was built; it

was a classical building of peculiar design; the oak from which its ornaments were carved was taken from the roof of the old College chapel, and from the

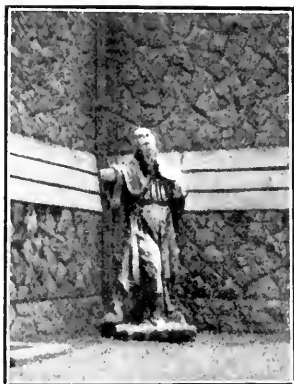


THE ROUND CHURCH.
Circa, 1833.

centre of its ceiling hung the gilt lustre of carved wood, formerly in the House of Commons and now in the Examination Hall, T.C.D. The "Round Church" was burned in 1860.

The present church is a handsome granite building of early decorated Gothic design, erected 1862-5, from the design of Messrs. Lanyon, Lynn, and Lanyon. It consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, apse, and a large tower ending in a lofty spire, standing between the chancel and north transept. The prayer desk is a memorial to Archdeacon Wolseley, 1901. There is a cloister porch running along the north aisle; outside stands the statue of S. Andrew, which stood over the door of the "Round Church" (and which was estimated for by Edward Smith in 1803, at £113 15s., though his receipt for only £30 exists). When taken down after

the fire of 1860, the statue was found to be pitted with bullet marks, a celebrated duellist living opposite having in the earlier part of the century used it as a target. A Parochial Hall built in granite from the designs of W. Kaye Parry stands in the churchyard. And near by is a memorial in the form of a shaft of Aberdeen granite, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, to the members of the 74th Dublin Company of the Imperial



S. ANDREW.

Yeomanry who died in the South African War. It was designed by A. E. Murray, and was unveiled by the Duke of Connaught-1904.

Ann, Church of S. Dawson-street, facing South Anne-street. A large oblong church with heavy galleries, commenced in 1707. There are numerous wall tablets and stained glass windows, one of the latter erected in 1860 is in memory of

Mrs. Hemans, and one in memory of Alexander Knox (1757-1831), Secretary to Lord Castlereagh during the rebellion of 1798. The original front was classical, and designed by Smith. In 1868-9 a new front of Norman style was erected from the design of T. N. Deane. Stones of different colour are used to give emphasis to the design, which is very effective. The large centre door has a tower at either side (that on the north being unfinished). Above the door is an open arcade and fine window. A clergy house stands to the south, and an entrance to the graveyard to the north.

The Molesworth Hall (1867), serves as a Parochial Hall. It was designed by T. N. Deane.

Angling. Dublin anglers are but ill-furnished with the means of cultivating the gentle art. Fair fishing may, however, be obtained in the river Tolka, and the Swords river, and within recent years a lake near Brittas on the Poulaphuca tram line has been stocked by The Anglers' Club.

Antient Concert Rooms, in Great Brunswick-street (Kingsbridge tram or Hatch-street tram from Harcourt-street terminus) provides a large and a small Hall suitable for concerts and occasional entertainments. They are much used for the Rehearsals of the larger Musical Societies.

Antiquaries (Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland). This Society, numbering at present 1,230 members, is the offspring of the famous Kilkenny Archaeological Society (founded in 1849), which for a long series of years kept alive, almost alone, interest in the antiquities of Ireland.

The Society has power to elect Fellows and Members, and holds its meetings usually in Dublin, but the Spring meeting is held in Kilkenny. The published proceedings, forming the Journal of the Society, are an invaluable store of information on all matters of archaeological research. Offices and Council Chamber, 6S, Stephen's-green, N.

Antiquities. The various antiquities which are to be seen in and about Dublin can be only briefly mentioned here. Some receive fuller notice in other paragraphs. They are generally marked in Gothic type on the Ordnance 1-inch map.

There are several CROMLECHS.

There are *Pillar Stones (Menhirs)* at Raheen and Glencullen.

Cairns are more numerous. There are several on the Dublin Mountains, where also are remains of some stone circles. The Pipers' Stones, $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile from Blessington, is a good example.

RATHS or *Moats* which are earthen mounds, and generally called "Forts," are numerous. In some, internal chambers have been found, and, in most, bones. Rathmines, Rathgar, and Rathfarnham, all derive their names from Raths, which have been removed.

There are "Stone Chairs" near Rathfarnham and at Killybeg; they are generally called Druids' Chairs.

There are some forty stone Chuntries or small *Churches* in the neighbourhood of Dublin, all of which are very old; they generally consist of a nave and chancel, with a semicircular separating arch; the jambs of the narrow west door may slant in, and there is usually a narrow

semi-circular or triangular-headed window over the altar, and one or more windows in the south wall. Killiney (possibly fifth century). S. Nessian's,

the oldest houses are in the district to the S.W. of S.



S. NESSAN, IRELAND'S EYE.

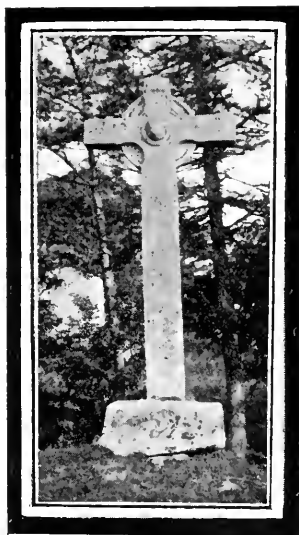
Ireland's Eye, and S. Fintan's, Howth, may be visited as examples. S. Nessian's has the remains of a circular *cloigthead* or belfry over the chancel.

ROUND TOWERS can be seen at SWORDS, Lusk, and Clondalkin, and several CROSSES and *Holy Wells* are within reach. The Holy Well at S. Doulogh's is one of the best examples.

The ruins of HOWTH Church (1235) are a good example of early Gothic; the three-arched belfry in the west gable is an Irish characteristic. An altar-tomb to the 20th Baron Howth and his wife (1589) should be noticed. Close to the church is an interesting building named the "Abbot's House," or "College."

The *Castles* of the PALE are the chief mediæval remains.

The city itself has few antiquities beyond its Churches, and these are dealt with under the head of ARCHITECTURE. A few fragments of CITY WALLS exist, but hardly any *Houses* date before the eighteenth century. The best examples of



CROSS NEAR BLESSINGTON.

Patrick's Cathedral, and in the streets off South George's-street, where many of the old gabled fronts may yet be seen.

The Science and Art MUSEUM contains the magnificent collection of *Irish Antiquities*, made by the ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY and *Manuscripts* and other antiquities are preserved in the Library of Trinity College.

Apothecaries' Hall. The Governor and Company of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland were incorporated in 1791. They have a large building in Mary-

street in which they deal in drugs. They used to confer the L.A.H. Diploma, which was a medical qualification, and now have a conjoint examination with the Royal College of Surgeons.

Aquatics. — YACHTING, BOATING.

Archbishops. Dublin has the honour of being the seat of two Archbishops. The Palace of the Church of Ireland Archbishop is in Stephen's-green; that of the Roman Catholic Primate is at DRUMCONDRA. They both bear the title "Primate of Ireland."

Architecture. Whatever value the street architecture of Dublin has is chiefly derived from width of thoroughfare, and the beauty of a few of the public buildings and places of business; the embanked river and frequent

bridges are also effective. The appearance of many business streets is spoiled by façades, often meritorious in themselves, but ill-suited to those about them, and this is worse when the skyline is broken by irregular parapets; of late years there has been a revival of gables; but still incongruous, or, what is, if possible, worse, badly matching façades are seen in juxtaposition, and even where an effort has been made to secure harmony, as in Grafton-street and Upper Baggot-street, the result has not been happy, partly owing to the ugly combination of red brick and lime stone, and partly to a want of attention to mutual relation.

In the older residential neighbourhoods, gabled houses that take us back to the time of Queen



QUEEN ANNE HOUSES, WEAVER SQUARE.

Anne, are still fairly numerous, and a few more markedly Dutch gables remain, but the older "CAGEWORK" houses are entirely extinct.

Dublin is rich in Georgian Architecture. The WEAVER'S HALL and Almshouse in the Coombe, the Upper Castle Yard, and many doorways in Rutland Square, Henrietta-street,

are of later Georgian, that is to say of very late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date, and are so severely ugly with horizontal parapets and rectangular windows devoid of ornament, that the classical doorways look like after-thoughts. Some, however, have a granite storey and classical cornice. In the suburbs, especially at the south side, the modern houses present more variety.

The chief public buildings are in the Classical Renaissance, dating from the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century, and are very effective. The most important are the BANK OF IRELAND, CUSTOM HOUSE, FOUR COURTS, CITY HALL, TRINITY COLLEGE and KING'S INNS. The group of buildings about LEINSTER HOUSE represents the latter half of the nineteenth century, and though effective, has not the grandeur of the earlier designs; the interiors of the latest additions are, however, striking and suitable.

Following the example of the public buildings, most of the large banks and insurance offices are of Renaissance character, but the style has been adapted with more freedom of treatment.

The cathedrals are interesting examples of early Gothic, and the transitional Norman work in Christ Church is of great beauty; but other traces of old church architecture are few. Neglect has done for Dublin what fire did for London, and most of the old churches have been destroyed and ugly rectangles built in their place.



OLD DUTCH GABLED HOUSE.

Merrion-street, &c., are good examples of early Georgian work, some remains of the iron-work of the period being still seen in the railings and lamps; but most of the city residences

In the early part of the nineteenth century the most prominent church spire was S. WERBURGH'S, and that was soon taken down as being unsafe. Since 1800 a number of places of worship for different denominations have been built, and although some of the earlier attempts in the Gothic style are grotesque failures (they are easily recognised by their tall lancet windows and acute spires and

it will be observed how few original examples remain:—

TABLE OF CHURCH ARCHITECTURE
IN DUBLIN.

Norman.

Christ Church Cathedral Transepts.
S. Audoen—Door and Font.

MODERN EXAMPLES.

S. Alphonsus Convent Chapel (1873).
S. Ann, Façade. (1869).
Mortuary Chapel, Prospect Cemetery.
Sandymount Church,
DRUMCONDRA Chapel (1905).

Early English Gothic.

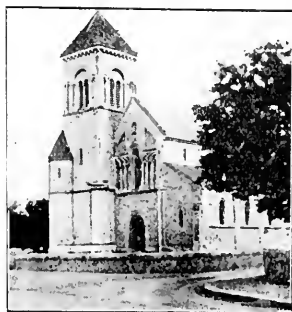
Christ Church Cathedral. N. Side Nave.
S. Patrick's Cathedral.
S. Mary's Abbey Chapter House.



A QUEEN ANNE WINDOW.

pinnacles), the CASTLE CHAPEL (1814) is a creditable exception. Most of those erected within the last forty years are of good design, and several have graceful spires. The most recent tendency is to revive Hiberno-Romanesque, as may be seen in DRUMCONDRA chapel.

The following table gives the various periods of architecture, the chief examples being noted,



S. JOHN, SANDYMOUNT.

MODERN EXAMPLES.

Christ Church, Leeson-park.
Donnybrook Chapel.
S. Bartholomew.

- S. Kevin, S. Circular-road.
- S. Laurence O'Toole.
- S. Aidan (S. George's Parish).

Decorated Gothic.

- S. Audoen (parts of).

MODERN EXAMPLES.

- Rutland-square, Presbyterian.
- S. Joseph, Berkeley-road.
- S. Kevin, Harrington-street.
- S. Peter, Phibsboro'.
- S. Saviour, Dominick-street.

Perpendicular Gothic.

- S. Audoen, Portlester Chapel.

MODERN EXAMPLES.

- Castle Chapel.
- Ormond-quay, Presbyterian.
- Priory, S. Dominick.
- S. Barnabas, North-lotts.
- S. Michan's, Halston-street.

Renaissance.

- S. Catherine (1710).
- S. Thomas (1758).
- S. George (1813).
- S. Mary, Cathedral (1816).
- S. Stephen (1825).
- S. Francis Xavier (1832).
- S. Paul, Arran-quay (1835).
- S. Andrew, Westland-row (1837).
- S. Mary, Rathmines (1883).

Area. The area of the City of Dublin within the old Municipal boundary was 3,733 acres, and was almost entirely surrounded by the Circular-roads, with an extent of nine miles.

In 1900 the City of Dublin boundaries were extended to include the urban districts of Clontarf, Drumcondra and Glasnevin, New Kilmainham and some portions of the County of Dublin. The area has thus been increased to 7,911 acres. The Parliamentary boundaries give 5,509 acres;

Army and Navy Stores, Junior, D'Olier-street (1883). Its

members are of two classes, Shareholders and Ticketholders, but, presumably with a view to increasing the clientèle, not more than five shares are allotted to one applicant. Tickets costing 2s. 6d. may be taken out at any date and are available for one year.

Artane Industrial School. The Artane Industrial School is situated some three miles to the north of the city on the Malahide-road, on the site where Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered, 1534. It is managed by the Christian Brothers, who founded it in 1870. It contains 800 boys, and is the most remarkable Industrial School in Europe. There is a fine range of buildings with workshops, and the boys receive instruction in carpentry, engine-fitting, harness-making, painting, tailoring, baking, &c., even hairdressing is taught. The lads have a capital band, and it is a pleasant sight to see them marching after it in companies. An Infirmary was built in 1892, and all newcomers are detained for three weeks under observation to prevent the introduction of infectious disease.

The Institution is well worthy of a visit, and the drive to it is enjoyable.

Artisans' Dwellings. The Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Company (Limited), was started in 1876 by some members of the Dublin Sanitary Association, and its capital has several times been increased, so that at present it stands at £237,860.

Nineteen sites have already been built upon. Three of these were previously cleared by the Corporation, acting under the

Public Health Acts, and were then leased to the Company. An interesting feature is that a large proportion of the buildings erected are small houses for single families. The Coombe area was covered with 216 of these, and an ornamental fountain and shrubs mark the centre of what was once one of the most unhealthy districts in the city.

There are two playgrounds for children, with swings, &c., close to the Coombe buildings.

The Earl and Countess of Meath give prizes each year for neatness and cleanliness of rooms, and for window gardening.

Number of Dwellings, 2,961.

Number of families housed, 2,884.

Number of individuals housed, 13,330.

Rent for the year, £40,450.

The Corporation have lately erected some Artisans' Dwellings as have the IVEAGH TRUST, and the Alexandra College Tenement Co., and Dublin University Tenement Co. own a number of houses in Grenville street and Summerhill.

Art, Metropolitan School of.

Founded by the Royal Dublin Society in 1764, fifteen year after the Society was formed. The present building, connected with Leinster House, was built in 1843. Since 1860 it has been in connection with the Science and Art Department, being formally taken over by it in 1879. In 1900 it passed under the control of the Department of AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Art Modern — GALLERY OF MODERN ART.

Asylums for Blind — BLIND ASYLUMS.

Asylums for Lunatics — LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Athletics. The magnificent grounds of the Royal Dublin Society at Ball's-bridge are the favourite locale of athletic meetings. *Facile princeps* in point of attendance come the College Sports, which although shorn in some measure of their olden glories, can still attract to the College Park in one day a gathering of 15,000! They are held usually in spring, and are almost the earliest of our out-of-door functions, so that the flower of Dublin's beauty dons at them for the first time its most summery attire. In 1905 an attempt was made, in connection with the All Ireland Temperance Bazaar, to hold Inter-school Championships at Ball's-bridge, and the experiment was attended with success. Lansdowne-road grounds also provide a good and popular track for bicycle races and other contests, and it was on this track that the Irish Championship Events were always decided before the opening of BALL'S-BRIDGE.

Auctions are naturally common in town, and there are many excellent salerooms, the better devoting themselves, as a rule, to one special line—books, china, &c. It is now rare enough to pick up at a sale in a private house any piece of old furniture of value, though even yet such finds are made. It is hardly necessary to remind the stranger that much of the furniture introduced by some unscrupulous auctioneers into such sales is not part of the actual furnishing of the house.

There is probably here, as elsewhere, a ring of "dealers" who will readily outbid, even with a risk of loss, the private buyers; The chief auction-rooms are:—

1. North's, Grafton-street, property.
2. Adam's, Stephen's-green, books, furniture, &c.
3. Bennett's, china, pictures and books.
4. Flint's.
5. Hill's.
6. Lawler's, all on the north side of the river Liffey, between O'Connell-bridge and the Four Courts.

Audoen's Arch. S. Audoen's Arch, situated to the north of S. Audoen's Church, is the only remaining gateway of the old CITY WALLS, and its construction dates back to a stirring time. In 1315 Edward Bruce, brother to King Robert Bruce, landed in the north of Ireland and marched upon Dublin, coming as close as Castleknock. The Mayor, Robert Notingham, and citizens pulled down the Abbey of S. Saviour, and built a new wall, "mistrusting that the wals that went along both keies should not have been of sufficient force to outhold the enemy." Possibly S. Audoen's Arch is part of one of the gateways then built. It measures 26 feet from the ground to the crown of the arch, and is 15 feet wide inside, and 20 feet deep. On the western side of the passage is a stopped-up doorway which may have been a postern.

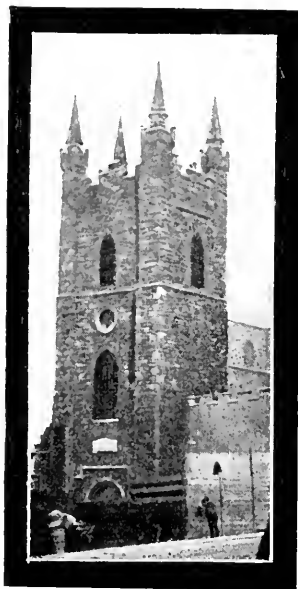
Till 1760 the Corporation of Tanners rented the tower and used it as their Hall. In 1764 the first number of the Public Register or *Freeman's Journal* appeared: it was "Printed by order of the Committee, at their Own Printing Office, over St. Audoen's Arch, near Cook-street."

In 1880 the Committee of the Corporation condemned the arch as a nuisance and recommended its removal, but fortunately this vandalism was prevented. S. Audoen's graveyard (which adjoins the old wall to the west of the arch) is a public recreation ground (1894), and the arch has been restored, but the tower has not been rebuilt, a meaningless parapet being substituted.

Audoen, Catholic Church of S. High-street. The old Parish Chapel was in Cook Street and some traces of it still remain, as does the name Chapel Alley. The present Church was built 1841-6 in Corinthian style, the fine Portico, built entirely of Irish granite, being recently added from the design of Stephen Ashlin, at a cost of £7,000. The interior of the church is graceful and finely proportioned, and elicited the admiration of Ruskin. There is a beautiful statue of the Madonna and Child by an Italian sculptor, and a fine organ.

Audoen, Church of S. S. Audoen's Church, High-street is the most interesting ecclesiastical building in Dublin after the cathedrals. It is named after a Norman saint (who is also the patron of S. Ouen at Rouen), and was built soon after the English came to Ireland in 1171. It consists of two parallel aisles, separated by graceful arches, some of which are built up. The present church is the west half of the north aisle; the east end is in ruins, and is called the Portlester Chapel; it was built or repaired by Lord Portlester in the fifteenth century. This part has been put in order by the Board of Works; it contains a

number of monuments, some of wood, and all sadly defaced. To the south-west are two hagioscopes and the remains of frescoes. In the porch is an altar tomb



S. AUDOEN'S CHURCH.

with effigies of Lord Portlester and his wife, erected in 1451. The church was for long cut in two by a transverse screen with windows in it, but the chancel was used for Celebration until 1773, when a stucco chancel was made. In 1820-21 the gallery which occupied the arches of the S. aisle of nave was removed, and the arches built up. The unused three-quarters of the

church was then unroofed, and four cast-iron pinnacles added to the tower. There is a Norman door leading into the body of the church, and the original Norman font is still used. The tower, rebuilt in 1670, contains six bells, one bearing the date 1423. From the top of the tower an interesting view of the old city is obtained. Some of the Communion plate dates from 1624. The Winstanley Memorial Hall, Cornmarket, 1896, designed by Wm. Sterling, is used as a Parochial Hall.

The sexton will show visitors over all parts of the building.

Augustine and John, Chapel of SS. in Thomas-street, is among the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Dublin. It was commenced in 1862 from the designs of Messrs. Pugin and Ashlin. It consists of a nave with lofty side aisles and an apsidal sanctuary (added 1895). A magnificent oblong tower with spire rises from the "west" bay of the nave to a height of 160 feet. The lower part of the tower has a lofty arched recess containing the richly carved door and the great window. The spire ends in a French double-pointed roof. The interior also is impressive, with lofty marble columns on Aberdeen granite bases, and white marble reredos; the glass in the "west" window is very effective. The Chapel of the Sacred Heart was completed in 1901.

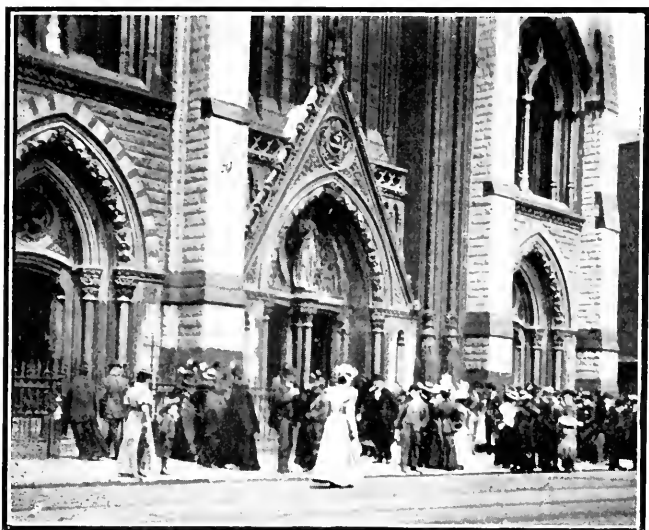
Automobile Club of Ireland, The, founded 1901, affiliated to the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, has commodious Garage and Club Rooms, at 34 Dawson Street. Its membership numbers 400.

and the Gordon-Bennett Cup Race (1903), conducted under its auspices, was a notable example of excellent management. Motoring has, from the first, been popular in Ireland, despite the roads, and less friction has arisen here than elsewhere between the motorists and the public.

Avoca—RATHDRUM.

There is fair harbour accommodation and a small coast traffic.

Baldoyle (8 miles), a station on the Howth Branch of the G. N. R. It has a racecourse which, being close to town, and generally used on popular holidays, is a favourite resort. From Baldoyle there is a fine walk along the Velvet Strand to MALAHIDE.



S.S. AUGUSTINE AND JOHN.

Balbriggan, 22 miles north of Dublin on the Drogheda line, was raised by Baron Hamilton in 1780 from a mere fishing village to an industrial centre of considerable importance by the erection of two large cotton factories. "Balbriggan hosiery" has a world-wide reputation.

Baldungan Castle—SKERRIES.

Balfe, Michael William, was born on the 15th May, 1808, in 10 Pitt-street. The house is marked by a tablet, and is easily reached from Grafton-street by Harry-street. His first public appearance was at a con-

cert in 1817, where he played the violin. A piece of his composition had been performed before he was seven years old. On the death of his father, in 1823, he went to England, and on to the Continent, but in 1838 returned to Ireland as a member of an opera company. He died in 1870. A memorial window has been erected in the CATHEDRAL OF S. PATRICK. There is a bust in the NATIONAL GALLERY.

Balrothery, a much decayed village, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Dublin, has a very fine example of a square tower with a round tower at one corner, not unlike that of LUSK, distant about five miles.

Ballast Office. The fine brick building with stone adornments, at the corner of Westmoreland-street and Aston's-quay, facing O'Connell Bridge, is called the Ballast Office. It was built when the WIDE STREET COMMISSIONERS made Westmoreland-street, the south half being added in 1868.

Many projects were set on foot in the latter half of the seventeenth century to improve the accommodation of the harbour of Dublin; and in most of these the profits were to be devoted to the maintenance of the boys of the Blue Coat Hospital, who were to be instructed in navigation to qualify themselves to serve their country at sea. It was not, however, till 1707 that the Corporation, known as the Ballast Board, was instituted for improving the port and harbour, and for that purpose powers were vested in the Lord Mayor, Commons, and citizens of Dublin. One of these powers was raising and selling ballast. In 1786,

this body not being found active enough, the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the PORT OF DUBLIN was formed, and in turn was supplanted in 1867 by the Port and Docks Board, who though still familiarly termed the Ballast Board, and their house the Ballast Office, are really a different body, the old Ballast Board having been left the care of the lighthouses, and renamed the Commissioners of Irish Lights. Their office is in Carlisle Buildings at the corner of D'Olier-street.

The clock in the Westmoreland-street front and the time ball are considered the most accurate time keepers in Dublin; the latter used to fall at 1 p.m. by signal from Dunsink Observatory, but now falls at 1 p.m. Greenwich time.

Ball's-bridge is on the Dodder, and the district is chiefly important at present, owing to the magnificent buildings of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, in which are held the various Cattle Shows of the Society, and the famous Dublin Horse Show held in August. The grounds are let by the Society for Military Tournaments and various athletic meetings, and the Championships of Ireland are usually decided here. The Girls' School for Masonic Orphans is also situated here, as are the offices of the Pembroke Township. An Industrial Hall, from designs by P. H. M'Carthy, was added (1904) to the extensive buildings of the R.D.S. The bridge over the Dodder was widened to 74 feet (Architect W. K. Parry), and the Township Buildings were improved by the

addition of a Fire Brigade Station. (Railway Station, Lansdown rd.; Tram, Blackrock.)

Ballybrack.—KILLINEY.

Banks. The banks are among the handsomest buildings in the city. The Bank of Ireland, the Ulster, the Provincial, the National, and the Munster and Leinster are of most interest.

The following table gives a list of the banks, with the address of the chief office; the figure in brackets is the number of branches in the city and suburbs:—

- BANK OF IRELAND—College-green.
 Hibernian Bank—College-green. (4).
 Royal Bank of Ireland—Foster-place (5).
 National Bank—College-green (3).
 Provincial Bank—College-street (2).
 Northern Banking Company—Grafton street (3).
 Ulster Bank—College-green (2).
 Munster and Leinster Bank—Dame-street (3).
 Belfast Banking Company (2).
 Boyle, Low, Murray & Company.
 Guinness, Mahon & Company.

The following table gives the chief bank buildings, date, and name of architect:—

- BANK OF IRELAND, College-green, formerly Parliament House.
National, 34 College-green, 1845. William Barnes (London). Altered 1889, Charles Geoghegan.
Royal, 3 Foster-place, 1860. Charles Geoghegan.
Provincial, 5 College-street, 1868. W. G. Murray.
Hibernian, 27 College-green, 1871. W. G. Murray.
Hibernian, 12 and 13 Lower

Sackville-street, built for public-house, 1872. T. N. Deane. Altered to Bank, 1873. T. Drew.

Munster and Leinster, 7-9 Dame-street, 1872. T. N. Deane.

Ulster, 32 and 33 College-green, 1891. T. Drew.

Belfast Banking Co., 19 Dame-street, 1894. W. H. Lynn.

Northern Banking Co., Grafton-street, 1904. W. H. Lynn. 66 Upper Sackville Street. This fine house was built for the Standard Life Assurance Company, from the designs of David Bryce (Edinburgh). The Ten Virgins in pediments are by Steele.

Bank of Ireland. The most central, best situated, and most beautiful building in Dublin is the Bank of Ireland in College-green. Up to 1800 this was the Parliament House, but the legislative union leaving it unoccupied, and a project to connect it with Trinity College by a tunnel under the street having failed, the Bank of Ireland purchased it from the Government in 1802 for £40,000, subject to an annual ground rent of £240. When the building was rearranged, the Bank was moved into it from the premises in Mary's abbey, occupied since the incorporation in 1783 of the "Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland."

The Parliament House was erected on the site of Chichester House during 1729-39, and consisted at first of the grand portico in College-green. The cleverness of a design which could attain such great beauty with so little adornment has always excited admiration, but its author is unknown, though it has been

attributed to Cassels, who designed Leinster House. It was carried out by Sir Ed. Pearce, but even at the time he was not believed to be the real designer.

In 1785 the House of Lords required more room and a separate entrance; so the east wing, consisting of a noble portico, connected with the main building by a screen wall, was erected from the design of James Gandon.

additions and alterations were under the direction of F. JOHNSTON. The colonnade between the front and west portico was built up by a screen wall; and three-quarter columns were added to the screen wall, which already joined the front to the east portico. The military gateway, and the large gateways in Westmoreland-street and Foster-place were erected, figures put over the pediments-



PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN 1784.

In 1792 the House of Commons felt the need of space, and during 1792-4 the west portico was added, with a screen wall connecting it to the old front. This screen wall had a colonnade of pillars in front of it. These additions were designed by Robert Parke.

After the purchase of the building for a bank further

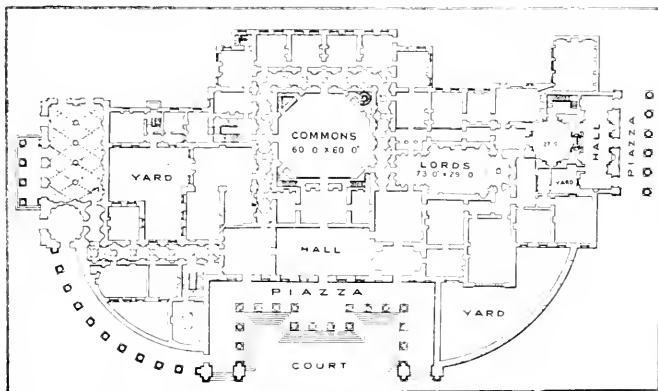
and the old House of Commons, Court of Requests, &c., were removed, and the cash office built in their place, the windows in the grand portico being built up.

The building is nearly semi-circular, and covers $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The principal front faces College-green, and consists of a grand Ionic colonnade, 147 feet long

occupying three sides of a courtyard; the columns are lofty, and rest on a flight of steps continued round the courtyard and to the extremities of the colonnade, where are the entrances under two lofty archways. The four central columns are advanced, and support a pediment with the royal arms in the tympanum and a figure of Hibernia on the apex, with Fidelity on her right and Commerce on her left. The royal

been much criticised. The solution said to have been given by the architect at the time of their execution in answer to a bystander who asked him, "What Order are these columns?" is—"It is a very substantial Order, for it is the Order of the House of Lords."

The real explanation is, that the ground fell to the east, and so a different Order had to be adopted to avoid the use of heavy bases and pedestals,



PLAN OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE (1802.)

arms and figures are the work of E. Smith. He was paid £450 for executing the figures; and Flaxman £1,137, for modelling them.

The east front consists of a large gateway, and, beside it, a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, with Fortitude on the apex of the pediment, Justice being on her right and Liberty on her left. These figures also are by E. Smith. The use of Corinthian pillars in this portico has

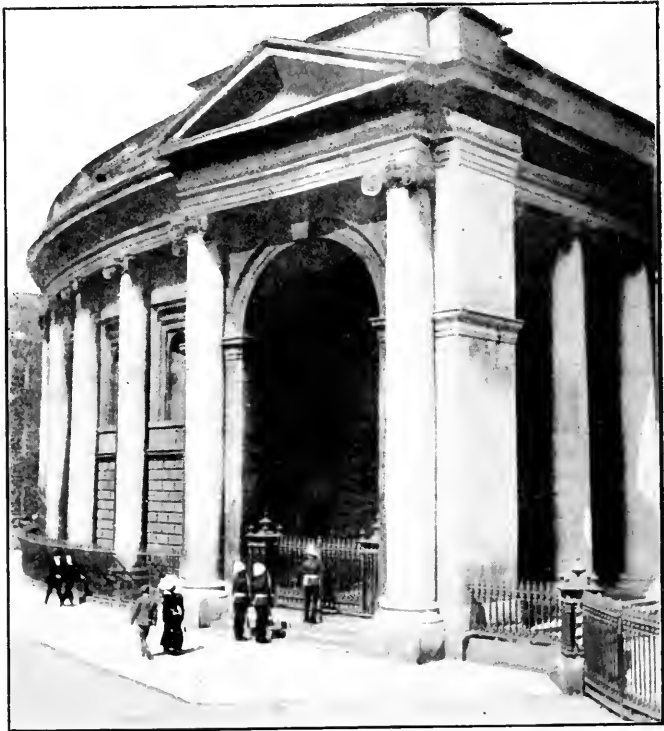
which the Ionic Order would have necessitated. The portico harmonises well with the opposite corner of Trinity College when seen through Westmoreland-street, which was laid out when the portico was built.

The entrance to the House of Lords used to be under this portico; it is built up, but part of the lamp-hook remains over the keystone.

The west front consists of an Ionic portico of four columns

supporting a pediment; and a large gateway, which contains quarters for a military guard, and is appropriately decorated with a military trophy cut in

by circular screen walls with rusticated basement and niches separated by three-quarter columns as lofty as those of the porticos.



CHANGING GUARD, BANK OF IRELAND.

stone by J. Kirk. This gateway is at right angles to the portico, and forms a termination to Foster-place. The side porticos are connected with the centre

The new iron railings were erected in 1889.

Beneath the grand portico are two entrances leading to lobbies out of which the cash office

opens. The old entrance used to be in the centre and led into a large ante-room to the House of Commons, called the Court of Requests on the site of which part of the cash office stands. This splendid room was designed by F. Johnston, and measures 70 ft. by 53 ft.; the walls are panelled with Bath stone, and ornamented with Ionic columns standing on high pedestals and supporting a rich entablature. The ceiling is coved, and has a large rectangular opening covered by a lantern.

The House of Lords is used as a Board room, but remains in great measure unaltered; it is panelled and ornamented with columns of Riga oak, but the old benches have been removed, the table and chairs remaining. There are two fine pieces of tapestry on the walls, representing the Battle of the Boyne and the Siege of Derry; the latter has a number of incidents of the siege represented on the margin. At the end of the room is a white marble statue of George III., by J. Bacon, jun., which cost £2,000. At either side are iron chests supposed to have been pay-boxes for the army of William III. There is also a fine bust of the Duke of Wellington by Turnerelli. The fireplace of Kilkenny marble deserves notice.

A large model in wood of the building is shown to visitors; it took Mr. Doolittle nearly three years to produce it, and represents the building and its construction faithfully, except that the artistic taste of Mr. Doolittle led him to represent the pillars of the east portico as Ionic, in order to match the rest!

The roof of the cash office lifts off and displays the ingenious construction adopted by Mr. Johnston.

The printing of bank notes is done in a building at the back, and is well worth seeing. The beautiful row of heads, and some other parts of the design, are printed from steel plates, the names of the branches and other letterpress being afterwards printed. The system of numbering, and of checking the numbers printed, is most ingenious. When finished the notes are bound into books, and are so kept until they are required for issue.

The automatic weighing machine that separates the light gold is also worth seeing.

Barnabas, Church of S. The Church of S. Barnabas was built in the North Lotts in 1870. It was designed by A. G. Jones, and is in Perpendicular Gothic. The tower, with corner pinnacles, forms a conspicuous object, rising as it does to a height of 135 feet. There is a nave with side aisles and a chancel. It cost £4,000. This is one of the three churches built from the money left by Miss Shannon of Rathmines, the others are: S. Paul's, Glenageary (Decorated Gothic, 1868), and S. KEVIN'S, South Circular-road. The schools were built at the expense of J. B. Ball.

Bay of Dublin — POOLBEG LIGHTHOUSE, PORT OF DUBLIN.

Barracks. Dublin is for its size as well provided with barrack accommodation as any city in the kingdom, and the health of the troops quartered in the city is uniformly good. The chief barracks are Island-bridge and Marlborough,

Cavalry; Royal Barracks, Richmond, Wellington, Beggar's Bush, Portobello, Ship-street, *Infantry*.

Bartholomew, Church of S.

The Church of S. Bartholomew, Elgin-road, was consecrated in 1867. It is one of the most beautiful churches in Dublin, and was designed by Wyatt (London). It is Early English Gothic, and the original design included a spire (166 feet high),

by T. Deane, the figures being painted by Sydney Smith (London). The Rood Screen, of wrought iron, was erected in 1892, in memory of Miss Ferrier; it was designed by T. Deane, and executed by McLoughlin. Most of the windows are memorials. The glass in the east window is by O'Connor, the rest by Heaton, Butler, and Baynes. Two are in thanksgiving for the escape of the clergy when a crocket from the tower was blown off and fell through the roof. The floor is laid in mosaic. The organ is a very fine one, and cost more than £1,000. There is a clock with four faces in open metal work, a peal of eight bells, and a carillon which plays every three hours.

The vicarage stands at the west end, and has a very pretty Parochial Hall attached to it.

Baths. Sea bathing is very popular among the Dubliners, and, as the coast in the immediate neighbourhood of the city is too flat to permit of bathing except at high water, excellent sea-water baths have been constructed at Merrion, Clontarf and Blackrock, while those who prefer the open sea can in 20 minutes from Westland-row Station reach Sandycove, which is beyond comparison, the finest bathing-place on the coast. Good swimming can be enjoyed also at Bray, Dalkey, Dollymount, Howth or Skerries. The "Dublin Swimming Club" has its headquarters at the Blackrock Baths.

Fresh-water Baths have been opened by the Corporation at Tara-street (Admission 4d., Second Class, 2d), and the citizens avail themselves very



S. BARTHOLOMEW.

but the good proportions of the tower, its position and its pinnacles, made this unnecessary. It stands in an open position between Elgin-road and Clyde-road, and consists of a nave, transepts, choir, and apse; the tower rises over the choir and in its upper storey is octagonal. The belfry is reached by a circular tower at the N.E. corner.

The interior is very beautiful. The decorations were designed

fully of the advantage. The same establishment provides shower baths, douches, &c., and attached to it is one of the Corporation wash-houses — an invaluable boon to the poor of our city. Among Turkish Baths, the most popular are the Stephen's-green and the Hammam (Sackville-street). All of these have hot and cold baths as well as electric and medicated baths.

Suitable accommodation is provided for ladies, as well as for gentlemen in most of the Turkish Baths in town, and at most of the sea bathing-places given above there are separate baths for ladies. Perhaps the most popular sea bathing-places for ladies are at Salthill, Sandycove and Blackrock.

Beggars. Dublin has been from time immemorial famous for the pertinacity of its beggars ;



A BIT O' COMFORT.

and they are still with us, plying their trade openly and unashamed. There is unluckily among us none of the pic-

turesqueness of the foreign mendicant, nor can we even claim any of the higher class solicitors of the public charity—the street artist being almost unknown in town. The squalid wretchedness of our beggary is redeemed only by an occasional spark of that Irish fun and wit which no amount of misery can crush. Our beggars have their beat as definitely fixed as our policemen, and some of them have attained to a certain amount of fame. Zozimus, a prince of wits and of beggars, acquired such a reputation, that a comic Dublin weekly adopted his name as its title.

The law for regulating street trading by children came into force in 1905.

Beggar's Bush, part of the Pembroke Township, contains large military barracks. The curious may see in the print shoos an engraving of this district during the eighteenth century, at which time the ground now so built upon was covered by thickets and was the haunt of footpads who used to prey upon the citizens of Dublin. Hence the name.

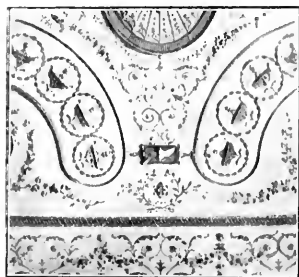
Belvidere House. Belvidere House, Great Denmark-street, faces North Gt. George's-street. It is one of the finest old houses of Dublin, and contains magnificent stucco work; It was built about 1775 and is detached, with a frontage of 80 feet, a cut stone basement and fine flight of steps. The grand staircase is magnificently designed and richly decorated in stucco of French design, executed by Italian workmen. The three reception rooms on the first floor are finely decorated. One—the music room

—is dedicated to Apollo, who, with his attendants and musical instruments, adorns the ceiling; another to Diana has the objects



"DIANA" CEILING, BELVIDERE HOUSE.

of the chase (finely modelled), and the third to Venus and the Arts. The grand organ in its S. Domingo mahogany case, fine mahogany book-cases and old



"VENUS" CEILING, BELVIDERE HOUSE.

hall chairs are worth seeing. The house was bought by the Jesuits in 1843 for £1,800 (which in-

cluded the organ and book-cases) subject to £35 per annum, and was turned into a college. New college buildings having been built at the back, the house has been restored to its original condition and tastefully coloured.

Benevolent and Charitable Institutions. There are a large number of benevolent and charitable institutions in Dublin, Information concerning some of those most interesting to visitors is given under the following heads:—

- BLIND ASYLUMS.
- COFFEE PALACE.
- CONVALESCENT HOMES.
- DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUMS
- DOGS AND CATS' HOME.
- FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE.
- GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
- HOSPITALS.
- INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.
- LUNATIC ASYLUMS.
- MAGEOUGH HOME.
- MASONIC CHARITIES.
- MENDICITY INSTITUTION.
- ORPHANAGES.
- PLEASANTS' ASYLUM.
- REFORMATORIES.
- VINCENT DE PAUL ORPHANAGES.
- SIMPSONS' HOSPITAL.
- WORKING BOYS' HOME.

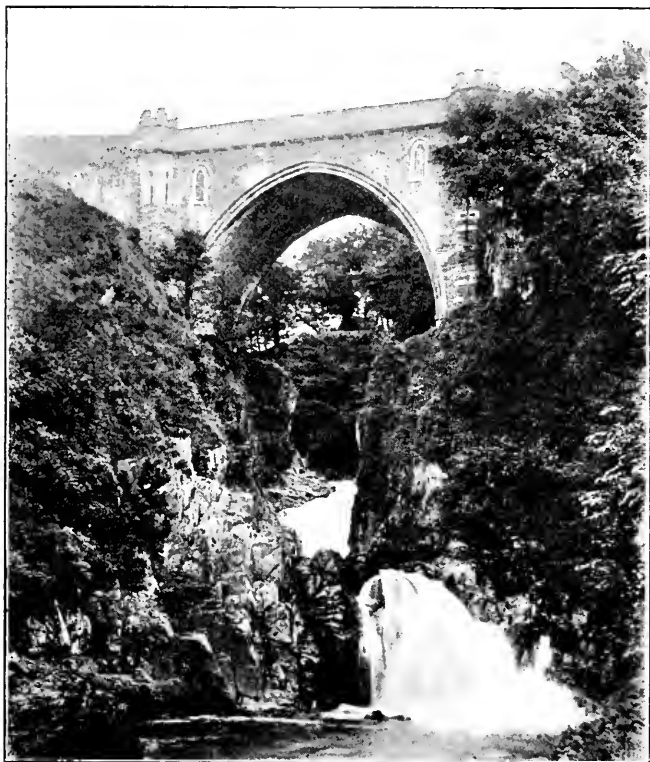
Bicycling is perhaps more popular in Dublin than might have been expected, considering the extremely bad surfaces of the roads in many parts of the surrounding country, and the very large amount of tram line in the city itself. Possibly the Irish roads are to be thanked, however, in that they forced an Irishman to invent the Pneumatic Tyre! The most important cycling meetings take place at BALL'S-BRIDGE, where the Irish Championships are

decided, but hardly any local Athletic meetings take place at which Cycling is not a feature.

Blackrock, 5 miles from Dublin, is one of the chief stations on the Kingstown railway line. It possesses fine enclosed sea-baths, and is a popular summer resort. There is a good People's park, in which military bands play

during summer months, and, altogether, Blackrock has distinctly advanced in attractiveness within recent years. An old cross, dating, perhaps from the fourteenth century, stands at the end of the Main-street. Electric Tram-cars run from Dublin direct to Blackrock and on to Kingstown and Dalkey.

Blessington is a village in Co.



FOULAPHUCA.

Wicklow, some sixteen miles from Dublin, on the old main road to Kilkenny and the South. It is a favourite trip with Dubliners going to the picturesque Falls of Poulaphuca on the river Liffey. The Steam Tramway provides an easy and pleasant method of reaching the village, and will take one on to the Waterfall. The roadway, as will be seen from the view, passes directly above the Falls, but the necessary bridge, which was designed by Nimmo, has been made as little offensive as possible. Numberless pretty peeps of river scenery can be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood of Poulaphuca. It is advisable in this trip to take the earliest car from Terenure, as the run to Blessington takes almost two hours.

Blind Asylums. There are four Asylums for the Blind in Dublin, *The Richmond National Institution for Industrious Blind; The Molyneux Asylum; S. Joseph's Catholic Male Blind Asylum* at Drumcondra Castle (founded in Glasnevin, 1859, and removed 1882), which is managed by the Carmelite Brothers, and contains about 100 inmates, and *S. Mary's Blind Asylum for Girls*, at Merrion (founded, 1858), under the care of Sisters of Charity, and with about 200 inmates.

SIMPSON'S HOSPITAL has a large number of blind inmates.

Blue Coat School, Oxmantown. KING'S HOSPITAL.

Boating may be enjoyed at the various seaside resorts near town, but the chief racing clubs of Dublin have their headquarters on the Dodder at RINGSEND, with the exception of the Uni-

versity Boat Club, whose Club House stands at ISLAND BRIDGE where a good reach of water is available.

Botanic Gardens. There are two Botanic Gardens: Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, under the Science and Art Department, and the BOTANIC GARDENS, TRINITY COLLEGE. The former is two miles from G.P.O., and can be reached by Glasnevin tram. It is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days, and from 2 p.m. to sunset on Sundays. The conservatories close at 5 p.m.

In 1790 a petition, drawn up by Dr. Walter Wade, an enthusiastic botanist, and presented on behalf of the Dublin Society to the Irish Parliament, led to a grant being given to the Society to establish a garden, and in 1793 a plan was drawn up by Dr. Wade and adopted. In its last year of existence the Irish Parliament gave a further grant for the completion of the gardens.

The site chosen was at the Dublin side of the village of GLASNEVIN (one of the most fashionable suburbs of the time), on the right bank of the river Tolka. It had been the residence of Tickell, the poet and friend of Addison, who often stayed with him while in Ireland; the yew walk is still associated with the friends, as it is called "Addison's Walk," and is the reputed spot where Tickell wrote his once-famous ballad commencing:— "In Leinster famed for maidens fair."

In 1877 the garden was taken over by the Science and Art Department, and it was shortly afterwards enlarged to 40 acres

by the addition of the ground between Prospect Cemetery and the river. More ground has since been secured.

The grounds have natural beauty and variety, and everything possible has been done to enhance their attractions, so that for its extent it would be hard to find a more beautiful garden.

The gateway was erected about 1818 at the expense of Mr. Pleasants. A second storey has lately been added to the lodges. On entering, the house of the Superintendent will be seen to the right; it stands almost on the site of Tickell's house; beyond it is a fern-house and a house for the *Victoria Regia* and other water plants, which has on its shelves a fine collection of insectivorous and foliage plants; turning to the left the larger glass-houses are reached, the palm-house occupying the top of the hill, and containing a remarkable collection of tree ferns. The porch to the near annex of the palm-house is kept filled with Orchids in flower and is always a centre of interest, as is the annex in early winter, when it is filled with Chrysanthemums. Around these houses the Natural Orders are displayed, each having a separate bed cut out from the sward, stiffness being avoided by the graceful shapes of the beds and by the occasional introduction of shrubs between.

The Yew-tree Walk and collection of rock plants are on the edge of a hill which falls rapidly to a pond, which in summer is filled with water lilies, and is in winter the earliest hope of skaters. Luxuriant trees and shrubs adorn the declivity, and the borders of the lake and an

island are devoted to moisture-loving plants. A shaded walk beyond the lake follows the margin of the Tolka—the boundary at this side.

Students of the Science and Art Department visit the gardens with their Professors to sketch or paint from nature.

There are also collections of medicinal plants, plants useful in husbandry, &c., and it will be found that most classes are well represented and successfully cultivated.

Botanic Gardens, College.

These gardens are in Pembroke-road, close to Lansdowne station. They are, of course, intended primarily for the use of students of medicine in the University; but they will well repay a visit. There are many curious shrubs and semi-tropical plants. The late curator, F. Burbidge, was a prolific writer on Horticulture and contributed in no small degree to bring the narcissus into its present popularity.

Boundaries. Dublin was until lately surrounded for about one-half of its circumference by two great roads called the North and South Circular roads, which may be taken as roughly the boundaries prescribed in **CAB AND CAR FARES**. On the eastern side of the city where the circular roads are not continued, the Grand Canal and the Royal Canal roughly formed the boundaries on the south side and north side respectively of the Liffey. In 1900 the boundaries were extended to take in Clontarf, Drumcondra, Glasnevin, New Kilmainham, and part of the county.

Bray. Bray is one of the most fashionable watering places with-

in easy reach of Dublin; it is thirteen miles distant to the south and is reached by railway from Westland-row or Harcourt-street. The former route passes through KINGSTOWN, and gives exquisite sea views, especially when leaving Dalkey tunnel, and the left handside of the train should be chosen. On the Harcourt-street line the right hand side of the train gives good mountain views and peeps at Leopards-town Racecourse, the CONVALESCENT HOME, and an old Cross at Carrickmines. The Stillorgan Reservoir and Glendruoid are passed at the other side.

Bray is a fine town bounded on the south by Bray Head (793 feet), and on the north by Bray river, which separates it from the County Dublin. An esplanade almost a mile long forms its sea-face; houses front this. The chief business street is joined to the esplanade by the finely designed Quinsborough-road and by the well-wooded roads grouped under the name Novara. There are several fine hotels.

Bray is a first-rate centre for seeing the north side of the County Wicklow, all the interesting parts of which are within car and cycle and many within pedestrian range. Great Sugar Loaf (1,651 feet). Little Sugar Loaf (1,120 feet; Bray Head (793 feet). Kippure (2,475 feet). and Douce (2,384 feet) may be ascended. GLEN OF THE DOWNS (5 miles). DARGLE (2 miles). ENNISKERRY (3½ miles). Powerscourt Waterfall (8 miles). Lough Bray (12 miles). SCALP (3 miles) can all be reached by road. Lord Meath's demesne, Kilruddery, is

open on Monday and Tuesday. The carriage road up Bray Head (entrance opposite to Kilruddery) is open daily; it is an easy drive and leaves only a few yards to be ascended on foot. There is a fine sea walk at the sea side of Bray Head, and from it the Head can be ascended on foot.

The more distant parts of the County Wicklow can be reached from Bray, partly by train to RATHDRUM, and then by car. In this way Glendalough, Vale of Avoca, and Meeting of the Waters, Devil's Glen, &c., can be seen.

Bride, Church of S. S. Bride's or Bridget's Church in Bride-street was an oblong building with two long round-headed windows in the east end, and dated from 1684. It was taken down in 1901; the monuments, including a plain one to T. PLEASANTS, and a handsome one to his wife, have been moved to S. Werburgh's.



ROUND TOWER OF S. MICHAEL
LE POLE, IN 1766.

The parish was taken from the Cathedral of Christ Church and granted to that of S. Patrick in 1181. It consisted of a union of

three parishes, that of S. Bride and two others which are of interest. S. Stephen's, the church of which stood where Mercer's hospital now stands, gave its name to S. Stephen's-green, and Stephens-street. S. Michael de la Pole, the church of which stood near the "Castle steps" possessed an ancient *cloigtheach* or circular belfry like that at S. Kevin's Kitchen. **GLENDALOUGH.** This church and belfry were pulled down in 1781, and Dublin lost one of its most interesting relics. A stone tablet over an archway points out the entrance to the old schools of S. Michael de la Pole.

Bridges. The Liffey is crossed by ten bridges at Dublin; they are as follows, commencing at the west and going down the river:—

(1.) *Sarah-bridge*, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1791 by Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland; it is now commonly called *Island-bridge*, from the village of that name. It consists of one graceful arch of 104 feet span, and connects Kilmainham with the Phoenix Park.

(2.) *King's-bridge*, built 1827 to commemorate the visit of King George IV., in 1821. It is built of iron.

(3.) *Victoria-bridge*, built in 1863. It took the place of *Barrack-bridge*, or, as it was more generally called, *Bloody-bridge*, which was built to take the place of an older wooden bridge which in 1671 (the year of its erection) the apprentices tried to destroy in order to cut off the troops in the opposite barracks from the city; the military interrupting them, a fight ensued in which four young

men were killed, and the bridge earned its soubriquet.

(4.) *Queen's-bridge*, 1764-1768



BARRACKS AND QUEEN'S BRIDGE
(In 1819.)

built to replace *Arran-bridge* which had been built in 1683, and swept away by a flood in 1763.

(5.) *Whitworth-bridge*, built in 1816 nearly on the site of *Old-bridge* which replaced the *Friars-bridge*, erected in 1428 by the Dominican Friars (who collected toll) to replace *Dublin-bridge*, supposed to have been built in 1215, and swept away in 1385. This bridge succeeded an earlier bridge which marked the site of the *ath-cliath*, or hurdle-ford, which gave one of its names to ancient Dublin. This bridge joined Dublin to *Ostmanstown* (*OXMANTOWN*), and until 1683 was the only bridge over the Liffey. It now connects *Church-street* with *Bridge-street*.

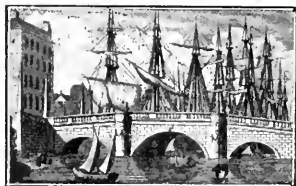
This was one of the principal entrances to the city in the reign of Elizabeth.

(6.) *Richmond-bridge*, built 1816, from the design of James Savage, is ornamented with six well-cut heads. It succeeded *Ormond-bridge*, built in 1693, and was carried away by a flood

in 1802. It connects Wine-tavern-street with Chancery-place.

The balustrade of cast iron in front of the Four Courts is continuous with that on Whitworth and Richmond bridges.

(7.) *Grattan-bridge*, built in 1678 on the model of West-



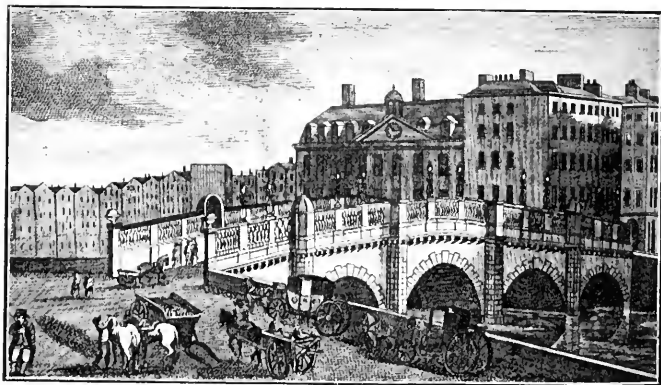
CARLISLE BRIDGE
(Early in 19th century.)

minster-bridge, and called Essex-bridge after the Lord Lieutenant of that date. It was rebuilt in 1756, and in 1874 the arches were lowered, and it was widened by

metal wings bearing the pathways. In the following year it was renamed Grattan-bridge. It connects Capel-street with Essex-street, and marks the N.E. corner of the old city. The old Custom House used to stand just below it on the south side.

(8.) *Wellington-bridge*, 1816, formerly named the Cast-iron-bridge; it has been of recent years generally called the Metal-bridge, and few citizens would recognise it by its real name. It is a foot-bridge of a single span of 140 feet and steep gradients. A toll of $\frac{1}{3}$ d. is still charged.

(9.) *O'Connell-bridge* or *Carlisle-bridge* was built under the latter name in 1794, when the Custom House was removed from Essex-bridge to its present site. It — like Essex-bridge — was narrow and steep, and in 1880 the crown of the arches was lowered and it was doubled in width, so that now it is the width of Sackville-street and



ESSEX BRIDGE.
(End of 18th century.)

perfectly level. The new wings follow the old work and are handsomely executed in stone. It is peculiar amongst bridges in being as broad as it is long and in having a central pathway, connected with nothing and yet largely used. When re-opened, the PORT AND DOCKS BOARD retained the name Carlisle-bridge, and the Corporation re-named it O'Connell-bridge; a compromise was arrived at, and bronze tablets bearing both names were inserted over the names cut by the Port and Docks Board.

(10.) *Butt-bridge*, called after Isaac BUTT, popularly known as the Swivel-bridge, crosses the river immediately above the Custom House. It was built in 1878, and is useful rather than ornamental. It can be opened but ships cannot pass it owing to the Loop Line.

Royal Canal ran into it, being carried over the Phibsborough road by the Foster Aqueduct, from which a fine view of the city is obtained. The station used to be reached by a floating draw-bridge, but the basin was filled up in 1879, and the old stores from which the "fly-boats" started for Mullingar and the Shannon, now stand round dry land. A new approach to the station from Mountjoy-street was made in 1879.

Butt, Isaac, was born at Glenties, 1813. He had a brilliant career in Trinity College, and filled the chair of Political Economy 1836-41. In 1838 he was called to the Bar, and took silk 1844; his ability and eloquence soon gained him a foremost place at his profession. As a Conservative, he wrote for the papers and opposed



FERRYBOAT.

Broadstone. The name of a district now applied to the terminus of the M.G.W. Railway, opened 1847. Probably from a broad stone which crossed the river Bradogue. A branch of the

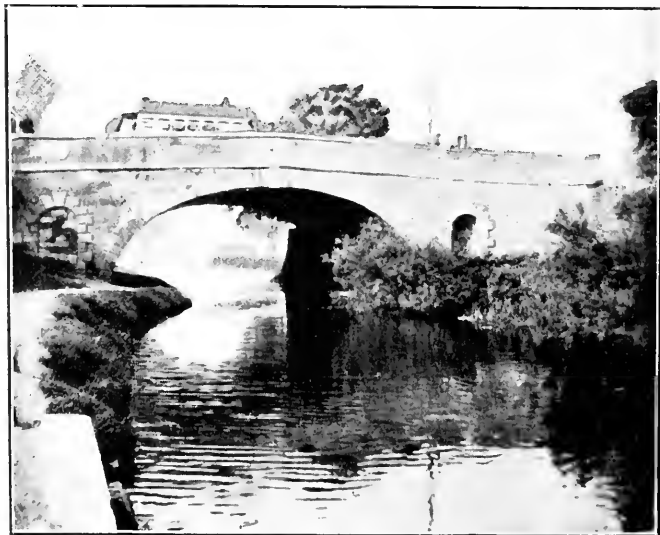
O'Connell in the Corporation and elsewhere. In 1848 he defended Smith O'Brien, and sat for Youghal as a Liberal-Conservative, 1852-65; he defended the Fenian prisoners,

1865-9; and 1871, was returned for Limerick, and became leader of what he named the Home Rule Party. When Parnell invented "obstruction" and Butt refused to practise it, the leadership changed hands. During most of his political life, Butt lived in 64 Eccles-street, and from its steps, in 1869, delivered a speech more fiery than discreet. KENMARE HOUSE was afterwards his residence. He died at Dundrum in 1879.

Cage Houses. The timber houses of Dublin were commonly called "Cage Houses" in allusion to the bar-like effect of their beams. Some of them dated from the time of Elizabeth, but, unfortunately, the hand of

the improver has not spared these splendid pieces of work, and not a single example remains. One of the most celebrated was the Carbrie in Skinner's-row, which was inhabited by the Earl of Kildare in 1532. The last to disappear was one which stood at the corner of Castle-street and S. Werburg-street. It was removed by the WIDE STREET COMMISSIONERS in 1813.

Canals. There are two canals, the Royal and the Grand, which connect Dublin with the central portion of Ireland. The Royal Canal, incorporated 1818, and since 1845 the property of the Midland Great Western Ry. Co., runs parallel to that line as far



ON THE ROYAL CANAL.

as Mullingar, from which it branches off towards Longford, and so to the Shannon. The traffic is carried on by private traders, who pay toll to the Company. The Grand Canal (1765-1772), running southward as far as Sallins (1783), and on to Monasterevan, giving connection with Athy, where the Barrow Navigation Co. joins it, and completes the circuit to Waterford and many leading southern towns. Another branch of the Grand Canal runs through Tullamore to Shannon Harbour, near Banagher (1806), forming a connection by the river Shannon with such important centres of population as Athlone and Limerick, while a Branch line connects the Shannon with Ballinasloe.

Carlisle Bridge—BRIDGES.

Carmelite Church, Discaled.

The fine cruciform Church of S. Teresa, was built in Clarendon-street in 1793. The campanile is seen from Grafton-street. The romanesque transepts, &c., were added in 1877 from the designs of O'Neill and Byrne. In order to evade the law of the time which forbade the erection of any building for the purpose of Catholic worship, a dwelling-place was built over it; this still remains as the Carmelite Monastery. Under the high altar is a fine alto relievo by Hogan, of the Dead Christ.

Carmelites, Chapel of Convent of Calced, Aungier-street and York-row, consecrated 1827. The exterior is plain, but the interior is effective. One side is lit by circular-headed windows, the other is occupied by niches and statues. This chapel was built by the exertions of the Rev.

Dr. Spratt, who also rescued the ancient figure of the Virgin Mary, now at the Epistle side of the altar. This figure is carved in oak and belonged to S. Mary's Abbey; it was burned by the common hangman, and its remains, placed face downwards, were hollowed out into a trough for pigs. The silver crown belonging to the statue, said to have been used in the coronation of Lambert Simnel (CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL), was sold for old silver and melted down. Thorough renovation and decoration were carried out in 1905.

Carton—MAYNOOTH.

Castle Chapel.

The Castle Chapel, 1807-1814 is a picturesque structure designed by F. Johnston, at a cost of £42,000. It is perpendicular Gothic, and is of excellent proportions, the details, considering its date, being wonderfully good; standing on sloping ground and abutting on the modernised, but massive Wardrobe or Record Tower, it is the most effective feature of the Castle.

It consists of a choir of six bays, supported by heavy buttresses terminating in pinnacles and built of black calpe. At each side of the east window are debased towers containing the gallery stairs, and below is the office of the Ulster King of Arms. The entrance is by the north porch.

The most interesting parts of the exterior are the heads cut in dark blue Tullamore marble by the Smiths; there are ninety of these, and they include all the sovereigns of England. The most interesting are S. Peter and his Key over the north door, Dean Swift over the window

above the north door, and S. Patrick, King Brian Boroinhe, and the Virgin Mary over the east door.

The interior is chiefly stucco, coloured and lined to imitate stone, the woodwork is of Irish oak. The Arms of all the Viceroy's of Ireland are emblazoned in chronological order.

William III., as a thank-offering for his victory at the Boyne, gave to Christ Church Cathedral (the Chapel Royal of Ireland), a service of Communion Plate; it is now in the Castle Chapel, and is an interesting example of Dutch repoussé work in high relief.

Castle, Dublin. The Castle, the town residence of the Lord Lieutenant, has been the Royal seat of government since the time of Queen Elizabeth (1560). It is now nearly in the centre of the city, but originally formed the south-east corner of the old walled City (CITY WALLS), and, before the WIDE STREET COMMISSIONERS opened the approaches to it, was surrounded by crooked and narrow streets.

The original building was commenced by Meiller Fitzhenry, Lord Justice, in 1204, and finished in 1220, by Henri de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin. This strong fortress, was surrounded by a moat. It fell into decay, and during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Viceroy's wrote piteous complaints of its condition and of the expense of keeping it habitable. It was gradually rebuilt, and hardly any of the original building now exists.

It stands at the west end of Dame-street, and consists of two courtyards. The Upper Castle

Yard is entered from Cork-hill by a gateway, which is surmounted by a statue of Justice; there is another gateway leading nowhere, "built merely to preserve uniformity," and between the two is the Bedford Tower, built on the site of the chief gateway of the mediæval castle, this, erected like the gateways in the middle of the eighteenth century, has nothing mediæval in its appearance, but is a classical façade with a clock tower and cupola. Over the gateway is the figure of Justice, on which Swift commented—"Her face to the Castle, her back to the people." Under a portico at the opposite or south side, is the entrance to the State apartments; the Chief Secretary's office is at the east side. The west end of the south side is the rebuilt Birmingham Tower.

The Lower Castle Yard is much more picturesque, being situated on the slope of a hill; it contains the Wardrobe Tower (rebuilt about 1810, but with some of the thick old walls visible inside), in which State records used to be kept, the Chapel (CASTLE CHAPEL), the Ordnance Office, the old Treasury standing on a terrace, and other offices, as well as the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. This yard can be entered from Palace-street (off Dame-street) or from Ship-street, passing underneath the light bridge leading to the Gardens, by the south side of the Chapel.

The State apartments are reached by a wide and handsome staircase ornamented by fire-arms. Over the lobby mantel-piece is a fine oak carving. S.

Patrick's Hall is a handsome apartment, 82 x 41 feet, and 38 feet high, decorated in white and gold, and lit since 1892 by electric lights placed along the cornice. The ceiling was painted in 1783 by Vincent Waldron,

submission of the local kings. The banners and arms of the knights adorn the walls. At one end is the throne, over it is a gallery for the public; at the other end, is a gallery for musicians and servants; and one



BEDFORD TOWER.

for the Institution of the Order of S. Patrick; it contains three large designs:—George III., supported by Justice and Liberty; S. Patrick converting the Druids, and Henry II. receiving the

for noblemen's daughters who have not yet "come out." A mural tablet, designed by R. C. Orpen, commemorates the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was inserted by

Lord Cadogan, L.L. There are raised seats along the sides. The Council, or Supper Room, contains a long series of portraits of Viceroy's.

The Throne-room is bright with crimson hangings and gilding; it contains the throne erected for George IV., mirrors shaped like royal crowns, and a glass lustre presented by the Duke of Rutland, this is a fine specimen of Waterford glass. The Long or State Drawing-room is interesting, as the only room containing the personal property of the reigning Viceroy which is open at State functions: the Carara marble mantelpieces, with Bossi inlay, were removed to the Castle from No. 5 ELY-PLACF.

Visitors are shown the State apartments when the Viceroy is not in residence.

The Castle is described by a writer in 1585, in the following quaint language:—"The Norweste towre. In the dongeon there is never a spicke. In the seconde roume there is thre spickes, one flankinge the west wall to the square towre, the seconde skowreth into the toune north weste, the thirde flankethe the north wall towards the Castle gate."

"The number of spicks and windowes that are on the outside of the Castle, four score and one. Over the gate ther wanteth a murdring hole and a portcullis, and over the gardin dore the wall is verie thinne and weke by means ther hath bene, as I thinke, a murdring holl and portcullis, and nowe ther is none. The north este towre, the soueth este towre, and the middle towre unto Brimejame is

[Bermingham's] towre in all the battlementes of the wals and towrs ther is neyther spicke nor loup."

Castleknock (5 miles from G.P.O., across the Phoenix Park), possesses an interesting old castle, which has been in ruins since the Restoration. The original castle was built by the famous Hugh Tyrrel, one of Strongbow's warriors, in 1177, and stood many a siege. Only one ivy-mantled tower now remains. The "knock" or hill on which the castle stood, is believed to be a sepulchral mound, and remains, which have been dug up, lend colour to the idea. St. Vincent's College, standing in the Old Castle Grounds, nearer to the Knockmaroon gate of the Phoenix Park, is a fine institution for the education of Catholic youth. The splendid school grew out of a small school, started in 1833, by the Vincentian Fathers at 34 Usher's Quay. Having rapidly out-grown its original habitation, the school was removed in 1835 to Castleknock, where, as time went on, additional buildings were erected.

Cathedral of S. Patrick. This venerable pile, according to tradition, occupies the site of an early chapel, erected in 448 A.D. by Ireland's patron saint. The monk Jocelyn, alludes to the baptism of the King (of Dublin) at "S. Patrick's, a well near the city towards the south," and goes on to mention the building of a church close to the well, so that the re-discovery by Sir T. Drew of the long-forgotten site of the well at the N.W. corner of the Cathedral Tower, is of the highest interest. It is certain that a Parochial Church

existed on the site at a very early date, mention of its name occurring in the Charter granted (1178) by Archbishop O'Toole to Christ Church Cathedral—The status of a collegiate church "to encourage the study of good literature in Ireland," was conferred on S. Patrick's in 1190 by John Comyn first Anglo-Norman Archbishop,

but not erected under Henri de Loundres, may be placed between 1220 and 1250. The Cathedral stands on marshy ground, in the Island of the Poddle, a place of exceeding sanctity, owing to its direct connection with S. Patrick himself. Hence, indeed, the choice of the site, which was in every other respect peculiarly un-



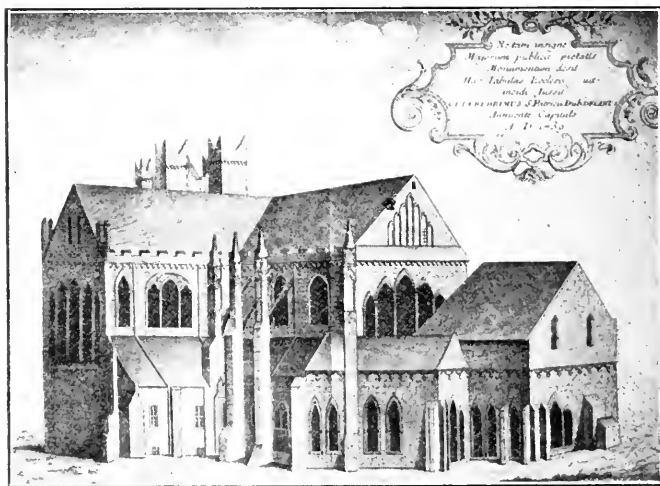
S. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

whose successor, Henri de Loundres, raised the church to the dignity of a Cathedral, adopting as his model, both as to constitution and as to fabric, Salisbury Cathedral, the connection of which with S. Patrick's Cathedral is curiously close. The date, therefore, of the existing edifice, possibly begun,

suitable since the marshy nature of the soil compelled the builders to omit that very important portion of most Cathedrals, the Crypt, the absence of which in S. Patrick's has caused much injury to the fabric. The Cathedral had a very chequered existence for the succeeding centuries, and was

the scene of many turbulent meetings. An old door is shown in the S. Transept which bears witness to the quarrel between the Earls of Kildare and Ormond, representatives of the Red and White Roses. Ormond fled into the Chapter House, fearing for his life, and was only induced to come forth when Kildare pledged

scoundrel (as Dean Swift calls him) who surrendered the deanery to that beast Henry VIII." Within a few years, however (in 1554) the Cathedral was reconstituted by Philip and Mary. In 1663 we notice that the Lady Chapel was granted for the use of the French Protestant refugees, who were at



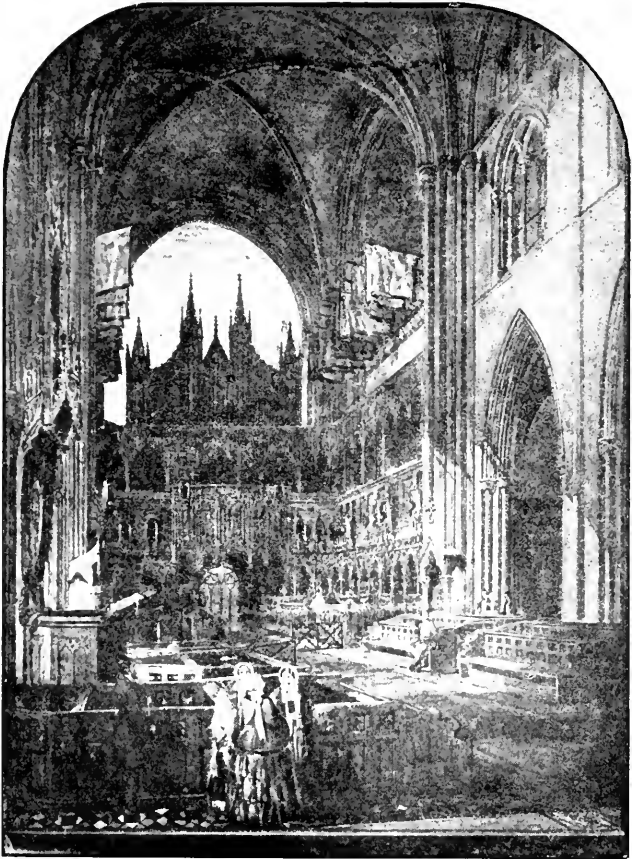
S. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN, 1739.
(Ware's Antiquities).

his honour "that he should receive no villanie." A hole was cut in the door of the Chapter House that the Earls might shake hands as a token of their reconciliation! During the last year of Henry VIII. the Cathedral was suppressed, and its revenues given up to the Crown by Dean Bassenet "the

that time very numerous in Dublin. In 1783, during the Lord Lieutenancy of Earl Temple, was instituted the Most Illustrious Order of S. Patrick, and few, indeed, of the pageants seen within the walls have equalled in brilliancy the installation of some of the Knights—notably that of King Edward

VII., when Prince of Wales in 1868. Owing to repeated and

of the ancient portion of the building, when in 1860 the dila-



S. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.
(Middle of 19th century.)

strangely incongruous attempts at restoration, little remained

pidated condition of the sacred edifice became so serious, that

one of our leading citizens, Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, undertook the entire restoration at his

extreme difficulty, owing to the impossibility of tracing remnants of the old work amid the later



S. PATRICK'S (looking West from Lady Chapel).

sole cost. The restoration cost £150,000, and was a matter of

repairs, but while it is not possible to extol too highly

the munificence of Sir B. Guinness, whose work throughout, was a work of love, one cannot help regretting that he should have ventured to dispense with the assistance of a professional architect in his restoration. It can hardly be doubted that great and irreparable injury was done by a renovation conducted in some respects with but little regard to the preservation of all that was truly antique in the building. Practically the Cathedral was rebuilt, the S. wall of the Nave, the N. transept, the N. and S. aisles being wholly rebuilt and N. and S. W. Porches added, so that a weighty debt of gratitude rests on all members of the Church of Ireland, to Sir B. Guinness and also to his two sons, who have most worthily followed their father's noble example. During this restoration the unsightly galleries and pews, which so disfigured the interior, were swept away, the triforium rebuilt, the clerestory refaced and a three-light Early English window substituted at the W. end for the perpendicular window of Dean Dawson, which itself had taken the place of a most lofty Early English window, of which the moulding is still to be seen in the W. gable.

Among earlier repairs within the last hundred years, may be noted the rebuilding in 1821, of the N. Transept, long in ruins, to act as Parish Church of S. NICHOLAS WITHOUT: the successful restoration (1845-1852), of the Lady Chapel and, so far as was possible, of the Choir, both due to Dean Pakenham's liberality and great energy. A strange description of the early

Choir may be found in Wright's "Historical Guide" (1821). "The choir was formerly roofed with stone flags of an azure colour and inlaid with stars of gold; but the weight of the roof being too great for the support beneath it was removed, and discovered traces of 100 windows." In 1901-5 Lord Iveagh replaced, at great cost, the lath and plaster ceiling of the choir by a beautiful stone roof, and placed in the N. Triforium of the choir an excellent organ loft approached by a graceful spiral staircase modelled on that at Mayence, both from designs by the Cathedral Architect, Sir T. Drew.

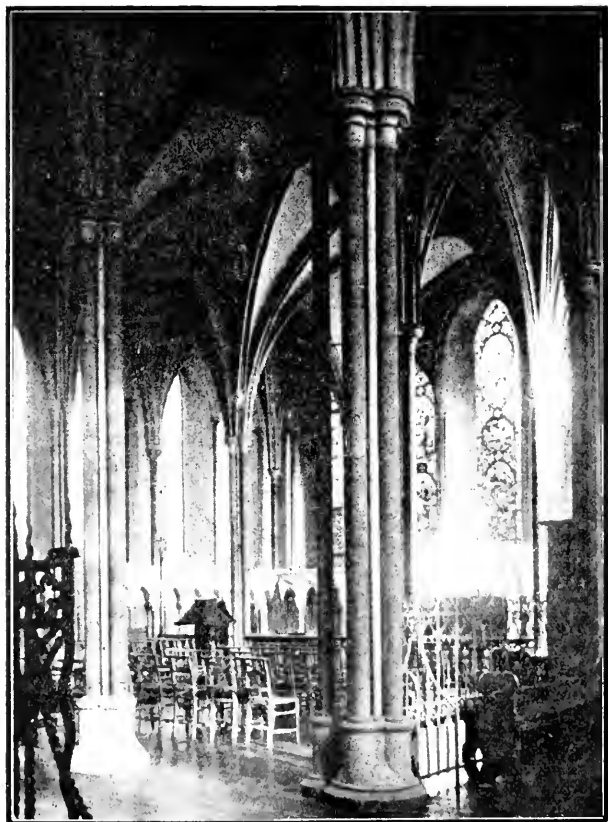
During wet weather serious injuries had been done by the river Poddle, which has on many occasions inundated the building, and it was not until 1880, that by the generosity of Lord Ardilaun the Dean and Chapter were enabled to construct a new system of drainage, which has effectually got rid of the previous damp.

In 1872 the Synod of the Church of Ireland, then disestablished, constituted S. Patrick's the National Cathedral of the Church of Ireland, each diocese having the right of patronage to one Prebendal Stall, while the Archbishops and other Prelates have Stalls reserved for them.

The architecture of S. Patrick's is for the most part Early English, but owing to the necessity for constant repairs, many specimens of later styles are to be seen. The length is 300 feet, breadth of the nave, 67 feet, while the extreme breadth at

the transepts is 157 feet. The Spire, 1749, by legacy of Bishop Sterne, is 161 feet high, and

1307 by Bishop Minot, whose device (a bishop holding a steeple in his hand) may bear



LADY CHAPEL, S. PATRICK'S.

stands upon a much older tower, 147 feet high, built probably in

reference to this fact. The ornamental cross which finishes

the spire was added by Sir B. Guinness. The *Lady Chapel*, said to have been founded in 1270, is believed to have been modelled, so far as its clustered columns with their branching capitals are concerned, on the famous Chapter House of Salisbury Cathedral. There is a window to Dean Pakenham (to whose memory also the pulpit has been erected). In this chapel the Upper House of Convocation used to meet, and here are still held the Visitations of the Chapter. The chair used by the President is believed to be that in which King William III. sat when he attended Service in the Cathedral after the Battle of the Boyne.

An arcade was constructed all round the Lady Chapel (1892), and immensely improves the effect. This is the gift of Sir J. G. Nutting, in memory of his daughter.

In 1899 the exterior of the Lady Chapel was completely renovated by Lord Iveagh.

To describe in detail the monuments would occupy more space than we can afford, but some of the most famous deserve special notice.

In the Baptistery, very dimly lit from the upper part only of a window of which the lower half lights a small vault, may now be seen some interesting relics—ancient Charters, Autographs, Seals, &c., &c., and an ancient font. Many years ago such things were grossly neglected, and a number of relics of Dean Swift were sold by unscrupulous vergers, so that now the Cathedral possesses little of interest connected with its most famous Dean. The

present Dean has, however, gathered what is left, and guards all such memorials with most loving care.

Of high interest also, is the monument of Archbishop Tregury (1471) long unseen in the Baptistery, but now replaced in its original position in the Chapel of S. Stephen, where it was originally found in the year 1730 by Dean Swift. The great Dean exhibited always a warm concern for the maintenance of the fabric of his Cathedral and for the preservation of all its interesting memorials.

The tiles of which the flooring of the Baptistery is composed are of very great antiquity, having formed originally the steps of S. Paul's side altar in the S. Transept. Above the Baptistery was the Cathedral School, in which tradition tells us the famous Ussher was educated.

In the *Nave* is the pulpit from which Swift used to preach, and beside it one is immediately attracted by the noble Boyle monument, erected by the first Earl of Cork to the memory of his wife. A strange history is told concerning this monument, to the effect that it stood originally in the place of the high altar. Lord Strafford, then Lord Lieutenant, on a bitter complaint from Laud, that "this structure occupied the place of God's altar," appointed a Royal Commission, on whose recommendation the monument was removed and erected elsewhere. We are further told that the misfortunes which overtook Strafford were traceable in some degree to his share in this removal, inasmuch as the Earl of Cork's evidence given at the

trial contributed very largely to Stratford's condemnation.

The statue of Captain Boyd

be an excellent likeness of that heroic officer, who lost his life (1861) while endeavouring to



N. AISLE, S. PATRICK'S

by Farrell, with an inscription from the pen of Dr. Alexander Lord Bishop of Derry, is said to

rescue the crew of a sinking brig off KINGSTOWN.

Close at hand, is preserved the

ancient incised Celtic Cross, found (1901) at the site of S. Patrick's Well.

In the *N. Aisle*, at its west end, may be noticed the Mayo memorial window (by Heaton & Butler), in memory of the Earl of Mayo, who was assassinated (1872) in the Andaman Islands while Governor-General of India. The monument of one of Ireland's greatest orators, John Philpot Curran, occupies the first place in this Aisle. His remains, after lying for 20 years in the vaults of Paddington Church, were consigned to Prospect, where they now rest. The monument to Archbishop Jones (1619), which stood originally in the Choir, occupying an entire arch, next attracts attention, and further on come, among many others, a statue to Chief Justice Whiteside, and a slab in memory of Samuel Lover, whose amazing versatility is happily described in the inscription. His remains rest in Kensal-green Cemetery.

Turning into the *N. Transept* we come upon one of the oldest memorials in the Cathedral, the monument of Bishop Meredyth, bearing date 1597. This monument, destroyed in 1688 by Cromwellian troopers, has been frequently repaired by pious descendants of the deceased prelate, forming in this respect a remarkable contrast to the Schomberg memorial, on the *N. wall* of this Transept. The famous duke was killed at the Battle of the Boyne (1690), and the inscription records in Dean Swift's bitter style, how the Dean and Chapter "after repeatedly imploring the Duke's heirs to erect a memorial, had been finally

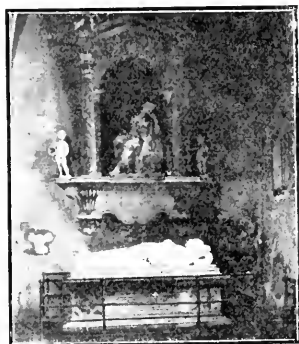
obliged themselves to set up this slab, that at least the stranger might know where lie the ashes of Duke Schomberg." "The closeness of his kinship had less weight with his own family than had the fame of his deeds among strangers." The duke's skull, which was for many years shewn to the curious, has been very properly reburied. Above the tomb may be seen some military relics, including the cannon ball which killed Lord Lisburn as he sat in his tent (Sept., 1691), at the siege of Limerick. The memorial window to the men "of the 18th Royal Irish, who fell in the Crimea, 1855-6," a fine work by Farrell, is also in this Transept, the *N. end* of which is occupied by two large memorials to those of the same regiment who fell in China.

Allusion has been already made to the very graceful spiral staircase leading to the organ loft, suggested by a similar structure at Mayence. On the *N. wall* of the Aisle we may notice the ancient monument of Dame St. Leger, who died in 1603 at the age of 37, having had four husbands and nine children.

Till recently the organ occupied the *N. choir Aisle*, but since the building of the new organ loft, this aisle has been open and the window (by Kempe, 1903), to the memory of Dean Jellett supplies a fit end to a fine vista. In this Aisle has now been placed the marble effigy, supposed to represent Archbishop Fulk de Saundford (d. 1271.)

In the *S. Choir Aisle*, as we leave the Lady Chapel are the lid of an ancient Sarcophagus, with an incised Celtic cross, and a

recumbent figure of a monk in a recess of the S. Choir wall. Here, too, must be noticed some sepulchral brasses, the more interesting as being the only old memorials of this kind now existing in Ireland. They are in



STH. TRANSEPT, ST PATRICK'S
CATHEDRAL.

memory of Deans Sutton (1528), and Fyche (1537). The silver inlay on these brasses is peculiarly worthy of notice. Brasses to Sir Henry Wallop (1599), and Sir Edward Ffitton (1573), with long inscription, are also in this Aisle. The S. Transept contains an elaborate monument to the learned Primate Marsh (1713), whose library remains to the present day, a memorial of this public benefactor. Archbishop Smyth's (1771) monument, and that of Viscountess Doneraile (1761), are of some interest, and a small slab, erected by Dean Swift, records the virtues of Alexander M'Gee (1721), one of the Dean's servants. The tomb

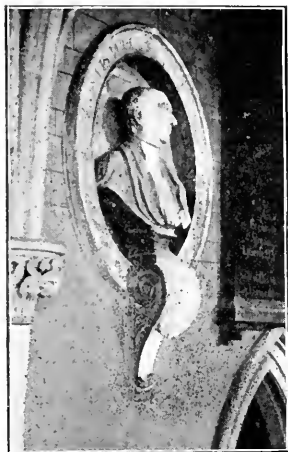
of the learned Archbishop Whately stands in the west corner of the Transept. For many centuries this Transept was used as a Chapter House, and in it is preserved the ancient door to which allusion has been already made. The S. Aisle contains few monuments, but a memorial window has been placed here by Sir Robert Stewart, late organist of the cathedral, in memory of Sir John Stevenson, whose collaboration with Moore in "The Irish Melodies," has rescued for us many gems of our National music.

The bust of Swift, which, till recently, was above the Robing-room door, was executed by a sculptor named Cunningham for Swift's publisher, Alderman Faulkner, by whose nephew it was, in 1775, presented to the Chapter. The likeness to the Dean is considered the best extant, and exhibits strongly the characteristic sloping forehead. The monument of the Dean stands close by, and bears this inscription from his own pen:—

Hic depositum est corpus
JONATHAN SWIFT, S.T.P.
Hujus Ecclesiae Cathedralis,
Decani,
Ubi sæva indignatio
Ulterius
Cor lacerare nequit.
Abi Viator
Et imitare si poteris
Strenuum pro virili
Libertatis vindicatorem.
Obiit 19^o die mensis Octobris,
A.D. 1745. Anno Aetatis 78^o

The inscription on the right side of the robing-room door commemorates the virtues of the

famous Stella (Mrs. Hester Johnson), who died in 1727-8, and was buried by torchlight. During some alterations, rendered necessary, in 1835, by the over-flowing of the river Poddle, which passes under the



DEAN SWIFT.

Cathedral, the coffins of Swift and Stella were exposed to view and casts were taken of their skulls. It is almost certain, in the light of recent investigation, that Swift and Stella were really married.

The bells of the Cathedral were, for the most part, recast in 1670, but two were added in 1864 by Sir B. Guinness, for use in connection with the very curious clock, which chimes various airs. In 1897 a new peal of ten bells, the gift of Lord Iveagh, was rung for the first time on the

occasion of a visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. The services of the Cathedral are held at 11.15 A.M. and 3.15 P.M., and are fairly well attended. The music at the afternoon service on Sunday is excellent, and was at one time very irreverently called "Paddy's Opera." The clearing away of many old houses on the north side of the building has greatly improved the approach from that side, and the fine S. Patrick Park, opened in 1904, has been of immense benefit to S. Patrick's Cathedral as well as to the entire district.

The present Dean (Very Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.), has devoted much care to the fabric of his Cathedral, and has compiled a very excellent guide to the building.

Cathedral of the Holy Trinity—
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Cathedral of S. Mary (Metropolitan Church). Commonly called the Pro-Cathedral, stands in Marlborough-street, opposite the Model schools. It was built on the site of Amesley House, 1816-1825, from the design of an amateur artist living in Paris.

It is Grecian, the chief façade, 118 feet long, having a portico (raised on a platform approached by steps) consisting of six fluted Doric columns supporting an entablature continued around the sides ornamented with triglyphs and surmounted by a pediment bearing statues of the Virgin, S. Patrick and S. Laurence O'Toole (one guide book names them "Faith, Hope and Charity"!) The sides also are architecturally façades, and measure 160 feet. In the original appeal are the following words:—"We flatter ourselves

that there will soon be presented to the eye of the traveller on entering our city a specimen of architectural elegance that must bespeak the taste of the Irish people," and although taste has changed since its inception it is a fine specimen of classical architecture.

The interior contains nave and side aisles separated by colonnades; at the west end is an apse containing a magnificent altar of white marble, executed by Turnerelli, standing out from the wall and enclosed by a circular railing. To the left on entering is a fine statue of Cardinal Cullen (by Farrell) standing on a drum surrounded by figures; at the opposite side is a statue of Archbishop Murray (by Farrell), with two figures below. In the side aisles are a number of interesting monuments and in the ambulatory are other altars. The interior of the Cathedral has lately been decorated.

Catherine, Church of S.—S. Catherine's Church, Thomas-street, 1760-69, was designed by John Smith. It is built almost on the site of S. Thomas's Abbey. It has a classical façade, 92 feet long, at one side; the unfinished tower at the west end and the high pitched roof dominating the façade quite spoil the exterior effect. However, at the time it was considered a triumph "In architectural beauty inferior only to that of S. THOMAS CHURCH." The interior measures 80 x 47. Five bells were hung in the old tower in 1670, but they have disappeared. The Earls of Meath for several generations were buried under the altar, and there are monu-

ments to William Mylne, 1790, who "established on a perfect system the Waterworks of Dublin," and to Dr. Whitelaw, 1813, the historian of Dublin. In the wide space opposite the Church Robert Emmet was executed.

Catholic Boys' Home, 72 and 73 Middle Abbey-street. Founded in 1887, for the purpose of providing destitute boys, of not more than 16, with food and lodging at a nominal cost. It is under the care of the clergy of S. Mary's Cathedral, and is much used by lads who live by selling newspapers.

Catholic University, The is situated in St. Stephen's-green on the south side. The main building, easily recognised by the recumbent lion over the door, was the town house of the famous Buck Whaley, whose many feats earned him an unenviable notoriety. The lion above the handsome Doric doorway was cast, according to Malton by the celebrated Van Nost. The building, in spite of late additions, is not very suitable for its present purpose, and can be regarded only as a makeshift, until funds are forthcoming to erect a building which shall be a fitter home for the Catholic University. The University was founded in 1854 by Pope Pius IX., and is under the supreme government of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. Since 1882 the University consists not of one college only, but of several, which, while retaining their separate organization, cooperate for the advancement of higher Catholic education. Degrees are granted at present

in theology and philosophy only, while students in arts, medicine, law, and engineering proceed to their degrees in the ROYAL UNIVERSITY. The colleges composing the University are: St. Patrick's College, MAYNOOTH; University College, Stephen's-green; St. Patrick's College, Carlow; University College, Blackrock; Holy Cross College, CLONLIFFE; The Medical School, Cecilia-street.

Catholic University Church.

The Church of the Catholic University, S. Stephen's-green, S., the entrance to which is by a Romanesque door next the University, was erected by Cardinal Newman (1856) on the model of a church in Rome; indeed it is said that the marble which covers the walls formerly lined a church in Rome and was given by Pius IX. to the Cardinal but this is uncertain. A bust of Cardinal Newman (who as Dr. Newman was rector of the University) by Farrell (1892), stands in a marble niche. Over the marble panelling are copies of Raphael's cartoons. A lady chapel has been added, and Justice O'Brien has had all the alabaster capitals carved and stained glass placed in the lady chapel. It was formerly a collegiate church for students in residence, but is now a parochial chapel-of-ease.

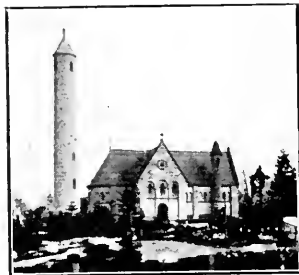
Cemetery of Dean's Grange is beautifully situated about a mile and a half from Blackrock, and is used chiefly by people of the Kingstown and Bray districts.

Cemetery of Mount Jerome, Harold's cross, is more especially devoted to the burial of Protestants, and contains many handsome memorials, though

none perhaps so striking as the tombs of O'Connell or Curran in PROSPECT CEMETERY. The grounds are, however, of equal beauty, and considerable taste is exhibited in the care of the cemetery. The entrance is beside Harold's Cross Church, and a broad walk leads directly to the mortuary chapel, a Gothic building in the Early English style.

Among many tombs of less general interest is to be noticed that of the poet Davis, of "Young Ireland" fame, with a superb marble statue by Hogan. White-side the orator lies beside the mortuary chapel.

Cemetery, Prospect. Scandals connected with burial led Daniel O'Connell, in 1823, to recommend the foundation of a Catholic burial place, and in 1828 one was opened at Golden-bridge.



O'CONNELL MONUMENT AND MORTUARY CHAPEL, GLASNEVIN

This becoming rapidly full, a larger one was opened in a northern suburb near Glasnevin in 1832, and subsequently several times enlarged. At present it

consists of some 58 acres, and is surrounded by high walls broken at intervals by towers in which watchers armed with guns used to be placed to prevent body snatchers from crossing the walls.



CURRAN'S TOMB.

There are two entrances, that on the Finglas road was built in 1878, and is exceedingly beautiful. It consists of a long stretch of railings with handsome gates and noble piers of carved granite. Through the railings are seen the mortuary Chapel, O'Connell Round Tower, and numerous beautiful memorials.

The Mortuary Chapel of the Resurrection of our Lord (1879), is a beautiful granite building of Romanesque architecture of twelfth century Irish design, such as is met with on the Rock of Cashel. It was designed by J. J. M'CARTHY, R.H.A., the windows being supplied by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

The O'Connell Monument consists of a round tower 170 feet in height, in a vault under which the body of the Liberator was laid in 1869, having rested

in the O'Connell Circle for twenty-two years. The remains are enclosed in an altar tomb, through the trefoil openings of which the coffin can be seen. Curiously enough, by mistake, his age was engraved on the brass let into the altar slab as 73 instead of 71.

Numbers of other tombs of interest can be found. Curran, Sir John Gray, Tom Steel, Dr. Spratt, John Hogan the sculptor, John O'Donovan, the Irish scholar, William Smith O'Brien, Cardinal Cullen, and Parnell, are but a few names chosen at hazard from the many which are household words in Ireland. Many of the tombs are of great beauty, and nearly all are in good taste.

Charlemont House. Charlemont House stands a little back in the centre of Palace-row, the north side of Rutland-square. The



CHARLEMONT HOUSE.

house was designed by Lord Charlemont, assisted by Sir William Chambers; the front is of Arklow stone, the basement

is rusticated, and the first floor has five windows adorned with architraves, and surmounted by pediments alternately angular and circular. At the sides of the doorway are obelisks which formerly supported lamps, and semi-circular curtain walls with niches and balustrades enclose the space in front. There is a rather fine staircase, but the rooms are shorn of their beauty by the removal of old mantel-pieces and doors. The windows of the upper storey are curiously concealed. There is a splendid view of Dublin from the flat raised roof. In the early years of the present century this house contained a valuable collection of pictures and curios. It is now used as the General Register office. The library is used in Census years. A public search room was built (1895).

A long passage, off which a small library with semi-circular ends opens, leads to the large library erected at the end of the garden. The ante-room, lit by a dome, contains the niche where the celebrated Venus stood, but the marble pillars and carved wood have been removed. The ceiling of this ante-room is a fine example of stucco, but all the old work has disappeared from the library.

Chess Clubs. There are many Chess Clubs in and about Dublin. The most important are the Dublin C.C. (1867), 35 Molesworth-street; the Dublin University C.C. (1875). Most of the suburbs have Clubs, some of which are very strong. The Dublin Club of Living Chess (1891), for several years gave performances of chess and whist for charities. There are weekly

Chess columns in several of the Dublin papers, and an annual contest for the "Armstrong Cup" tests the relative strength of the Clubs.

Christ Church Cathedral. The Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church Cathedral, is architecturally and historically the most interesting building in Dublin. Having been built by the Danes, who were hemmed in by hostile tribes, and rebuilt by the English as the Cathedral of the Pale, it is in striking contrast to the Romanesque found in other parts of Ireland.

Indeed, so far were English ideas carried that in 1380 a law was passed that no native should be suffered to profess himself in this institution, and, except in the reign of James II., no Irishman was admitted even as Vicar Choral until late in the eighteenth century.

Probably no other building so frequently destroyed and so dreadfully altered was ever so restored, but owing to the liberality of a citizen and the genius of an architect, Christ Church is now almost exactly as it was when rebuilt in the thirteenth century.

The eventful history of the Cathedral can be but briefly summarised.

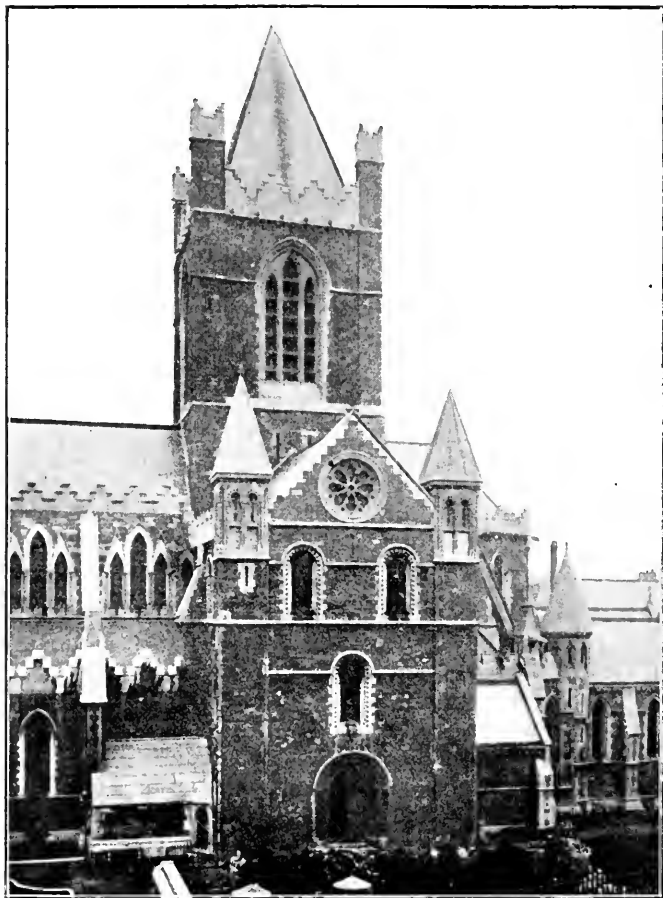
In 1038 it was founded by the Danish King Sitric for Secular Canons.

About 1163 it was changed by Archbishop Laurence O'Toole into a Priory.

Soon after 1172 it was enlarged, a choir and steeple, and two chapels being added by Archbishop Laurence O'Toole, Strongbow and others.

1181-1225 the rest of the building was remodelled. All the old parts now remaining date

from this period; as the work was done by the English its style is similar to that of the same



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

period in England, and the work marks the transitional period passing from Norman to early English Gothic. From the character of the details Mr. Street considered that those who worked at Glastonbury and South Wales also worked here.

From this on the history of the fabric is chiefly a catalogue of misfortunes.

In 1283 some of the neighbouring tribes set fire to Skinner's-row, and the fire spreading to the Cathedral, the steeple, chapter-house, cloister and dormitory were burned. The citizens deserve credit for having raised money to repair the Cathedral before they attempted to rebuild their own houses; however, in 1316 the new steeple was burned down.

In 1300 precedence over S. Patrick's was formally acknowledged.

Between 1349 and 1362 an intentional alteration wrought great ruin. Archbishop John de S. Paul pulled down the Apsidal Norman Choir, which was 32 feet deep, and erected an oblong one 105 feet long, which had a bend to the north, in order to take advantage of the S. wall of an older Lady Chapel as a foundation for his north wall, and so economise. The design of this Chancel was strangely poor, considering the splendid work being done in England at the same time. It was in this Chancel that Service was held until the restoration; the rest of the building being used as a promenade.

In 1461 the great E. window was blown in, and the records, relics, &c., injured.

In 1486 a curious piece of

history was enacted in the Cathedral. Lambert Simnel was conducted to it in state and formally crowned as Edward VI.

In 1538 Henry VIII. restored it to its original foundation as a Cathedral, with a Dean and Chapter of Secular Canons.

On Easter Day, 1551, the Liturgy was read in English for the first time in Ireland in Christ Church Cathedral.

In 1562 the crowning catastrophe occurred. The heavy stone-groined roof had gradually spread the walls asunder, and in this year fell, carrying most of the south wall and west front, and leaving the north side of the nave leaning out as it does to the present.

In 1563 a hideous blank wall was built where the south pillars of the nave had stood, and a wooden roof was added. The fallen stones were not removed, but were levelled and flagged over, raising the level of the floor, but preserving for Mr. Street a quarry in which details of carving and design were found which enabled the original building to be reproduced; and Mr. Street has left lasting testimony to the fidelity of his work by building in old stones here and there throughout the new work.

In 1564 the tower arch over the rood screen was in danger of giving, and Sir Peter Lewys repaired it, commencing by strengthening the crypt arches immediately below; his work can still be seen in the crypt, as can the quarry in the bed of the Dodder where he got the stones. When this work was going on Sir Peter says "I brought all the choristers to see the making of the foundations,

and I beat them all that they might bear in remembrance of the making of the work." Sir Peter was not altogether hard-hearted, as afterwards he gave each lad "a terstum." (C7. illustration on page 72.)

Although the ruinous state of the Cathedral required occasional patching, it remained from this date until its restoration in practically the same condition.

"Hell," from a figure of black oak which stood in a niche in it, it was probably an old figure of the Virgin, and originally stood over the entrance of the passage, but from its blackness it was popularly considered to represent the devil. The connection between hell and the lawyers was a fruitful source of jokes in Dublin of the eighteenth century.

In the earlier part of this



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, AND ENTRANCE
TO THE OLD KING'S COURTS.
(Early 19th century).

In 1682 the remains of the monastic and other buildings to the south of the nave were removed; and the King's Courts erected instead; these courts were used until the Four Courts were erected on Inns'-quay. A low, dark passage leading into the yard of the Courts was named

century the Commissioners of Wide Streets removed the north side of Skinner's-row and the buildings known as Christ Church Yard, leaving the open space that now exists between the Cathedral and Christ Church-place, which latter is the south side of old Skinner's-row.

1831 is the last date of degeneration. In it the oblong choir was remodelled, and poor as it always was, it was made still poorer by being robbed of nearly every relic of its original architecture. Another curious alteration was made at the same time, the beautiful Norman door

Architect. In 1872, an Act of the General Synod made Christ Church the Cathedral Church of the united Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare. The opening of Lord Edward-street (1886) cleared the east end of the Cathedral, and new railings were erected. Part of a fund for the



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, 1833.

was removed from the North Transept and placed in the South Transept, where it still remains.

The *Great Restoration* of the building lasted from 1871-8, and was carried out at the sole cost of Henry Roe, D.L., under the direction of George Street, R.A.,

unemployed was devoted to laying out the grounds. In 1893 the east end was completed under the supervision of T. Drew, R.H.A.

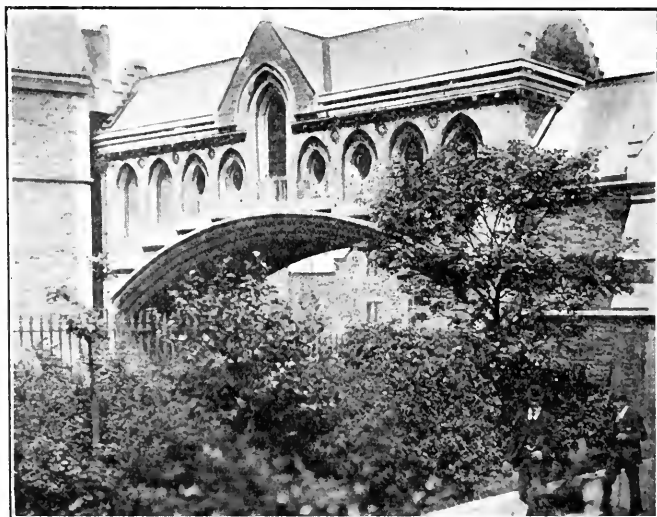
The approach to the Cathedral from Dame-street is very beautiful. At first the mass of the

Cathedral attracts attention, but gradually resolves itself, and the central tower stands out from the surrounding gables and roofs, then these separate, and from the upper end of Lord Edward-street the beauty and richness of the exterior can be appreciated.

The grounds are entered by a small east gate, close to the

House. From this point the exterior of the Nave, the bridge leading to the Synod Hall, and the site of the cloister garth are seen.

The Cathedral is entered through the south porch, from which steps lead to the Synod Hall bridge; it contains a handsome marble monument



THE SYNOD HALL BRIDGE, CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

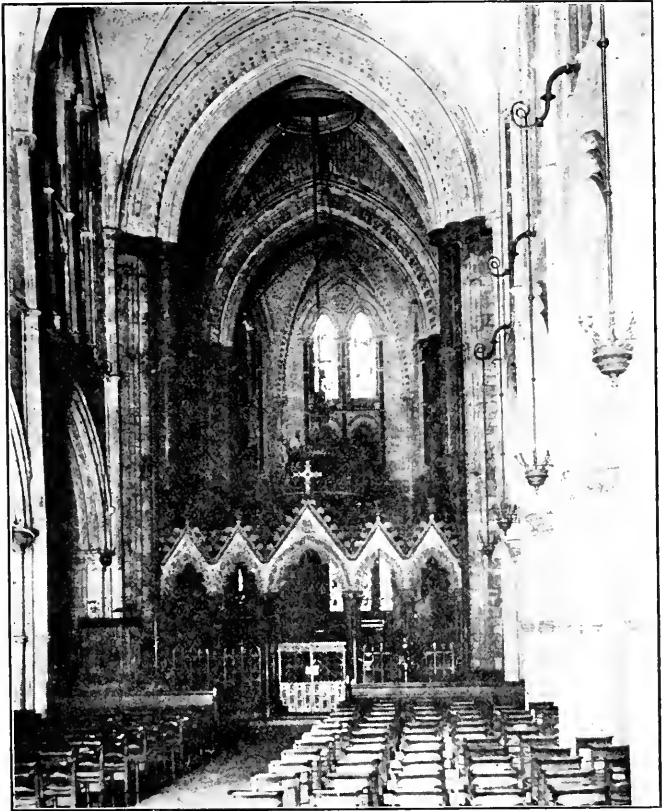
fragment of wall which formed one of the corners of the fourteenth century chancel; the path leads past the choir buildings, the apsidal chapels, S. Laurence O'Toole's chapel, and the S. transept, with its beautiful Norman door, in front of which lie the ruins of the Chapter

erected by the Royal Dublin Society to Thomas Prior, their founder, ob. 1756.

The best view of the interior is from inside the west door. As the eyes become accustomed to the gloom the beauties of the building gradually disclose themselves — the graceful Early

English nave, with its old north side leaning out, the baptistery, the screen, the tower arches, the

Early English Gothic; the mouldings of the piers and arches are numerous and rich, and the



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

apsidal chancel, the coloured windows, the exquisite tiles.

The Nave is thirteenth century

capitals have carved heads and stalked foliage.

The triforium consists of triple

openings, the centre having a trefoil head; the clerestory has a similar arrangement. The sills of the triforium rest upon a moulded string course, from which spring shafts of dark blue limestone, running up and dividing the groups of triforium and clerestory openings, and giving depth and colour to the design, an effect which is intensified by the groined roof springing, not from corbels, but from the capitals of annulated columns starting from the base of the nave piers.

The surface of the pillars at the north side is new, but the wall above is mostly old, and leans out from the tops of the pillars owing to the spread of the original roof; a recurrence of this has been prevented by the use of flying buttresses.

The tiles are very rich in colouring and variety of surface (being impressed, inlaid, and in relief), and are all copies of old tiles dug up during the restoration. The large circles in the centre aisle represent the disciples going out two by two.

All the windows are filled with stained glass; the western Jesse and smaller windows, are in memory of Lord Chancellor Blackburne; the windows in the north clerestory contain the arms of the Irish dioceses; the lower shield in the most westerly is placed sideways, and contains Mr. Roe's arms, and his monogram is carved on the central boss of the westerly bay of the south side aisle.

The west bay of the north aisle was made a "Musicians' Corner" in 1896, when a memorial brass was erected in memory of Sir Robert Stewart,

and the monuments of Woodward and Stevenson, which had been in the crypt since the restoration, were brought up. The monument to Stevenson was carved by T. Kirk, and consists of a bust placed on a pedestal, against which a choir boy, bearing the scroll of an anthem, leans. Richard Woodward, Organist to the Cathedral, died 1777; one of his chants is sculptured in musical notation.

Going along the north aisle a small door is seen which leads by a turret to the clerestory and roof; the baptistery opens from the second bay by an arch of peculiar shape built up of old stones, and here it may be pointed out that in almost every arch or moulding Mr. Street has had at least one old stone inserted as a proof that he was following the old design.

The Baptistery is a copy of a Baptistery, or perhaps a porch, the foundations of which were found at a lower level and one bay to the east. It is an architectural gem. The roof is supported by two central slender clustered columns of Irish marble and ten columns placed round the walls. There are ten lancet and five oval windows filled with coloured glass, and a table bench runs all round. The windows were put in by Mr. Street in memory of his wife. Those on the right side give her Christian names by having figures of S. Mary and S. Anne, and Mr. Street's are shown at the left by S. George and S. Edmund. The other five are Irish saints, amongst whom S. Cuthbert is included. Between the centre pillars stands the font on a slab of black marble; green and red

shafts support a grey bowl elaborately inlaid with coloured marble.

The arch leading from the aisle into the north transept is part of the original work, and is a most beautiful example of transitional Norman work.

In the south aisle is what is known as the Strongbow Monument. It consists of two monu-



STRONGBOW MONUMENT.

ments lying side by side, each on its own block of marble. The larger figure is that of a knight in full armour, and is reported to represent Strongbow; it is really an effigy substituted in

1570. (the arms on the shield are those of FitzOsmond), the original monument having been hopelessly broken by the fall of the Cathedral. The smaller figure is older, and is only from the hips up. Legend says that it represents Strongbow's son, who, showing cowardice in battle, was cut in two by his father. As some say that Strongbow only ran his sword through, and others that his son fought in subsequent battles, it is more probable that the figure was broken in two by the fall of the roof, and the broken end roughly chiselled off. The appearance of the intestines, however, gives strength to the legend. Bones, thought to be those of Strongbow, were found in a hollow space over the crypt arching, exactly beneath where the monument now lies; they were placed in a box, from which they mysteriously disappeared. In old agreements it was often arranged that payments were to be made on Strongbow's tomb, and the custom has only lately died out.

Against the wall of the south aisle are the two following inscriptions:—

THIS : AVCYENT : MONVMENT : OF : RYCHARD : STRA
 NGBOWE : CALLED : COMES : STRANGULENSIS : LORD : OF
 CHEPSTO : AND : OGNV : THE : FYRST : AND : PRYNCYPALL :
 INVADER : OF : IRELAND : II69 : QUI : OBIIT : II77 : THE :
 MONVMENT : WAS : BROCKEN : BY : THE : FALL : OF :
 THE : ROOF : AND : BODYE : OF : CHRISTES : CHVRCHE : IN :
 A^o : 1562 : AND : SET : VP : AGAYNE : AT : THE : CHARGYS :
 OF : THE : RIGHT : HONORABLE : SR : HENRI : SYDNEY :
 KNYGHT : OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER : L : PRESIDENT : OF :
 WAILES : L : DEPVY : OF : IRELAND : 1570.

T : RIGHT : HONORABLE : T : ERL : OF : SVSSEX : L :
LEUTNT : THIS : WAL : FEL : DOWN : IN : AN : 1562 : T :
BILDING : OF : THIS : WAL : WAS : IN : AN : 1562.

Rebuilt in its ancient form 'in anno 1878 by the Duke of Marlborough. L. Lieutenant. Reposuit W.B.P. 1891.

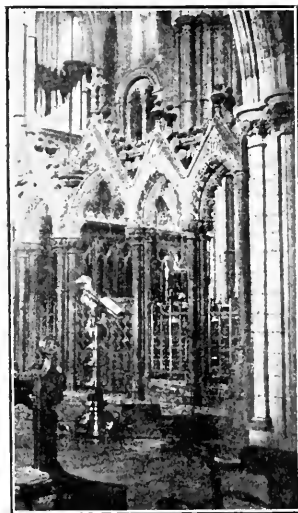
The pillar between the nave and south transept has four heads carved on it. They represent (from the side aisle to the nave) Mr. Street, Arch-

resting on bases of red Cork marble, which stand on a massive slab of Kilkenny marble. The panels contain figures of the four Evangelists, and the cornice is of red marble. From this the west window is well seen ; it has five lofty lancets ; the three inner are stilted, and the centre has a trefoil head.

The Screen.—This is a most beautiful piece of work, and, like the pulpit, was designed by Mr. Street. The base is red Cork marble, columns of Kilkenny marble divide it into five parts, of which the centre is the doorway, and a richly carved course of Kilkenny marble runs across. The arches are finely carved, the Paschal Lamb being represented over the door ; the finial over it is a copy of the famous Cross of Cong ; the gables are double. The lower part of the arches were at first filled in with alabaster diaper, but lately gilt metal has been substituted.

The South Transept is a beautiful and impressive example of transitional work ; the capitals, mouldings, and string courses are richly carved. It contains a monument to the Earl of Kildare, ob. 1743, and a quaint one dating from 1677. The ascent to the tower is commenced at the S.W. corner, and at the east side is the entrance into—

S. Laurence O'Toole's Chapel,



THE SCREEN AND NORTH TRANSEPT,
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

bishop Trench, Mr. Roe, and Primate Beresford. The Royal and Mayoralty State pews have the ancient arms affixed to them. The pulpit is supported by columns of green Galway marble

founded *circ.* 1190, destroyed early in the present century, and rebuilt 1871. It is entered by an ancient arch and contains an effigy usually described as that of S. Laurence O'Toole, but more probably Archbishop Comyn, who built the present north-side of the nave. The effigy in Purbeck marble is supposed to represent Strongbow's wife. There is also the following in-

tory (which is entered by an ancient arch) the three eastern chapels are seen. They were built *circ.* 1171, destroyed *circ.* 1315, and rebuilt 1871. The ambulatory and Chapels have a bench table round the walls and transitional arches.

Chapel of S. Lauã or S. Lo contains a brass commemorating the restoration by Mr. Roe ; and the heart of S. Laurence O Toole.



CRYPT, CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

scription to John de Lombard, *circ.* 1310 :—John Lumbard of the County of Parma and Dame Rame Paris of Saint Saviour of Esturia, his wife, and all their lineage died whilst in this country lie here.

Proceeding round the *Ambula-*

It is paved with old tiles. *Chapel of Sancta Maria Alba* or *Lady Chapel*, on the north side, a single fragment of the old work is inserted. There are seventeen sedilia, the centre, for the bishop, is the largest. *Chapel of S. Edmund, King and Martyr*. The

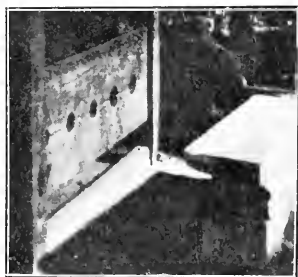
Chapter-room, Choristers' School rooms, &c., are built on the site of the chapel of the B. V. Mary.

The *North Transept* contains the organ, which stands on a carved gallery of Caen stone supported by marble columns; it is a fine instrument, built by Telford, the case being designed by Mr. Street.

The *Choir* is made up of the apse and the space under the Central Tower. The apse has five arches surmounted by beautiful diaper work; the north and south arches are fine examples of the work of Strongbow's time, and show their transitional character by the combination of Norman ornament with the pointed arch. The new capitals are beautifully carved. The long brass on the north respond of the sanctuary arch is to Archbishop Trench, 1886, and bears a faithful likeness. The corresponding brass to the south is in memory of Archbishop Plunket, 1898, designed by Sir Thomas Drew. The combination of the marble and tiles in the sanctuary floor deserves attention; indeed all the details here are of exceeding beauty. The eagle lectern dates from the fifteenth century. The four arches supporting the central tower are richly carved; they were inserted, during the restoration, ten feet above the original arches, which were plain and by their lowness spoiled the interior view.

The *Crypt* is reached from the south aisle of the nave by a circular-headed door leading into a small chapel containing an altar tomb to Bishop Lindsay (for forty two years Dean of the

Cathedral) ob. 1846. The old connection between the Bishopric of Meath and the Deanery of the Cathedral will be noticed on several monuments. Old worn steps lead down into the extensive and well-cared crypt, which is lit by gas, and contains a large number of monuments and antiquities; only a few can be mentioned. Lord Chancellor Bowes, ob. 1767. The ancient stocks which stood until 1821, in Christchurch-place. Wood-



THE STOCKS.

carving about 200 years old. Fragments of pottery, old mortars, metal work, &c., dug up during various excavations, and a piece of the peat which underlies the soil. The tabernacle and candlesticks used at Mass in the Cathedral in the reign of James II. The statues of Chas. II., and James, Duke of York, brought from the THOLSEL, until the restoration stood in the north transept. Busts of Dr. Welbore Ellis and his wife, ob. 1733 and 1739.

The monument to Nathaniel Sneyd is generally considered

Kirk's best work; the dying figure is touchingly rendered.

The monuments to Thomas Abbott, ob. 1837, and to Sir Samuel Aughmuty are also by Kirk. There are a large number of fragments of carved stone saved during the restoration.



PRE-REFORMATION RELICS.

The tower also is worth visiting. There are thirteen bells, on which airs are played every three hours. The clock has no external face.

The nave is open, but a charge of 6d. is made for seeing the chancel, transepts and crypt, and a further charge of 6d. is made for ascending the tower.

Christian Union Buildings.

The Christian Union Buildings in Lower Abbey Street are erected on the site of the Metropolitan Hall, formerly the Music Hall. They were opened in 1882. There is a large, hall with a smaller hall and corridor at one side, all of which can be joined into one when required.

Circular Roads—BOUNDARIES.

City Hall. Cork hill, formerly

the Royal Exchange, was built from the designs of Thomas Cooley in 1769, by a Society of Dublin merchants, the expenses of the building being raised by lotteries. The famous patriot, Dr. Charles Lucas, then one of the city representatives, secured from Parliament the purchase money for the site. The Exchange seems, however, to have been very little used for its original purpose, but soon became a popular place for public meetings. Here usually the famed Volunteers used to meet, and here the Yeomanry had their head quarters in 1798, and perpetrated many cruelties on passers-by who fell under their suspicion. Here in 1800, Daniel O'Connell made his first public speech—a protest against the Union with Great Britain. On the assimilation of Irish currency to that of England the original purpose of the Exchange ceased to exist, and attempts were made by the Chamber of Commerce to sell the building to the Government. These were, however, not successful, and in 1852 the Exchange became the City Hall of the Corporation of Dublin. The building is deservedly considered to be one of the finest in the city. Its principal front faces Parliament Street, and consists of a fine portico with pediment supported on six columns of the Corinthian order, those at each end being coupled. The western front faces Castlestreet and with the city offices combines to lend considerable dignity to the approach to Dublin Castle. This western front is a similar portico of four Corinthian columns but without pediment. The entablature is

continued all round the building. A light balustrade crowns the top, except where interrupted by the pediment. The eastern front is plainer, having only coupled pilasters similar to those which adorn the northern and western fronts, but no portico. The edifice itself is a square of 100 feet and is surmounted by a dome, which is not, however, very conspicuous outside. The situation on a steep ascent has made it necessary that the main entrance should be approached by a flight of steps.

The former heavily railed entrance fell in while a number of citizens were watching from the steps the whipping of a criminal in 1814. A view of this old entrance can be seen in Malton's Views of Dublin. On entering the great Central Hall one cannot fail to be struck by the similarity of design to that of the Hall at the Four Courts. Both are the work of Mr. Cooley, and in each we find the main plan consists of a square with a circle inscribed in it. The interior of this Hall is strikingly beautiful. Twelve composite fluted columns support a dome, superbly lighted by a central skylight and twelve circular windows in the attic. The dome is beautifully decorated with hexagonal and diamond-shaped compartments, the whole being a fine example of stucco-work. In the Hall are statues—O'Connell and Drummond, both by Hogan, Henry Grattan by Chantrey, Dr. Lucas by Edward Smyth, a statue remarkable as being produced when the sculptor was only 23 years of age. The effect is wonderfully expressive of life and action, but

the attitude is painfully suggestive of double-jointedness in the deceased patriot. There is also a fine bronze statue of George III. by Van Nost, whose pupil Edward Smyth was. A bust of Denis Florence McCarthy, the poet, is also in the Hall. On each side of the columns which support the dome are semi-pilasters of the Ionic order, rising to half the height of the columns to which they are attached, and above them is an entablature, over which in the inter-column spaces are festoons of laurel. These Ionic pillars are continued round the building and between each pair is a door and circular window. At each side of the north main entrance rise geometrical staircases, lighted by oval lanterns, and leading to the Hall where the City Fathers now meet. The staircases are adorned with fine stucco work, showing in some parts copies of figures found in Herculaneum. Before leaving the Central Hall the visitor should note the standard measures of length which are marked on the floor by small brass squares let into the pavement. Smaller standard measurements are exhibited outside the north entrance. The floor itself is handsomely inlaid with black and white flags of gradually decreasing size as they approach the centre. The Corporation Council Chamber (the old coffee-room of the Royal Exchange) extends from one staircase to the other, almost the entire length of the northern front. It is furnished in excellent style, after the fashion of the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor's Throne, made of

Irish Oak, with the Irish wolf dog on its arms, occupies one end of the Chamber, and behind it is the entrance to a convenient press gallery. The removal in 1892 of the unsightly gallery for the public, which used to project over the Lord Mayor's seat, has added greatly to the beauty of the room. The public have now a large gallery at the opposite end, from which they can hear the debates—sometimes sufficiently heated—of their representatives. The brass work which is used to screen off the various parts of the Chamber is of simple but very chaste design, and is ornamented with the Irish harp. Some fine paintings hang on the walls, among which may be noticed Hamilton's portrait of H. Sankey, 1791-2; D. O'Connell, Lord Mayor in 1841-2; Dwyer Gray, 1890; T. Sexton, 1888-9. The Chamber is lighted by two oval lanterns, in addition to the windows of the north front. The Members' Room is a small room over the west front, and is comfortably furnished. It contains a complete series of all the Dublin papers for the past 100 years. Over the fire place hangs a very large map of the city, which is kept always up to date.

City of Dublin Hospital, Upper Baggot-street, was founded 1832. In 1893-5 the present front of red brick and buff terra-cotta was added from the designs of A. E. Murray, C.E., Lord Pembroke paying £6,000, the rest being raised by the "Kosmos Bazaar" held at Ball's Bridge, 1893. A Nurses' Home has since been added. The hospital is unsectarian.

City Walls. The walled-in

City of Dublin was of very small area, being about the same size as the enclosed space in S. Stephen's-green. Christ Church Cathedral stood precisely in the centre of the walled city, of which the Castle formed the S. E. corner.

Portions of these old walls may still be traced by the curious, especially in the Back Lane district; and AUDOEN'S ARCH, the sole remaining gate of the ancient city, is familiar to all.

Starting from Bermingham Tower, some measurements may be given as found in "The Description of the whole circuit of the City Walls as they stood in 1585." Their average height was not more than 16 or 17 feet, and the breadth only 4 or 5 feet. The towers varied from 16 feet high to about twice that height; Newgate Tower being 40 feet high, "besydes the garettes." These walls were, for the most part, "sufficiëntlie rampiered," and we hear also of "a rampier within, of 15 foote thicke, and nere as hie as the wall in the insyde." In addition to these rampiers within, which indeed were not continuous round the entire circuit of the walls, there was frequently a "butteres withoute," sometimes "agreeing in like height and thickness," and apparently extending "from the botome of the diche to the foundation of the wall 19 foote goode, by estimation."

Occasionally there was no rampier possible within, "but the houses joining close to the said wall within;" and where the walls ran along where Merchants' Quay meets Usher's Quay, the writer tells us that "the Liffie goeth hard by, and

at every full sea it floweth up against the said wall, being a springe tyde." Here, in the sixteenth century, a large pill, or pool, called "Usher's Pill," existed—as may be seen on Speed's MAP, 1610. All along Merchants' Quay, "the key is 9 foote high from the channell to the pavement." It is noted that the depth of the Liffey varied at this part from 3 to 6 feet; but that there can be sixe foote depe of watter drawin in to all the diches, abowte the towne, with charges done upon cleaning of the said diches, and upon macking of slwssis for to stave the watter when the grounde do not meett. . . . in height levell."

The distance between each pair of towers is given in this old writer of 1585 A.D., but these distances are very hard to reconcile with the actual measurements. The chief western gate, Newgate, is thus described:—

"The neve gatte have twoe towres, and every towre is three heightes with twoe small towrettes in the tope, and the gatte howse standes betwixt bothe the said towres; the loer storie of every towre is vawted and the other towe stories lofted; every towre is 12 foote square within and the wall fyve foote thicke and in every roome towe lowpes: the gatt howse is 40 foote one waye and 15 foote another waye, and the height of boethe the said towres from the pavement to the leades is 40 foote besydes the garettes, and there is a portewlles for the same gatte."

Whatever may be the date at which the early walls of Dublin

were built, it is at least certain that they existed in Strongbow's time (1170); and we read of "kernes" being mounted on the walls, so that they were at least wide enough for soldiers to stand upon. In 1315, when Edward Bruce was supposed to be about to besiege the city, the Dominicans' Church on Inns Quay was pulled down to provide material for the building of the northern river wall along Merchants' Quay. Some authorities believe that the original old wall ran just south of Cook Street, almost parallel to it from the Newgate Tower (or, as the present writer thinks, from Gormond's Gate), passing the well known AUDOEN'S ARCH, which still exists, and on to Winetavern street, down which it ran to join the river wall at Wood quay, where stood The Crane. Stanilhurst, it must be admitted, considers this inner wall to be of later origin, because "the citizens mistrusted the walls that went along both the Quays;" but the probability is that the earlier writers are in the main correct, and that the original wall was the inner one. It is not unlikely that the earliest wall on the northern side may have run from Gormond's Gate, or Newgate, right across to Dame's Gate. It is a noteworthy fact, at any rate, that no building of any moment is found riverwards of such a line; and, beyond any doubt, in early times the river being not embanked overflowed much of the ground north of Cook-street. The new outer wall would, on such a supposition, have been built in order to prevent the foe from effecting

a lodgment on the southern bank of the river.

About 150 years or so earlier than the writing of the "Circuit of the City Walls," Henry VI. granted six pounds out of the fee farm rent of the city for forty years for the reparation of the walls and gates thereof. In the Records repeated allusions are made to such repairs being carried out; but as the city increased and it became no longer necessary, or even possible, for the citizens "to embay themselves within the city walls" against attacks by the wild Irish of the hills, less and less care was taken of the old towers and tottering walls. The towers were let as dwellings to private citizens, or, with the walls, demolished wherever they interfered with the increasing trade of the city, till now they have all vanished except when, by accident, portions have been incorporated into some new building on the same site. For example, in Lamb-alley may still be seen a circular basement which formed a portion of old Newgate, the demolition of which in 1782 is described by Mr. Austin Cooper.

S. Audoen's Gate has been *improved* out of all recognition by a parapet which the Corporation had erected instead of rebuilding, as might well have been done, the old chamber above the gate, from which appeared in 1764 the first numbers of *The Freeman's Journal*. The map which forms the frontispiece gives the position of the old city walls and towers.

Clocks. The first public clock in Dublin was that erected in the steeple of S. Patrick's Cathedral

in 1500, a second being placed in 1573 over Ostman's Gate. The present clock in the tower of S. Patrick's was presented by Sir B. Guinness in 1864. There are good clocks also in the front of Trinity College and in the Ballast Office, Westmoreland-street, the time being kept in the former from Dunsink Observatory, and in the latter direct from Greenwich. A time-ball falls at the Ballast office at 1 p.m. Greenwich time. The Royal University in Earlsfort-terrace, has in the tower a clock which used to be regarded as a good time-keeper when it stood at the Post Office. It has a very sweet peal of bells. The Post Office has at present a small clock concealed under the main front, and many of our leading churches have within late years erected clocks which are of great value in their neighbourhoods. Among the best are those of S. George's in Hardwicke-place; the Presbyterian church in Rutland-square, and S. Bartholomew's in Clyderoad, with a fine set of bells which play various hymns at intervals. Christ Church Cathedral has a clock with chimes but no face. The most recent additions to public clocks is that in the Campanile of the Central Fire Brigade Station, Great Brunswick Street.

Clon.—An Irish prefix meaning a meadow.

Clondalkin, a station on the Kingsbridge line distant some 4 miles from Dublin, is interesting chiefly for its ROUND TOWER, which is one of the most perfectly preserved in Ireland. The doorway is approached by a flight of modern steps; and as one of the local gentry has caused

the floors to be replaced in the various storeys of the tower, the stranger will have here an opportunity of studying the interior of an ancient Irish tower. Clondalkin is unfortunately not a very fine example of a round tower, being only 84 feet high. The projection around the base is unique and may be of later origin.

Clonliffe.—Clonliffe or the Plain of the Liffey is situated to the North of Dublin and forms part of the Drumcondra Township; over it the battle of Clontarf (1014) raged. It has within the past few years been densely covered with small houses; and a ground for races and sports has been opened. A few old houses remain on Clonliffe road; two of them formed the original Feinaighian Institute, and afterwards the preparatory school (ALDBOROUGH HOUSE), CLONLIFFE COLLEGE, S. ALPHONSUS CONVENT, and the Palace of the Roman Catholic Archbishop are amongst the chief buildings.

There is also a Chapel-of-Ease to S. George's Parish, dedicated to S. Aidan, designed by R. Caulfield Orpen, 1902; it is of granite with red sandstone dressings and stands on an effective site; it took the place of the Iron Church erected in Clonliffe road in 1881.

Clonliffe College.—Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, for divinity students, is a large building, standing in extensive grounds of old meadow land and fine trees. It was built by Cardinal Cullen in 1879, the designs being supplied by J. J. McCARTHY. The most interesting portions of the building are the large room where prizes are distributed, and

under it, the refectory; the library contains the library of the Catholic University in the fine old mahogany book-cases taken from S. Stephen's Green, as well as a large collection of other books, including a complete series of the *Freeman's Journal* from its earliest issue in 1764. Amongst the objects of interest are some valuable paintings: a letter from Pius IX. to Cardinal Cullen, the Propaganda Prize List for 1826, with the name of P. P. Cullen carrying off first prizes in nearly every class, and numerous presentation albums.

The Church, which contains a portion of the true Cross, is at one end of the main building and is in the classical style. The font is of granite, and though massive



HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, CLONLIFFE COLLEGE.

its design gives lightness to it. In the portico are two statues, a superb one of Pius IX. signed E. Matteini, Roma 1865, and a replica by Farrell of his statue of Cardinal Cullen in the Pro-

Cathedral. The interior is in the style of the Roman basilica; a nave terminating in an apsidal sanctuary, and separated from the nave aisles by seven bays of semi-circular arches resting on red marble pillars, 15 feet high, and each cut out of a single block. (These pillars came from Italy wrapped in cottonwool, packed in straw and enclosed in wooden cases.) The Ionic capitals and bases are of white marble, the subplinths of black Galway marble. The roof is well decorated and between the clerestory windows are eight fine pictures by Guillardio, who also painted the Stations of the Cross. The north altar contains the piece of the true Cross, and has a beautiful alto relievo of S. Paul preaching; the south altar has an alto relievo of the Sermon on the Mount. Both of these were given to Cardinal Cullen by Pius IX.

Cardinal Cullen is buried in a crypt under the apse.

Clonmel House.—16 and 17 Harcourt-street. Nos. 15, 18 and 19 are built on its grounds. At the side of No. 14 may be seen the "bow," with its windows built up, from which Lady Barrington used to watch those in the garden of Clonmel House. The annoyance that this harmless espionage caused can now hardly be understood, but this and the passages at arms which led to the building up of the windows are recorded matters of local history.

Clontarf is an interesting district stretching along the coast to the north of the city. Trams starting from Nelson Pillar run through it to Howth. The Tolka is crossed at Annesley

bridge; from this, up to Rutland Square, is the site of the Battle of Clontarf, 1014, when Brian Boroihme finally broke the power of the Danes, but was himself slain in the moment of victory. From this bridge to the G. N. Railway embankment is a large area which is being reclaimed to form a public park. The fine entrance designed by Cipriani to Marino is passed. The house is in a sunken position and is of plain design; it belongs to the Christian Brothers, who have built a fine new house above it. Another building higher up, presenting a long frontage of red brick with a chapel at one end, is the O'Brien Institute for the education of the better classes who are badly off; it was erected from money bequeathed by Miss O'Brien, and was designed by J. J. O'Callaghan, F.R.I.A.I. The most interesting object in Marino (after the woods, which are very fine) is the Temple or Casino, which can be reached by following the Malahide road for half-a-mile. It was designed for Lord Charlemont by Sir William Chambers and is of richly carved Doric; it is raised on a platform, and has a portico at each side with statues at the angles. Carved lions and urns are outside a deep area from which strangely extensive vaults open. The stone is nearly as white as marble, and the carvings and mouldings are quite perfect; the interior, however, is altered. The Crescent, just beyond Marino, is said to have been built to annoy Lord Charlemont and obstruct his view.

Clontarf Castle, re-built in the earlier part of this century, stands on the site of the old castle of the

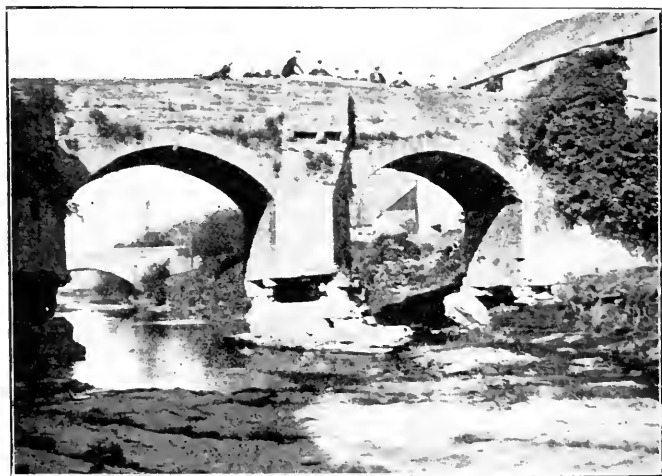
Knights Templars. In it the two-handed sword of Brian Boroihme is preserved: close to it is the modern church, a pretty building with a fine spire. The roads inland are called the "Green Lanes," and are favourite drives in spring.

The further part of Clontarf is called Dollymount; here a bridge leads to the North Bull (PORT OF DUBLIN) where are the

There is a picturesque old Castle on a high bank overlooking the river, and from the bed of the Dodder at Clonskeagh was quarried the stone used by Sir Peter Lewys in his repairs at Christ Church Cathedral.

Clonturk.—DRUMCONDRA.

Clubs.—Of Social Clubs one of the chief is the Kildare-street, at the junction of Nassau-street and Kildare street, a very



OLD BRIDGE AT CLONSKEAGH.

golf links. It is a pleasant walk along the Bull wall to the mouth of the Liffey; or Raheny can be reached, and the fine church erected by Lord Ardilaun seen.

Clonskeagh, a village 3 miles from the G.P.O. on the river Dodder, which affords some picturesque bits of scenery.

fine Venetian Romanesque building, designed by Messrs. Deane and Woodward, with some quaint carvings on the window sills. Stephen's-green north, is the real club-land of Dublin, and here are the Stephen's-green Club, No. 9; the Hibernian United Service Club, No. 8, with large bow

windows ; the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, No. 22 ; the University Club, No. 17 ; and the Sheridan Club, No. 23.

Other Clubs are the Ulster in Rutland-square and the Sackville-street Club, No. 59, the most important club on the north side of the city.

Coffee Palace. *The Coffee Palace, Townsend-street,* was opened by the Dublin Total Abstinence Society in 1875, and

“to promote the moral and social well-being of the community without distinction of creed or politics.”

The Cabmen’s Shelters and Coffee Stands are worked by the same Society.

College-green is perhaps as fine an open space as can be seen in any city in Europe. It is surrounded by magnificent buildings, which include the University and the Bank of Ire-



COLLEGE GREEN (TUDOR, 1753.)

enlarged in 1886. It is a large building with a bar and dining-rooms on the ground floor, library, reading, and meeting rooms on the next floor, and still higher up bedrooms for young men. There are also chess and billiard rooms, and a large hall in which temperance meetings, concerts, or scientific lectures, are held almost nightly.

The Coffee Palace is the centre of numerous branches of work

land. The extra-mural district to the east of the city, as far as the Dodder, was in olden times called the Steyn or Stayne [*i.e.* Stone] from a pillar set up by the Scandinavians at the landing-place, which then existed, where the small river shown in Speed’s MAP in front of the College flows into the Liffey. The CRAMPTON MEMORIAL marks fairly accurately the position of the Steyne itself. Anciently

this portion of the city was occupied by a village named "Hogges," a Teutonic word which denotes sepulchral mounds like our Irish "dolmens." Sir James Ware describes the discovery here, in 1646, of an ancient sepulchre "composed of eight black marble stones, of which two made the covering and were supported by the others." In 1146 a convent called St. Mary de Hogges, was erected on

century. From an early period Hoggen-green was the place of public execution in Dublin. At the end furthest from Trinity College stood the Bridewell, as given in Speed's Map of Dublin, 1610. This was converted into Trinity Hall and became the first COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS in Ireland. The name still lingers in Trinity-street, beside S. Andrew's Church. Some very famous houses stood in College-



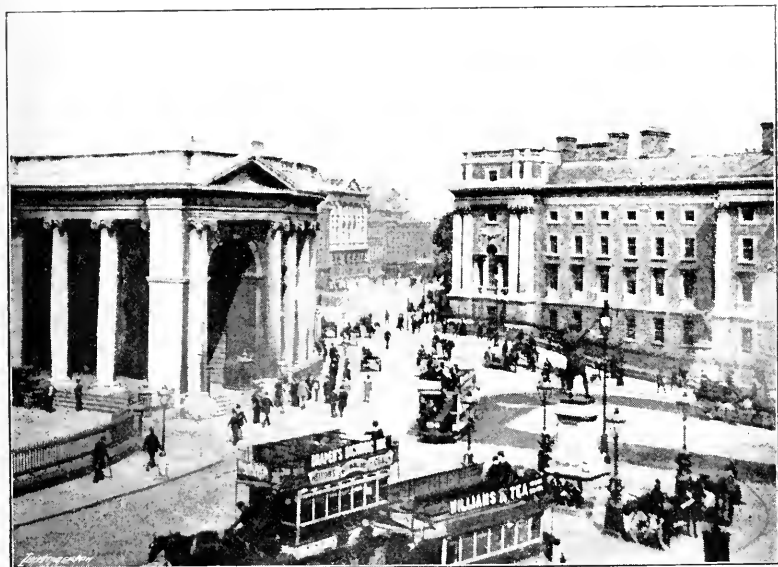
COLLEGE GREEN AND VOLUNTEERS IN 1784.

the site now occupied by TRINITY COLLEGE. Hoggen-green was the scene of many bloody encounters between the men of Dublin and their invaders; and there exist in the Royal Irish ACADEMY Museum some relics of ancient weapons (found during some excavations in 1817) which are supposed to have been used during these engagements in the eleventh

green, chief among them being, perhaps, Clancarty House and Chichester House on the site of the Bank of Ireland. Before 1818 the General Post Office occupied the site of the "Royal Arcade," burned in 1837. This site is now that of the National Bank. In College-green, too, was the superb Daly's Club-house, at the corner of Foster-place. Its façade still remains.

This was the resort of the many famous clubs, and was described by a writer at the close of the last century as being a temple to the god of cards and dice "much more magnificent than any temple (in Dublin) devoted to the God of the Universe"! The building

from the mere love of mischief, which is the usual outcome of college "wines." His Majesty "of glorious, pious, and immortal memory" was often to be seen in the morning minus his sword, or a limb, or smeared with filth. The statue was a favourite meeting-place of Orange



COLLEGE GREEN.

occupied the entire space between Foster-place and Anglesea-street. The remarkable leaden statue of William III, was erected in College-green in 1701, and has had a very precarious existence, partly owing to the spirit of Jacobitism and partly

Societies who used to march round it with colours flying. Later on it became the mustering place of the Irish Volunteers, who, in 1792, ceased their annual processions round the statue, as being calculated, and very naturally, to irritate their

Catholic fellow-citizens; but it was not until 1822 that the annual decking of the figure with orange streamers was finally abandoned. Amid the countless insults and injuries inflicted on the statue, the most serious were the attempts to blow it up. In 1836 the King was blown completely off his horse and the figure altogether shattered! It was, however, repaired again and again, and still remains a marvellous survival. Modern College-green has been adorned by a fine statue of Grattan, by Foley (A. M. Sullivan handed over £300 subscribed to compensate him for political imprisonment, and so started the fund for this statue), and the two excellent figures of Burke and Goldsmith, which stand in front of the University. Within recent years great improvements have been made in the buildings in this part of the city, and some of the present buildings will bear comparison with those of any city in the Empire. The great Irish BANKS congregate here; and the Hibernian, the Ulster, and the National, have all magnificent offices in College-green, while the Royal Bank in Foster-place may be practically regarded as being in College-green. The BANK OF IRELAND is dealt with in a separate article.

College of Physicians—Royal.

In 1626, King Charles I. directed the incorporation of a College of Physicians in Dublin, but owing to the unsettled state of the times no charter was procured. In 1654, John Stearne, M.D., Senior Fellow of the Dublin University, founded a body called "The President and Fra-

ternity of Physicians" at Trinity Hall (at the south side of Dame-street), which was a Hall in the University, and granted by the Provost and Fellows "for the sole and proper use of physicians," on condition that they should have the appointment of President. They appointed Dr. Stearne to the office, and then began the long and intimate connection between the College and Dublin University, a connection which still exists.

In 1667 Charles II. granted the first charter.

In 1692 a new and extended charter was granted by William and Mary, from which fact the College was called "King and Queen's College of Physicians" until 1889, when by charter it assumed the name of "Royal College of Physicians."

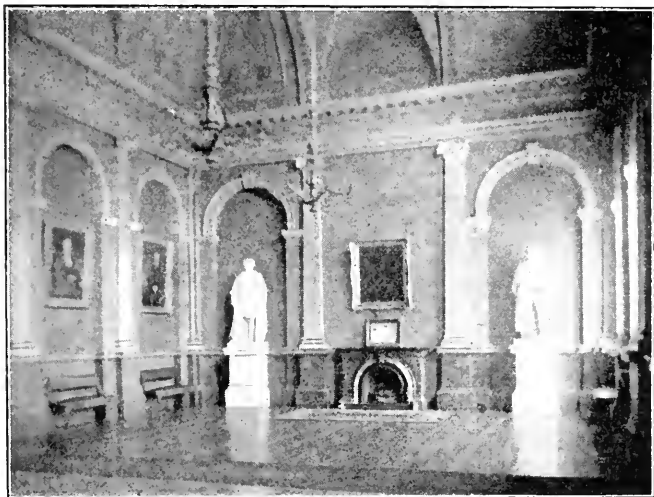
The College met in Trinity Hall until 1692, and then in the houses of the Presidents until Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital was built in 1808, when it moved into it and met there until the present building was opened in 1864.

The College is built in Kildare-street, on the site of the Earl of Portarlington's house, which was converted into the old Kildare-street Club, in 1800, and burned in 1860; and can be recognised by its well proportioned portico (somewhat overshadowed by the National Library) from the design of W. C. Murray, son of the designer of the completed façade of the COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The interior is very effectively planned, and as the various portions are separated by plate glass doors, there is, on entering, a fine vista from the doorway to the stained glass

window at the far side of the Convocation Hall.

The first Hall is generally called the Statue Hall. It is of the Corinthian order, and is 60 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth, and 32 feet high. The walls are divided into bays by pilasters, and the coved ceiling springs from an enriched cornice. It contains statues of Past Pre-

Dun, President frequently between 1681-1706, and a liberal benefactor to the College. Under this portrait hangs the illuminated certificate of the original grant of arms in 1667. The arms are a celestial hand feeling a terrestrial pulse, with an Irish harp in the lower compartment. The terrestrial pulse is now omitted from the College arms.



COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS—STATUE HALL.

sidents, which are all of great merit :—Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., 1866, by Foley ; R. J. Graves, 1877, by Bruce Joy ; William Stokes, 1876, by Foley ; Sir Dominick Corrigan, Bart., 1869, by Foley. There are also a number of portraits, the most interesting being Sir Godfrey Kneller's picture of Sir Patrick

A corridor leads to the Convocation Hall, added to the College in 1874, from the design of Messrs. McCurdy and Mitchell. It is handsome and well proportioned, being 60 feet in length, 33 feet in breadth, and 45 feet in height. It has pilasters, a fine cornice, and an open timber roof. The meetings of the College are

held in this Hall, and the President's chair, the beautiful mace, and the portraits, are worth inspecting.

Over the entrance Hall is the Library, which is not large, the want of College buildings having long been a bar to the formation of an extensive collection of books.

Amongst other chartered privileges, the Fellows are exempt from being chosen to the offices of "Constable, Scavenger, and such like." They also may sign prescriptions with their initials without adding their degree and where they obtained it.

Visitors can see the College Halls at any time, unless the College is sitting or examinations are being held.

College of Science, Royal. 51 S. Stephen's-green east, was built by Lord Castlecoote; afterwards Lord Chancellor Manners lived there and it was generally known as the "Lord Chancellors' House," when taken by Government as a College of Science wings were built, which occupy the place of the pedimented wooden gates which used to lead to the coach house and stables. It is under the Department of AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, employs professors who lecture on Geology, Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, &c. but the classes are by no means so well attended as the excellence of the teaching merits. The aim of the lectures is to supply a course of instruction in matters pertaining chiefly to Irish industries; the original purpose of the Museum being to exhibit the materials and sources of all industries found in Ireland. This Museum is well

worthy of the attention of the stranger, who is interested in geology or in palaeontology; the collection of fossils is particularly fine. The exhibits of manufactures, both Irish and British, are arranged in a historic and scientific manner, so that their educational value is much enhanced and the rise and progress of each branch of industry may be distinctly traced. There is a collection of china which is very well worthy of study, and many choice examples of enamel work. The Entrance Hall is adorned with slabs of our Irish marbles, the Galway *green*, Kilkenny *black*, and Cork *red*, being perhaps the most beautiful. There is an excellent library of scientific works attached to the College, and a fair-sized Theatre for demonstrations. A new College of Science, of which the first stone was laid by the King in April, 1904, is being built in Upper Merrion-street, adjoining the Natural History MUSEUM, from the design of Aston Webb, R.A., and will consist of a fine Renaissance quadrangle.

College of Surgeons—Royal. The College of Surgeons claims descent from the first incorpora-



ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
1821.

tion of medical practitioners in the United Kingdom; the Fraternity or Guild of Barbers, established by Royal Charter in Dublin on 18th October, 1446, by King Henry VI. A later charter, which is preserved in Trinity College, was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1572.

The real history of the College dates from the 29th March, 1780,

but like the sister College, had to go to various places until they built a permanent house of their own.

In 1809 a College was built on the Friends' burial-ground on the west side of S. Stephen's-green, having frontages to the green and York street. This forms the south wing of the present building, the frontage of



COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

when a number of surgeons constituted themselves into the "Dublin Society of Surgeons." On the 11th February, 1784, they procured a charter dissolving them from the union with the barbers, and establishing them as a corporate body by themselves. For some time they met in the Rotunda Hospital,

which was completed from a design by Wm. Murray in 1827.

The exterior of the College is of great beauty and worthy of its splendid position. From a rusticated base of granite, Doric columns rise; the four central ones are advanced and support an entablature and pediment; three-quarter columns adorn the

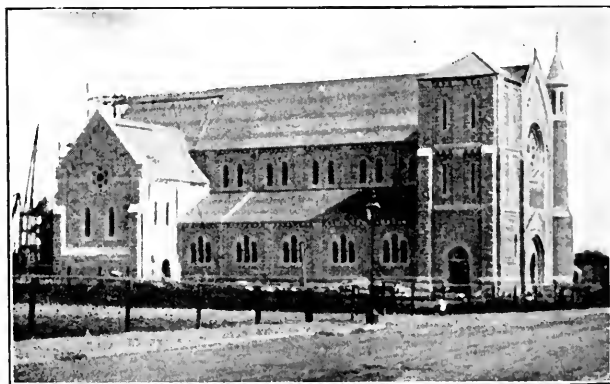
wings. Between the columns are large circular-headed windows, and the whole is surmounted by a frieze and cornice, terminated by a balustrade. The apex of the pediment is adorned by a figure of Esculapius, supported by Minerva on the right and Hygeia on the left. These figures, and the royal arms in the tympanum are by J. Smyth, R.H.A.

The hall contains a statue of William Dease (one of the most energetic of the founders of the

a double flight of stairs leads from the door down to the present floor level. At the same time a bust of the Prince Consort was placed in a niche, and the room was named the Albert Hall.

The old Museum was converted into a new College Hall in 1905 from the designs of Fredk. Bachelor. It is a fine Hall of classic design, with teak panelling, and is lit by three domes.

The Library is a handsome apartment, and contains a fine



DRUMCONDRA CHAPEL.

College), executed in 1886 by Farrell, R.H.A.; the inner hall to the left is really the hall of the original building. Both halls contain a large number of busts of former Fellows.

The old Examination Hall is large but gloomy. As originally built, it was wanting in height, and in 1859 it was altered. As there was a museum above it, it was enlarged downwards, and

collection of books. Upstairs is a large boardroom, the walls of which are covered with portraits, and there is a museum, enlarged in 1886. There is also a collection of wax anatomical models presented by the Viceroy in 1829, and called after him, the Northumberland Museum.

The Medical School (MEDICAL SCHOOLS) was mostly rebuilt in 1891; in most of its departments

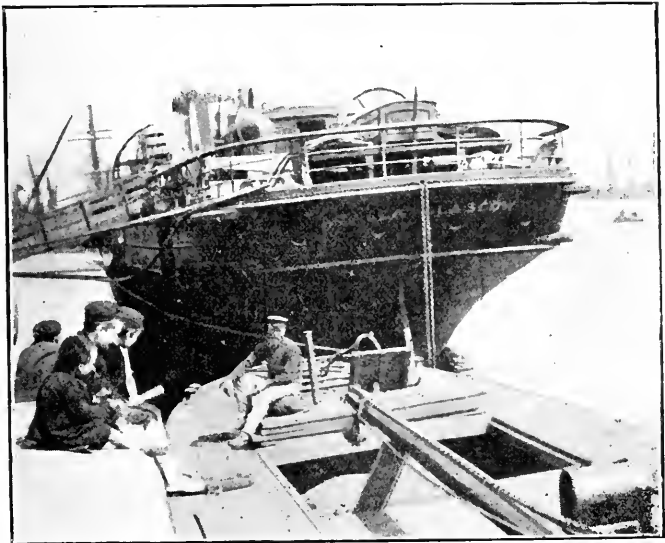
it is now worthy of the prestige of the College.

Visitors have no difficulty in seeing the College buildings.

Columba, Catholic Church of S.— Drumcondra, erected on Iona road in 1905 from the designs of Ashlin and Coleman, for the combined parishes of Drumcondra and Glasnevin, is a most successful example of Hiberno-Romanesque style. It is built of cut granite with limestone dressings, and, standing as it does on the top of the ridge separating the valleys of the Liffey and Tolka, it will form a striking landmark when its lofty and ornate Campanile is completed.

Both exterior and interior are of rich design, over the principal door is an arcade, above which is a fine rose window. An arcade is used with good effect on the outside of the apse, whilst the semi-circular apse with its seven windows, and deep arcade, forms a striking feature of the interior.

Commerce. Dublin is not, perhaps, a very important commercial city, but at the close of the eighteenth century, the accommodation provided by the quayage on the river proved so inadequate, that a special grant of £45,000 was made by Parliament to form docks beside the river. These docks are capable of accommodating 40,000 tons of



A GUINNESS BARGE.

shipping, while the North Wall extension and the breakwater provide 4,500 feet of berthage. Besides the docks held by the Dublin Port and Docks Board, three private docks exist, in which toll is charged on the vessels discharging. Of these the most important is the Spencer Dock, 1873, which enables cross-Channel steamers, and other shipping, to pass from the river alongside the railway or canal-boat. This great work has been carried out by the Midland G.W.R. Company.

Lower down is the Alexandra Basin, 1885.

The chief export of Dublin is Porter, of which the average export is about 450,000 hogsheads. Whiskey also is largely exported. Horses and other live stock make a large total; other exports are wool, glass, iron, and seeds.

Since 1890 the governing body of the Port has consisted of the Lord Mayor, six members of the Corporation, twelve Traders Representatives, and nine Shipping Members.

Commercial Buildings. The Commercial Buildings Company was incorporated 1798. They have a building with a fine granite face three stories in height, surmounted by a heavy cornice, in Dame-street. There is a central hall and staircase, with a fine library and reading-room. In the rear is a spacious court, with another entrance from Cope-street, surrounded by offices occupied by brokers, insurance and other agents.

Concerts. It has been long a boast that the Irish are the musical people *par excellence*, and that the *imprimatur* of a critical Dublin audience stamps

an artist. Nevertheless, partly owing to want of money, and partly to proverbial jealousies of musicians, local musical societies languish, and a well-filled house is the exception, not the rule. The Dublin Musical Society, for many years under the conductorship of Joseph Robinson, kept up a high standard of excellence in orchestral music, chiefly oratorio. Its choir of 300 voices, with a fine band, was a credit to the city, and it is a matter of deep shame that the society has been allowed to drop. Concerts of some of the leading societies, notably the Orchestral, are, by permission of the authorities of the ROYAL UNIVERSITY, given in the great Hall at Earlsfort-terrace. The S. Patrick's Oratorio Society, whose performances were given in the Cathedral in aid of the Cathedral funds, has been, unfortunately, prohibited, and the Glee Choir, which used to provide three most enjoyable concerts during the season, is also gone, like its prototype, the famous "Glee and Madrigal." Of present-day societies, a foremost place belongs to the Orchestral (conductor, Signor Esposito) which performs the very finest classical music. It is unfortunate that its concerts must be for the most part given in the afternoon, owing to the fact that members of the orchestra have in many cases other engagements which preclude their giving their services in the evening.

The Orpheus (conductor, Dr. Culwick) give very enjoyable performances, as do the Dublin Glee Singers (conductor, Mr. Joseph Seymour, Mus. B.) while the latest society is the Amateur Operatic

(conductor, Mr. Barton McGuckin). The public, however, content with posing as musicians, afford very scanty aid to any of the societies, and interest is dissipated amid the countless small musical clubs.

The Feis Ceoil is doing, however, very good educational work in connection with Irish music. The College Choral is, of course, a private society; as is "The Strollers," who occasionally give "At Homes," for which invitations are eagerly sought. The best instrumental chamber music is now to be heard at the afternoon Recitals of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY in Kildare-street; but it can hardly be denied that the ordinary Dublin concert-goer cares immensely more to hear vocal gymnastics by some "star," than to listen to concerted music of any description, whether vocal or instrumental. Concerts at popular prices have been revived within the past few years, and have been attended with reasonable success.

Conciliation Hall. The building close to the CORN EXCHANGE on Burgh-quay, now turned into the Tivoli Theatre of Varieties, was named Conciliation Hall by O'Connell, and its walls often re-echoed to his eloquence.

Congested Districts Board. 1891. Offices, 23 and 24 Rutland-square. Its duty is to improve the conditions of life in certain of the poorest districts of the western coast, rearrange holdings, help the fishing industry by building piers, and supplying improved boats, generally built locally. It also helps cottage and other industries.

Consuls.

- America—9 Leinster-street.
- Argentine Republic—31 Lower Ormond-quay.
- Austria—26 Waterloo-road.
- Belgium—17 Eden-quay.
- Bolivia—30 Molesworth street.
- Brazil—10 Fleet-street
- Chili—1 and 2 Westmoreland-street.
- Costa Rica—179 Great Brunswick-street.
- Denmark—20 Eden-quay.
- France—11 Leinster-street.
- Germany—17 Eden-quay.
- Greece—Commercial Buildings.
- Honduras—18 Bachelor's-walk.
- Italy—20 Eden-quay.
- Liberia—25 Clyde-road.
- Mexico—99 and 100 Capel-street.
- Netherlands—7 Leinster-street.
- Norway—Vacant.
- Turkey—56 Palmerston-road.
- Peru—16 D'Olier-street.
- Portugal—76 Thomas-street.
- Spain—1 and 2 Westmoreland-street.
- Russia—30 Eden-quay.
- Sweden—20 Eden-quay.
- Venezuela—1 Upper Sackville-street.
- Uruguay & Monte Video—34 Kildare-street.

Convalescent Homes. *The Convalescent Home, Stillorgan*, was founded in 1868, a wing in memory of Judge and Miss Berwick being added in 1870. A pay wing for those who can afford a little has lately been added. It is a handsome building, and stands on high ground near the railway, looking down on the distant sea in front, and up to the Dublin mountains behind. Most of the inmates are sent from the Dublin hospitals.

Linden, Blackrock. The house was given by F. Coppinger and

was endowed by the late M. Mullins. Twenty-five beds are reserved for patients from S. Vincent's Hospital.

The *Meath Hospital Convalescent Home* is situated at Bray.

Benevin, Glasnevin, for Cork-street Fever Hospital.

Beaumont, Drumcondra, for Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

Fetherstonhaugh Convalescent Home, Rathfarnham, 1894, for Adelaide Hospital.



A CONVALESCENT.

S. John's House of Rest, Merrion, is a beautiful building, homelike in its arrangements, into which convalescents and those in need of rest are admitted. It was founded 1870, removed to the present building 1880, and has since been enlarged and a chapel added.

Convents. There are a large number in Dublin. The *Sisters of Charity* manage S. Vincent's Hospital, Temple-street Children's Hospital, the Hospice for the Dying, the Linden Convalescent Home at Blackrock,

and several other institutions. The *Sisters of Mercy* manage the MATER MISERICORDIAE HOSPITAL, Jervis-street Hospital, S. Joseph's Home of Mercy, Du Bon Secours, &c. The *Loreto Convents* in S. Stephen's-green, North Great George's-street, and Rathfarnham are engaged in education. There are a number of *Carmelite Convents*, a *Convent of Poor Clares* at Harold's Cross with an orphanage; *Presentation Convents* with orphanages and Day Schools, and *Sisters of S. Dominick* and *Sisters of the Holy Faith*, both engaged in education.

Corn Exchange. The Corn Exchange Buildings Company was incorporated in 1815 and soon afterwards the present building on Burgh-quay was erected. It has a heavy granite front, two stories in height. The large hall is 130 feet long, the centre is divided from the sides by ranges of metal pillars, and light is obtained by a continuous clerestory above the entablature forming a lantern the size of the central space. It is furnished with sample tables. Market days, Tuesday and Friday 11.30 to 1.30.

Corporation. In 1172 Henry II. granted to Dublin its first Charter with the same privileges as Bristol then enjoyed, through the instrumentality of Strongbow, who was at this time governing Ireland. This Charter of Henry II. is still preserved in the CITY HALL, and is a superb example of illuminated work which the visitor should endeavour to see. A second Charter was granted to Dublin in 1192 by John, son of Henry II., who had been appointed

Lord of Ireland when only 12 years of age; and in 1207 yet another Charter was given by John when King. The Magna Charta was granted to Ireland by Henry III. in 1216, and in the following year fee-farm of the city was granted to the citizens, and the Charter of King John was further confirmed in 1227. In 1287, Edward I. gave a new Charter, and permission was given in 1407 to the Mayor of the city to have a gilt sword carried before him as before the Lord Mayor of London. The Charter was confirmed in 1607, and in 1660 a gold collar of SS. was presented by Charles II. to the Mayor, who was granted also a foot company as escort. Five years later the title of Lord Mayor was conferred as in London, and in lieu of the foot company £500 was granted to him. In 1687 James II. renewed the Charter on a *quo warranto*. The Collar of SS. was lost in the troubles of 1688, and in 1697 King William III. presented to the then Lord Mayor a new collar of similar make with a miniature of the King attached to it.

The meetings of the Corporation were held in the THOLSEL, which stood at the north-east corner of S. Nicholas street, and was built originally in the reign of Edward II., and rebuilt in 1683, with its main front to Skinner's-row. In 1793 the Corporation acquired the house in William-street, at the corner of Coppinger's-row, which is used to the present day as Lord Mayor's Court of Conscience and in this house they held their meetings until the removal in

1852 to the present CITY HALL. The Corporation was reformed in 1841, and consisted of a Lord Mayor, 15 Aldermen, and 45 Councillors, until 1900, when, at the extension of the boundaries, the numbers were increased to 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Corporation Records.—In the Muniment Room of the CITY HALL are stored many archaeological curiosities of extreme value. Among the most famous MSS. belonging to the city are "The White Book" containing some 145 pages of records of the city during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: next in importance may come "The Black Book," also called "The Chain Book," of which the records—many of which are sadly defaced—run from the fourteenth down to the beginning of the eighteenth century. "The Recorder's Book" claims to be a copy made in 1667 of all the Charters of the city; but it is not very accurate. "The Charters," of which there are more than 100 in all, give a full account of the rise of our civic life, and are of supreme value, as also are the Assembly Rolls, which are continuous from 1448 down to 1841, since which time the minutes of the Corporation have been entered in books. Very excellent progress has been made in recent years in making these valuable materials public, and ten volumes have been already published of the City Records.

Courts of Justice — FOUR COURTS.

Cooley, Thomas. Thomas Cooley (1744-1784) came to Dublin in 1769, when his design for the ROYAL EXCHANGE was

accepted. He afterwards built the Hibernian Marine Schools, Newgate, in Green-street (1773-1780), and commenced the FOUR COURTS, completing the west wing and its south façade.

Crampton Memorial. The Crampton Memorial at the junction of the College-street with Gt. Brunswick-street and D'Olier-street, was erected from the design of J. Kirk, R. H. A. A paper of 1862 states: "The sculptor hopes it will be a monument to himself as well as to Sir P. Crampton."

It consists of a stone base with three drinking fountains; above rises a tall pyramid of bronze built up of water lilies and other aquatic plants; swans and a bust of Crampton nestle in the foliage. It is a curious production. The following inscription was composed by Lord Carlisle:—
This fountain has been placed here,

A type of health and usefulness,
By the friends and admirers
Of Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.,
Surgeon-General to Her Majesty's
Forces.

It but feebly represents
The sparkle of his genial fancy,
The depth of his calm sagacity,
The clearness of his spotless
honour,
The flow of his boundless bene-
volence.

Cricket. The leading clubs of Dublin, are the University C. C., Phoenix C. C., Vice-Regal C. C., Leinster C. C., Pembroke and the Garrison. Cricket has, for various causes, never become a popular game in Ireland, but the clubs mentioned above maintain a good standard, and can hold their own as a rule against any English County Team, except

those of the first rank. The College-park is the best place in Ireland to see good cricket. A League Championship (1905), among the Dublin schools has been started, and cannot but lead to an improvement in school cricket in Dublin.

Cromlechs. The following Cromlechs are close to Dublin:—Glen-Druid, Carrickmines (top stone 18 feet by 6 feet, estimated to weigh 60 tons); Howth (between castle and S. Finton's church); Zoological gardens (removed from Knockmaroon) Kilterman, Shankill, Mount Venus (top stone 15 feet by 9 feet by 5 feet).

Crosses. The following ancient Crosses are within easy reach of Dublin:—Finglas, Rathmichael, Kilgobbin, Kill-of-the-Grange, S. Olave's, Carrickmines, Blackrock and S. Donlough's. There is also a fragment at Tallaght. The splendid Cross of MON-ASTERBOICE, though further away, can be easily reached in a day's excursion, as can the Cross of Kells.

Crow-street Theatre, founded in 1758, although no longer in existence, cannot be entirely passed over in a Dublin Guide. It stood on the site now occupied in part by the Catholic University School of Medicine, and a good idea of its size and importance may be got from the drawing of its exterior now in the Royal Irish Academy. The rivalry between Smock-alley and Crow-street, and the famous actors appearing at each, lie beyond our scope, but the curious will find full information in *Gilbert's Dublin*.

Custom House. The old Custom House (1707), successor

to the old Crane (CITY WALLS), stood near Essex-bridge, where an arm of the Liffey ran in to

building of the South Mole allowed its successor to be built further down the river, where ships had ready access.



OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, WELLINGTON QUAY, 1728.

join the Poddle; and when its decay and want of accommodation rendered it useless, the

The present building stands on the north side of the river, separated from the water by a wide quay, and with a wide open space at the back. It is built of granite and Portland stone, and is one of the finest buildings in Dublin. It was designed by James Gandon, and built in 1781-1791, at a certified cost of over £257,000, the docks and quay costing £140,000 in addition. It is in the Doric style, measures 375 ft. x 205 ft., and forms an oblong



CUSTOM HOUSE

with two internal courts, separated by a central pile of building.

The south front, facing the river, is composed of end pavilions united by arcades to the centre portico, which has a deep entablature and bold projecting cornice. The frieze over the portico bears oxes heads festooned with their skins. In the tympanum is sculpture representing the friendly union of Great Britain and Ireland; they are embracing each other

recessed pillars, which gives cohesion to the storeys.

The north front has a central portico of four columns, but no pediment; on the entablature are statues representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; there are recessed columns in the end pavilions. The carved royal arms at the ends were done by Ed. Smyth, and were the works which first made his reputation. He also did the sixteen carved heads over the building, representing the rivers



LOOP LINE, BUTT BRIDGE, AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

in a shell car drawn by sea-horses, and attended by tritons and merchant ships. On the attic story are statues of Neptune, Plenty, Industry, and Mercury, by Thomas Banks, R.A. Behind the portico rises a richly pillared cupola; the dome, 26 ft. in diameter, is covered with copper, and over it, standing on a circular pedestal, is a figure of Hope 12 ft. high and 113 ft. from the ground. Each end pavilion has two tall

of Ireland. The female head stands for Anna Liffey.

The interior is disappointing although lined throughout by cut stone, as, being divided into storeys, and containing numerous offices, only small portions can be seen at once. The stairs are cleverly constructed, the upper flight seeming unsupported. The Long Room, 70 ft. x 70 ft., has two rows of pillars; the centre compartment has an arched roof, and the side

compartments flat roofs. In 1856 a banquet was given in this room to 3,000 Crimean soldiers.

The open space to the north of the Custom House is called Beresford-place; public meetings have often been held in it, and here, in 1840, Father Mathew, standing on the steps, administered the pledge to thousands.

Butt Bridge and the Loop Line have greatly spoiled the appearance of the Custom House.

Dalkey, 8 miles from Dublin, on the coast between KINGSTOWN and BRAY, was so long ago as 1300 a famous city, and the chief port of Dublin. It possessed seven castles, of which two are still to be seen. One is in ruins, but the second, after restoration, is used as the Town Hall. These old castellated dwellings have been pronounced by competent authorities, the oldest and finest structures of their kind in the British Isles. Although called castles they are not military strongholds, but dwellings of the merchant princes, and are believed to have been erected as early as the close of the twelfth century.

Dalkey Island, distant about half a mile from land, was famous during the end of the eighteenth century as the scene of a mock royal court, in which many of the leading Dublin wits assembled and elected one of their number King of Dalkey!

The picturesque situation of Dalkey and its beautiful sea and mountain views combine to render it one of the most attractive of our many watering places. As the railway does not here run along the coast, Dalkey has escaped the injury which the

railway line has done to all the bathing places nearer to the capital. During the summer there are baths constantly at Sorrento, and there is no part of the exquisite Bay of Dublin, which can boast attractions superior to those found here. It is, however, very much to be regretted that almost all the foreshore has been taken for building purposes by private persons, so that the public are cut off from access to this beautiful portion of the Bay,

Dargan Hall — NATIONAL GALLERY.

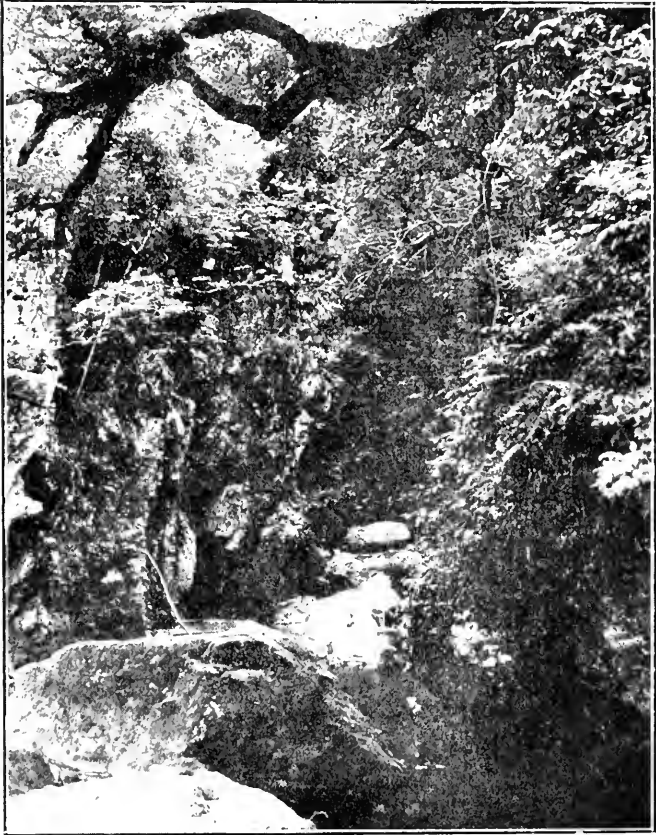
Dargle. This beautiful glen in the Co. Wicklow is about a mile long, and is a rocky and wooded gorge through which the river from Lough Bray flows to Bray. The Dargle can best be seen by driving from Bray to Enniskerry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles through lovely scenery; the fare by long car (starting from Bray station) is 6d. each, but a party of four can take an outside car at a little over that rate. From Enniskerry, the upper end of the Dargle is entered, and fine views of the the Wicklow Mountains are obtained. A pleasant afternoon can be spent rambling down the Glen past the picturesque bridge over the river, by which the WATER SUPPLY is carried to Dublin, the Lover's Leap, the Fairies' Pool, and the other objects of interest. The Upper or Herbert-road (reached by foot-path through woods) should be taken back to Bray. Tea can be had at the Dargle gate; and anyone who is tired can generally get a seat on a car for the journey home.

Deaf and Dumb. The chief charities for the deaf and dumb

are the Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Cabra, founded 1849, about 100 inmates. The National Association for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor in Ireland

(Protestant), Claremont, Glasnevin, founded 1816. Protestant Deaf and Dumb Association for working amongst adults.

Deanery of S. Patrick, The. The house built in 1713 and



IN THE DARGLE.

occupied by Dean Swift, was completely destroyed by fire in 1781; but the present building stands on the same site, and some of the old vaulting may still be seen in the kitchens.

Deanery of Christ Church, The, now the Parochial School of the united parishes of S. Werburgh, S. Michael and S. John, is a fine old building. In this building died, in 1742, Thomas Mercraft, the "Will Wimble" of the "Spectator."

Denmark-street, Great, was part of Gardiner's-row until 1792. The following were owners of houses in it:—1. (Tullamore House), Baron Tullamore, afterwards Earl of Charleville. 3. Lord Norbury (the "hanging judge"). 4. Earl of Erne. 5. (Killeen House) Earl of Fingall. 6. BELVIDERE HOUSE. 7. Lord Aldborough.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction—AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Devil's Glen, County Wicklow. Train to Newrath station on the D. W. & W. Railway (29½ miles), and thence by car to the Glen (3½ miles). The Glen is a ravine through which the river VARTRY flows, the rocky banks, rising some 300 or 400 feet, are clothed with trees, and the pathway runs at the bottom of the Glen. At the upper end the pathway rises and there are fine views of the Waterfall and of the Wicklow Mountains. The best plan is to return by car to Bray, a drive of some twelve miles. Newtownmountkennedy, Delgany, and the beautiful GLEN OF THE DOWNS are passed through.

Dogs' and Cats' Home, Grand

Canal Quay. The Cats' Home was founded in 1885, by Miss Swift and R. B. Kennett. The Dogs' Home is under the management of the S.P.C.A. Stray cats and dogs are taken in and cared for: those of value are sold, and the useless and hopelessly diseased are mercifully destroyed. Cats are boarded whilst families are in the country, at 1s. per week (6d. for kittens); and get three meals daily. Sick dogs are carefully treated. Open 10-4 daily.

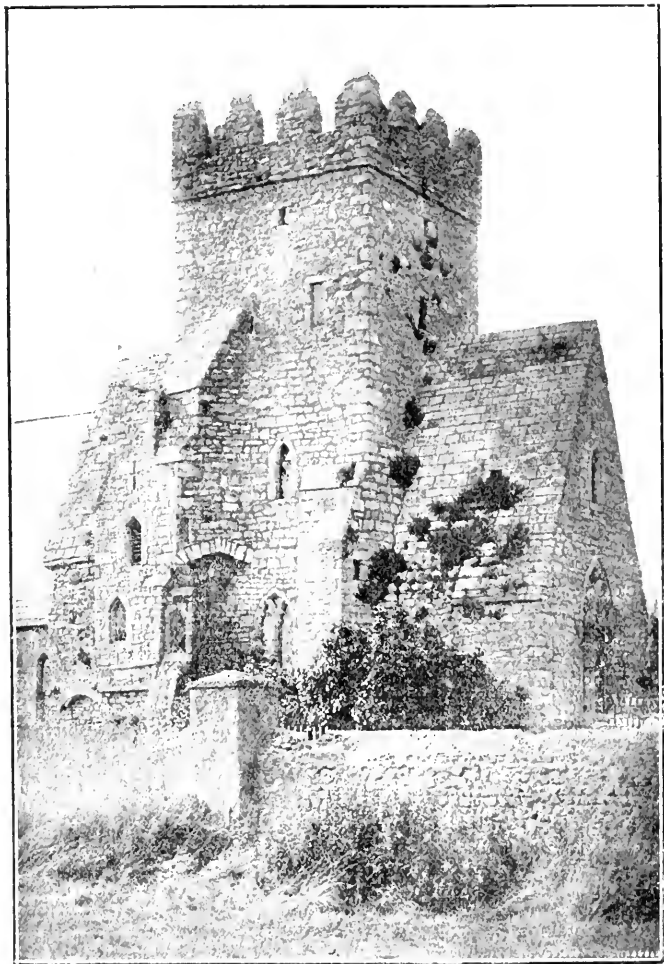
Dollymount—CLONTARF.

Dominick-street, called after Christopher Dominick, M.D. (an ancestor of the Duke of Leinster), who died in 1743. Before 1727, he had built himself a house in the newly laid out street, which is now No. 20, and used by S. Mary's Parish for schools; it is the largest house in the street, being five windows wide. There is handsome stucco work of female figures in the hall, a fine wooden staircase, and well carved wooden architraves over the drawing-room doors. The Duke of Leinster uses No. 13 as a town residence. No. 40 has a good stone doorway. Sir W. Rowan Hamilton was born in No. 36 in 1805.

Dominican Chapel—SAVIOUR, CHAPEL OF S.

Dorset Institution. The Dorset Institution occupies a fine old house, No. 54 Upper Sackville-street. It is unsectarian, and the respectable poor are helped by orders for needlework, &c. There is a depository where plain and fancy work is sold for the benefit of reduced ladies.

Doulogh, Church of S. About six miles from Dublin, on the Malahide-road, and about four



S. DOULOUGH'S CHURCH.

miles from Malahide, is the most interesting stone-roofed church in Ireland. It probably dates from the 13th century, and is oblong in plan, with a square tower in the middle. The interior is divided into several compartments, of which the largest is a chapel. The upper rooms were used as living rooms. The lower part of the tower is co-eval with the church, but the upper is either an addition or rebuilt. The stone roof, of high pitch, is in capital preservation. A modern church is built at the side, and the old building is carefully preserved. In a field close by is a well, which is covered by an octagonal stone building, with a stone roof. It was probably used as a baptistery. A curious bath-like structure, called "S. Catherine's Pond," is also to be seen, and at the entrance to the short by-road leading to the church is an ancient stone-cross.

Dowth, a tumulus on the northern banks of the Boyne, about five miles from DROGHEDA. The tumulus was opened in 1847 by the Royal Irish Academy with so little regard to the historical importance of the exploration that no official records of the excavations exist. Some curious stone and amber beads, and other interesting relics were found. There is historic evidence that all the tumuli on the Boyne were plundered by Danes about the middle of the ninth century. The plan of Dowth is, like that of NEWGRANGE, cruciform, the entrance passage being 27 feet in length. Slabs of stone, called sill-stones, stand directly across the passage at intervals, and at the entrance of the main cham-

ber, as well as at the entrance to the recess opposite, as well as at the openings of other chambers in this mound. Possibly they may have had some such use as the basins at Newgrange. Beyond the right arm of the cross are two other chambers, with recesses, while a completely distinct chamber may be entered by a separate entrance, a few yards to the right of the main entrance. Keys can be got at the cottage beside the tumulus.

Drives within easy reach of Dublin are very numerous; and a short list of the most interesting places which may be visited on a car may prove useful. The distances are given from the G.P.O. :—

	MILES.
CARTON DEMESNE	15
CLONSILLA	8
*DARGLE	14
DUNSINK	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
*ENNISKERRY	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
GLENAMOLE	10
GLENDRUID	9
LUCAN	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
MALAHIDE (passing S. Doulough's)	9
MAYNOOTH	15
*POWERSCOURT DEMESNE	14
S. DOULOUGH'S CHURCH	6
SALMON LEAP (Leixlip)	10
*SCALP	12
SWORDS	8

* More easily reached by taking train to BRAY (11 miles), and car from that on.

The coast of Dublin Bay is all beautiful; and much picturesque scenery can be enjoyed at almost every station on the D.W. & W. line. Killiney Hill and Bray Head on the south side of the Bay, and Howth Head on the north, cannot be seen to full

advantage unless the visitor walks round these famous headlands, where from paths which overhang the sea many exquisite views are obtained of sea and rock, with distant mountains and

DEVIL'S GLEN, the Vartry, and Lough Dan district are within easy reach, as indeed is GLENDALOUGH, for which, however, Rathdrum (37 miles) is a more convenient station. The world-



S. LAWRENCE GATE, DROGHEDA.

waving woods, all uniting to form an enchanting panorama. Another good centre from which many fine drives may be enjoyed is Rathnew, a station on the D.W. & W. Railway, 30 miles from town. From it the

famous "Meeting of the Waters," is within a few miles from Rathdrum. For long trips it is wiser to take a car by the day, the fare being approximately 13s., with a few shillings extra for the driver. The stranger will do well

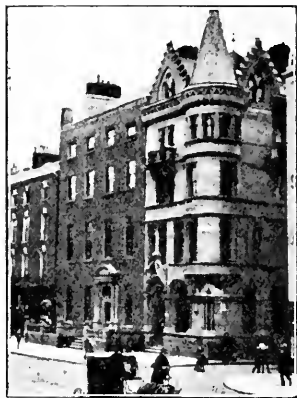
to settle definitely with the driver as to his fare (including driver's fee) before starting.

Drogheda, 31½ miles from Dublin, is so important a centre from which to see the remarkable antiquities of **NEWGRANGE**, **DOWTH**, **MELLIFONT** and **MONASTERBOICE** that a few words will be acceptable concerning this historic town itself. Situated at the mouth of the river Boyne, Drogheda has an excellent trade, chiefly with Liverpool. The town was originally strongly fortified, but one only of the old gates still remains. That, called **St. Lawrence's Gate**, is a conspicuous object at the end of the main street of the town. It consists of two very lofty towers, circular in form and connected by a wall. Chief among other objects of interest to a stranger in Drogheda may be mentioned the graceful **Magdalen Steeple**, the sole remnant of a Dominican convent founded in 1224. The mouldings of its arches and windows are of interest, and there are visible some finely carved corbel heads in the upper portion of the tower. The **Maiden Tower** near the mouth of the Boyne is also worth seeing. The visitor who takes a car for the day in order to visit the places outside the town, will drive first to the Boyne Obelisk about two miles from the town. The **Battle of the Boyne** was fought on July 1st, 1690, and the Obelisk stands on the spot where William's forces crossed the stream. It is then best to drive straight on to **DOWTH** and **NEWGRANGE**, and thence to Slane, with its fine castle and numerous interesting ruins. On the Hill of Slane **S. Patrick** first kindled the

beacon fire of Christianity in Ireland. Slane and its neighbourhood cannot fail to charm the archæologist or the artist, and he will, indeed, be hard to please who is not delighted with so fair a panorama as the country all along the banks of the Boyne will disclose. Exquisite scenery of every kind, romantic ruins, prehistoric monuments and early Christian remains, castles, abbeys, crosses, and round towers, lend a charm to every mile of the way from Drogheda to Trim. If the visitor's time is limited to a single day, he must perforce confine his tour within a narrower radius, but from Newgrange he can readily drive to the **Historic Abbey of Mellifont**, founded in 1142. The interest of the place is enhanced from its connection with **Dearvorigilla**, wife of **O'Ruarke**, Prince of **Breffni**, whose frailty was the cause of the original invasion of Ireland by the Saxon. From Mellifont it is but two miles to **MONASTERBOICE**, with its glorious examples of Celtic remains. The tourist who wishes to include in one day's trip the main objects given above must leave Dublin by the 9 a.m. train from **Amiens-street** and hire a car for the day, taking care to come to a definite agreement with the driver. The usual arrangement is approximately 8d. a mile outwards and 4d. return. A fine railway viaduct crosses the Boyne at a height of 95 feet.

Drogheda House. Upper Sackville-street was formerly called **Drogheda-street**, after the owner of the soil, **Henry Moore**, Earl of Drogheda, whose names and title are still recalled by

neighbouring streets. No. 10, occupied by the Hibernian Bible Society since early last century, is part of Drogheda House, which had passed out of the Drogheda family, but in 1771 was repurchased from Lord Dartry for £5,000. It is well preserved; its hall, staircase, and ground-



DROGHEDA HOUSE.

floor rooms are well worth seeing as examples of beautiful wood and stucco work; the carving of the door-cases is especially good. No. 9 passed into the hands of Currey the publisher in 1824; in 1867 rebuilt by an insurance Company, it is now the offices of the Tramway Company, and was part of Drogheda House, but there are no marks of closed doorways, so probably the house was divided soon after 1771, and before the stucco work was done.

Drumcondra. The village of Drumcondra, two miles to the

north of Dublin on the SWORDS road, is situated on the banks of the river Tolka, about a mile below GLASNEVIN. It was sometime called Clonturk (plain of the Tolka), and was once inhabited by wealthy families (including two Lord Chancellors and a Primate) whose houses remain, but are now occupied by religious orders. The house to the left on crossing the bridge was Belvidere, the seat of the Coghill family. In the early part of the century it was turned into a kind of Vauxhall, and in 1812 Sadlier ascended from the grounds in a balloon, falling into the Irish Channel and being saved by a vessel running her bowsprit through the balloon. The grounds at the opposite side of the road were for some time a place of amusement bearing the name of Clonturk-park, and some years ago Baldwin ascended from the grounds and descended in a parachute—a curious coincidence—the first balloon ascent and the first parachute descent happening at the same place, but with an interval of 80 years. The balustrade in front of Clonturk House, now the Ormond School, belonged to old Carlisle bridge. Drumcondra Church is a small plain building behind Clonturk-park; it contains a handsome monument to Marmaduke Coghill, ob. 1738, Chancellor of the Exchequer (by whose sister the church was built). The Chancellor is sitting, with Minerva standing on one side and Religion at the other. In the churchyard lie many notable people; in the same grave lie Gandon, architect of the Custom House, and Grose the antiquary. It was of the

latter that Burns wrote "A chiel's amang you taking notes."

Drumcondra.—COLUMBA CATHOLIC CHURCH OF S.

Drummond Institute. This excellent institution for the orphan daughters of soldiers was founded in 1864 by the will of Alderman Drummond, and is situated in two houses at Mulberryhill, Chapelizod. It is under the control of a large board of governors, chiefly military, and the benevolent intentions of the testator are admirably carried out.

Dunsink Observatory. The Observatory of Dublin University, distant some four miles from Dublin, beyond the Phœnix park, will repay a visit. The Observatory, founded in 1782 by money bequeathed by Provost Andrews for that purpose, stands 300 feet above sea level, and the Professor of Astronomy, appointed by Dublin University, has by special grant the title Astronomer Royal of Ireland. This Observatory possesses probably the largest great circle graduated all round that exists. The diameter is 8 feet, and over 23 years were taken to make and erect the instrument, which, however, is not any longer in use. The chair of Astronomy was held first by Dr. Ussher, who was succeeded by Dr. Brinkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. Brinkley was succeeded by the world-famous William Rowan Hamilton, who was appointed to the chair, while an undergraduate of twenty-two years old! This truly marvellous man laboured in Dunsink for some 40 years; working at his mighty system of Quaternions. Among other Royal Astronomers of

Ireland may be mentioned, Sir Robert Ball, now Professor of Astronomy in Cambridge. Dr. Arthur Rambaut, D.Sc., Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and Professor C. Joly, who, following up Hamilton's studies, became the leading authority on Quaternions. The Observatory is now fitted with an excellent meridian circle and a very fine Equatorial, the gift of Sir James South. The chief addition in late years has been a superb reflecting telescope for photographic purposes, presented by Isaac Roberts, F.R.S., and by this timely gift Dunsink is able to take its proper place in the photographic survey of the heavens, which is now being carried on.

Dunsoghly Castle.—PALE.

Dun.—RATH.

Eccles-street, called after Alderman John Eccles, who bought the Ballybough property in 1703 (this property formerly belonged to James II.); his name appears on the pedestal of King William's statue as Sheriff, 1701. Little S. GEORGE'S CHURCH was a private chapel erected on the grounds of Mount Eccles (the house stood near where Hill-street now is). Tyrawley House, now 18 and 19 Eccles-street, stood in its own grounds leased from the Eccles family—the carriage entrance has been built up and doorways opened (1847) on the street side; it passed out of the hands of the Tyrawley family, 1809. It is now the Dominican Convent School, and large school rooms have been built in its grounds. In No. 63 Sir Boyle Roche lived. No. 64 is a double house, one part being decorated by groups in

bas relief; this part was added for his own use by F. JOHNSTON, architect of S. George's Church, &c., and contains a fine octagonal room, and an oak room. The stable had a perpendicular Gothic tower, and contained some curious Spanish wood-work, but it has been taken down.

The top of the street was laid out as a Royal Circus early in this century, with the intention of rivalling Merrion-square, and is so marked on the maps; but only the dwarf wall for the railings was built. The upper part of Eccles-street, and the MATER-MISERICORDIÆ HOSPITAL intersect the Circus.

Education. Ireland in the past may be said to have had no public schools comparable to the great English foundations—a circumstance which may in some measure account for the astounding fact that even to the present day Irish gentry are in the habit of sending their sons to second rate English schools, from which they return to enter Dublin University! The most famous attempt to remedy this defect in our educational appliances was the Feinaglian Institution, so called from a German scholar (Von Feinagle) who visited Dublin in 1813 to lecture on Mnemonics and Education. He was induced by the leading men of the city to remain here in order to put his methods to a practical test. AIDBOROUGH HOUSE was secured with the avowed intention of "inducing the resident gentlemen of Ireland to educate their sons in their native country, and thereby avert those immediate and remote effects which too often

follow from the opposite practice." The Institution flourished for a very considerable time, but has long ceased to exist. Whatever the difficulties may have been in 1813 about an Irish education for Irish boys, there can be no question that now Dublin is amply supplied with good schools of every possible class, capable of giving an education distinctly equal, if not superior, to that given in any English school; but in prestige and social position, both of the school and the schoolmaster, much is yet left to be desired; and it is lamentable indeed, to see so many Irish boys still sent to England year after year to acquire only a veneer of English accent, and a snobbish disdain for all that is Irish.

The public schools in Dublin at present are the High School of Erasmus Smith in Harcourt-street, S. Andrew's College, a Presbyterian institution, and the Wesley College, both in Stephen's-green. MOUNTJOY School in Mountjoy-square, and KING'S HOSPITAL are equally well-known institutions on the north side. The boys of the upper classes are for the most part educated at some of the numerous private schools which abound in the city. At Rathfarnham is situated the College of St. Columba, a school built in 1843, and conducted in the interest of the Church of Ireland on the English Public School system.

There are numerous excellent schools for the education of Catholic youth, among which may be mentioned the Catholic University School in Leeson-street, and the famous Blackrock

College. S. Vincent's College, CASTLEKNOCK; Belvidere College; and S. Mary's College, Rathmines.

Electric Lighting—LIGHTING.

Electoral Divisions. Dublin is divided for electoral purposes into four divisions, named:—
1. College-green. 2. Dublin Harbour. 3. Stephen's-green. 4. S. Patrick's.

The University of Dublin sends two representatives to the Imperial Parliament.

Ely Place. No. 5 was built by Dr. Gustavus Hume circ. 1770, and given the name Hume-row, until 1776, when the Earl of Ely built No. 8. In No. 6, Lord Chancellor Fitzgibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare, lived; some of the loopholes and defences erected by Lord Clare (and not without good reason) against possible attacks by mobs, can yet be seen; as can the emblems of the Lord Chancellor's office which are on the panels of the staircase. This house was afterwards used by Lord Powerscourt; it is now a public office. No. 8, Ely House, has a noble staircase with well-carved doorways and fine metal balustrades, the panels representing the labours of Hercules. The stucco is of pure Italian design; the drawing-rooms, of which the ceilings are finely moulded, have silver grates and white marble mantel-pieces, with groundwork of inlaid Sienna. The door plates and handles also are of silver.

Enniskerry, in the County Wicklow nearly four miles from Bray (fare by Mail car, 6d.), lies at the further end of THE SCALP, and is one of the most picturesque villages in the neighbourhood. It is so romantically

situated, and the scenery is so delightful, that it is a favourite resort of the visitors to Dublin. The best approach is through the Scalp; but the easiest and most natural method of access is to drive from Bray. It would be quite impossible, where all is so lovely, to pick out the chief "bits" of beauty; but the peeps obtained from the Scalp with the dainty little village nestling in the valley below are worth a long walk to see. The church on the hill is a pretty building with a graceful spire, and behind it towers the huge form of the Great Sugar Loaf. Enniskerry is an excellent centre for tourists, and there is good Hotel accommodation. Close to the village is POWERSCOURT DEMESNE and Waterfall.

Essex Bridge—BRIDGES.

Exhibition.—IRISH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1907.

Exhibitions. For some years before the great London Exhibition of 1851 the Royal Dublin Society held occasional Exhibitions in Leinster Lawn, the buildings being taken to pieces and laid by in the intervals. The Machinery Hall—very small in comparison with those of recent exhibitions!—is now in the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, to the left of the entrance.

1853. The great Industrial



EXHIBITION OF 1853.

Exhibition was started by William Dargan, who placed £26,000 at the disposal of the Royal Dublin Society; the buildings, designed by Sir John Benson, were erected on Leinster Lawn. It was visited by the Queen and Prince Consort.

1861. An Exhibition was held by the Royal Dublin Society.

1865. An International Exhibition was held in Earlsfort-terrace; the permanent part of the buildings is now occupied by the Royal University; the glass building has been moved to Battersea-park.

1872. An Exhibition of Arts Industries and Manufactures, originated by Sir Arthur and C. E. Guinness, was held in the Earlsfort-terrace buildings. It had a loan department and a National Portrait Gallery.

1873. Dublin Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, Earlsfort-terrace.

1882. An Exhibition of Irish Arts and Manufactures was held in the Rotunda buildings and gardens.

1886. An Artisans' Exhibition was held on the then unbuilt-on part of the South City Markets Co's. property.

1907. The most recent is the IRISH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1907 at Ball's Bridge.

Fares—Cab and Car—within the Dublin Metropolitan District are arranged by the Commissioners of Police, and are as follows:—

1. By "Set-down," direct from one place to another within the prescribed boundaries, for *two* only, 6d. Double fare is charged if the hiring be before 9 A.M. or after 10 P.M.

For more than two persons and at any hour, 1s. An additional sixpence is charged for each stoppage, provided that the driver *warns* the hirer that such a charge will be made.

2. By Time—For first hour or less, for one or more persons, 1s. 6d.

For every half-hour *after* the first complete hour, 6d.

If the hiring be before 9 A.M. or after 10 P.M. these fares are increased to 2s. and 9d. respectively. No driver is bound by a time engagement beyond five hours, except by special arrangement.

For drives which go outside the prescribed boundaries, the following are the charges:—

1. By Distance—(which is calculated invariably from the General Post Office without regard to where the hiring actually took place). For a drive, for one or more persons *not returning with the hiver*, for every statute mile, *going*, 6d.

Drivers are bound to bring back the hiver, if required to do so, at a fare for every mile *returning*, 3d.

If the hiring be before 9 A.M. or after 10 P.M., the fare *going* shall be 1s. for the *first* mile or fraction of a mile, the other fares remaining as above.

2. By Time—For the first ten minutes with not more than two adults, 6d.

After hours or with more than two adults, 1s.

For second ten minutes or part thereof, 6d.

No driver to be bound for more than 20 minutes if not

hired by the *hour* at a fare of 2s.

For every half after the first complete hour, 9d.

Luggage is charged for at the rate of 2d. per article; and small parcels, umbrella, &c., or other article carried in the hand shall not be considered luggage.

Drivers are bound to proceed from the stand to the hirer's residence, if the distance do not exceed quarter of a mile. If sent away, unemployed, they are entitled to receive 6d. [BOUNDARIES.]

Farrell, Sir Thomas P. R.H.A. (1829-1900.) Amongst the works of this Irish sculptor that are in Dublin are:—*Smith O'Brien*, O'Connell Bridge, 1869; *Sir John Gray*, Sackville street, 1879; *Sir Alexander McDonnell*, Marlborough street; *Lord Eglinton*, S. Stephen's Green; *William Dease*, Royal College Surgeons, 1886; *Lord Ardilaun*, S. Stephen's Green, 1892; *Barry Sullivan*, Prospect Cemetery, 1894; *Sir Robert Stewart*, Leinster Lawn, 1898.

Female Orphan House. The Female Orphan House is splendidly situated on high ground on the North Circular-road. The charity dates from 1790, when Mrs. Este opened a home for five orphans. Mrs. Este died the following year, and Mrs. Peter La Touche took her place. The present building was opened in 1793. The west wing was added in 1796 (during which year £1,015 was obtained for the charity after a sermon preached by the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan in S. Peter's Church). In 1818 the east wing and chapel were added. For many years Parlia-

ment gave a grant to equal the estimated expense, and the number of children reached 160. There is now a fixed Parliamentary grant of £500, and there are 60 inmates.

The building has a long front separated from the road by railings erected by Henry Brennan in 1867. At the east end of the building is the chapel, and near it is a parsonage built in 1876 in memory of Ven. C. Wolseley, who was chaplain for twenty years.

The inside is in beautiful order, Mrs. Fuller having in 1887 completely restored the fabric. It contains 100 iron beds of quaint form, presented by George IV. after his visit in 1821.

The chapel was designed by F. Johnston (1818-19) and cost £2,500, which was granted by Parliament; it, like the Chapel Royal, is a study in perpendicular Gothic executed in stucco. It has a memorial window to Mrs. Peter La Touche.

There is a farm attached which Mrs. A. J. Brown gave in 1891 as "The Richard Brown Memorial Farm."

There is a "Brennan Memorial Fund," having for its object to supply sea air and bathing to the orphans.

All the work of the house, farm, making of clothes, &c., is done by the girls, their employment being changed each fortnight, only the appliances met with in ordinary houses being used, so that the girls may be fitted for situations.

Ferryboats cross the Liffey at three or four points below the Swivel-bridge, and form a convenient, if slow, method of passing from side to side on the

lower reaches of the river. The fare is $\frac{1}{2}d$.



FERRY BOAT.

Fingall. The northern part of the County Dublin from the coast for a considerable distance inland, was called Fingall from a colony of Ostmen, who were expelled from Dublin after protracted fighting in the tenth century, and settled in this district. It is said, but with what truth we know not, that the inhabitants possess even now some distinct characteristics, derived from their Gallic ancestry. It is at least certain that the towns and villages of Fingall, poor though they may be, are quite remarkable among Irish villages for their clean tidy appearance (SKERRIES, LUSK, &c.). Fingall gives the title Earl of Fingall to the noble head of the great Irish family of Plunkett.

Fire Brigade, The, has its chief station at the corner of Tara-street and Great Brunswick-street (1905-6); it was designed by the City Architect,

C. J. M'Carthy. Other stations are in Clarendon-street, Lower Buckingham-street, and Upper Dorset-street. Like all large cities, Dublin has been visited in the past, by terrible disasters from fire. In 1190 "a great part of the city was consumed;" in 1282 and the following year, serious conflagrations occurred, and CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL was greatly injured. In 1361 a similar fate befell S. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL; in 1304 the noble Cistercian ABBEY OF S. MARY in Oxmantown was burned and the Chancery Rolls up to the 28th year of Edward I., which were deposited in the Abbey, were destroyed. In 1591, the powder sent by Queen Elizabeth for the use of the Army, was ignited by some accident and caused terrible loss of life. In 1792 the House of Commons was burned. Passing over some minor outbreaks, we find during the last century the great fire of 1837, in which the Arcade



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, DUBLIN,
WHEN IN FLAMES, 1792.

which stood on the site of the College-green P.O. was burned, and two years later the Bethesda Church suffered the same fate. The Accountant-General's office was destroyed by fire in 1857, and in 1860 occurred the appal-

ling fire in which the Kildare-street CLUB was burned. In the same year the "round Church" of S. Andrew was destroyed by fire. Within recent years the most notable conflagrations have been the burning of the Theatre Royal in Hawkins'-street, 1880, the destruction in 1892 of the SOUTH CITY MARKETS and of Arnott's premises in Henry-street in 1894. In 1898 the premises of our publishers were entirely gutted, and the first edition of this "*Dictionary of Dublin*" perished. In 1902 the premises of Todd and Burns were destroyed.

Fish and Vegetable Markets.

The Fish and Vegetable Markets were erected on the site of a



FRESH FISH.

number of half-ruinous houses about East Arran-street and Mary's-lane. They were opened

in 1892, and consist of ten departments; six for fruit and vegetables, and four for fish. The principal entrance is in Halston-street, and is built of lime-stone and brick with terra-cotta ornaments; it is in the Corinthian style and has figures of Justice with a sword, and Trade with evenly balanced scales. The present Fish Market was built in 1897.

Fitzwilliam-square, although small, is well built, most of the houses having the basement faced with cut granite. It is of comparatively late date (1816-24). The Tennis Tournament, during which the Championship of Ireland is decided, is held in it each May. The square is not open to the public.

Foley, John Henry, R.A. (1818-1874). The celebrated sculptor was born in Dublin, but lived in London from the age of sixteen. Dublin contains the following examples of his work:—

Marsh (Coll. of Phys.) 1866; *Goldsmith* 1863, *Burke* 1868, (T.C.D.), *Carlisle* (Phoenix-park); *Corrigan* (Coll. of Phys.), 1869; *Prince Consort* (Leinster Lawn), 1872; *Grattan* (College-green); *Stokes* (Coll. of Phys.), 1876; *Gough* (Phoenix-park), 1879; *Guinness* (S. Patrick's), 1880; *O'Connell* (Sackville-street), completed by Brock, 1882.

Foley bequeathed the casts of his works to his native city, and a large number adorn the MANSION HOUSE.

Football has always been a favourite game in this country, and, as might be anticipated, Irishmen's preferences are strongly in favour of the Rugby game, in which Ireland won the Championship of the United

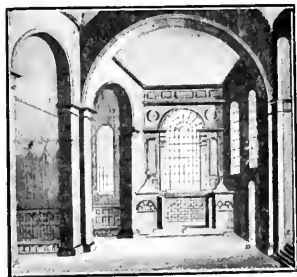
Kingdom. The leading clubs, are the University, Wanderers, Lansdowne and Bective Rangers, Monkstown, Old Wesley, Black-rock and Clontarf, who among them supply the Dublin contingent to the Irish XV. Association football is played in a half-hearted fashion in Dublin. The Gaelic Association play a game of rather similar type, but so rough that accidents are of frequent occurrence.

Fountains. Dublin is badly provided with ornamental drinking fountains. Many interesting examples were cleared away by the Paving Board when reconstituted in 1807. "There were formerly in almost every street one or two fountains, which, though a great ornament, were a greater nuisance, and the cause of many sad accidents, as they were always crowded by the idle, and the pavement around was so wet and slippery, that horses, particularly in harness, have frequently fallen in attempting to pass, and in winter these places became a perfect sheet of ice. All these nuisances have been removed at a trifling loss to the city in point of picturesque appearance." When the LOOP LINE was being made a similar vandalism occurred, a handsome fountain of cut stone erected by the Earl of Carlisle in 1861 was removed and has disappeared.

The only ornamental fountains are those in S. STEPHEN'S-GREEN and the Castle. The chief drinking fountains are the ancient one in James'-street (1790); S. Stephen's-green N., (1880), presented by Lady Laura Grattan; Gray-square, Coombe (1885); Lord Edward-street

(1887); Thomas-court (1898), built by the Earl and Countess of Meath to mark the site of the ancient Manor-court of the Earls of Meath; Leinster Lawn (1899) in memory of Surgeon Stamer O'Grady; Cavendish-row (1900) a bequest of Judge Millar; Police Constable Sheehan Memorial Fountain, Burgh-quay, 1906. There are also the CRAMPTON MEMORIAL, and at the west side of MERRION-SQUARE are the remains of one of ambitious design. There are also several drinking troughs for cattle.

Four Courts. The Courts and numerous offices connected therewith are situated on the north bank of the Liffey between Richmond Bridge and Whitworth Bridge; almost the entire interval being occupied by the river front of this superb pile of buildings. In very early times



OLD COURTS OF JUSTICE,
(in 1788).

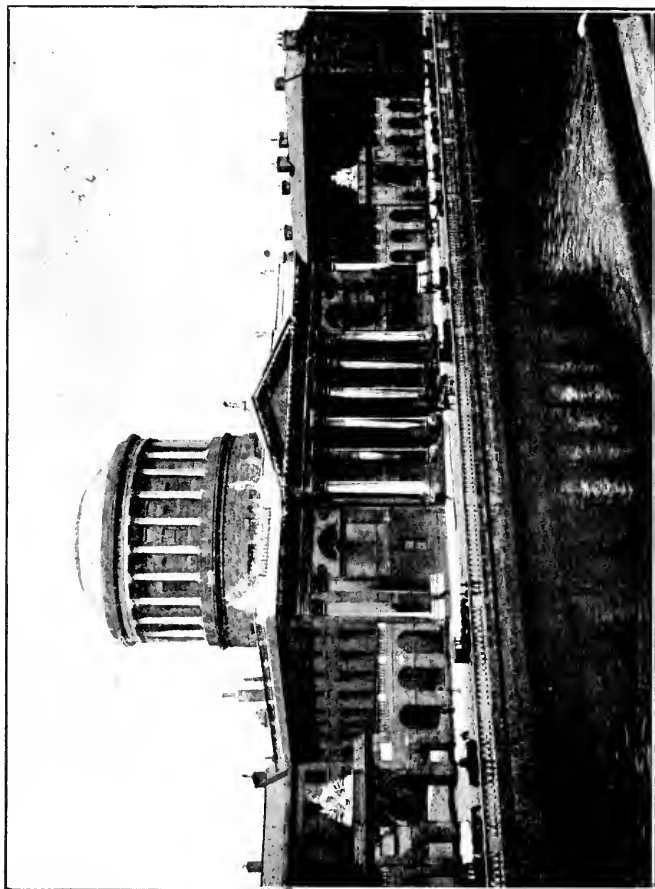
the Irish Courts of Law were held at intervals in various towns throughout the kingdom, chiefly Carlow and Drogheda. In 1548 we learn that the Cathedral

of S. Patrick was used as a Common Hall for the Courts of Justice, on the plea that two cathedrals were unnecessary.

In 1608 "The King's Courts" were removed from Dublin Castle to "certain rooms within the precinct or close of CHRIST CHURCH," probably the house of the Deans of Christ Church. Constant complaints were made of the poor accommodation here afforded, and in 1695 these King's Courts were rebuilt at a cost of £3,421 7s. 8d. In 1744, and again in 1755, considerable sums were expended for repairs; but the buildings had fallen into so ruinous a state, and were so extremely inconvenient, that COOLEY was requested to furnish a design for a new building in a more convenient situation; the outcome of which proposal was the building of the present Four Courts in 1796. The design for the new building, as originally drawn by Mr. Cooley, proposed a large central square in front of the main building; but in consequence of the difficulty of securing the necessary depth in the rear, an alteration was made by Mr. Gandon, who took up the work on Mr. Cooley's death. At each side of the central building there are large courtyards separated from the street by rusticated screens, in the centres of which are ornamental archways by which one enters the courtyards. Over the eastern arch is placed the Harp of Ireland, with the Statues of Justice, Security and Law, supported on volumes of law books, encircled by a serpent, presumably emblematic of the wisdom of the bar! Above the western arch stands the Royal

Shield, encompassed by emblems suitable to the offices which occupy that part of the building.

These wings are occupied by the offices connected with the various Courts, and are not of any great interest to the visitor. The great central building with its fine dome forms one of the most attractive of our public buildings. The main entrance is through a magnificent Corinthian portico of six columns supporting on the apex of its pediment a statue of Moses, and at either side figures of Justice and Mercy, while at each corner of the front seated figures are placed emblematic of Wisdom and Authority. Above this central pile rises a circular lantern, 64 feet in diameter, ornamented by 24 graceful Corinthian columns; the entablature running right round the summit of the lantern, appears to support the magnificent dome. Passing through the semi-circular recess in the main front we come at once into the great Central Hall, from which the Four Courts extend towards the four corners of the square. The plan, therefore, of the building is a square of 140 feet, at each corner of which is one of the Courts, the entrance of each being from the Central Hall. The intervals between the Courts are occupied as Judges' Chambers, Robing Rooms, Jury Rooms, &c., and one of them is used as a Rolls Court. The Hall is adorned with statues of Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Plunkett, Whiteside, O'Hagan, Shiel, and Henry Joy, so that there are left now only two vacant sites for statues. The entrance to each Court is between pairs of coupled



THE FOUR COURTS.

Corinthian columns, the upper portion of which is fluted. In the four panels immediately above are bas-reliefs representing great events in history:—1. William the Conqueror instituting Courts of Justice; 2. Signing of the Magna-Charter in 1215; 3. Granting of a Charter to the City of Dublin by Henry II.; 4. James I. abolishing the Brehon Laws and publishing the Act of Oblivion. These panels are the work of Mr. Edward Smith, a Dublin artist. Above the interior dome is a large space under the true dome, lighted by twelve large windows, between which are statues, emblematic of Liberty, Justice, Wisdom, Prudence, Law, Mercy, Eloquence and Punishment, each resting on a corbel. Above these figures on the frieze are to be seen medallions of the following great Lawgivers:—Moses, Lycurgus, Solon, Numa, Confucius, Alfred, Manco-Capac and Ollamh-Fodhla. This void between the interior and exterior domes was intended originally for a library, and is very spacious, but singularly ill-adapted for any such purpose. It is now used as a store-house for records. The new Library (122 feet x 38 feet) designed by Mr., now Sir Thomas Drew, (1896) in pure Corinthian style, very well merits the attention of a visitor, with its columns of rouge royal scagliola, and ceiling of finely modelled plaster. Round the hall runs a handsome gallery, resting on the book shelves. The chief entrance to the Library is by a staircase from the back Central Hall of the Four Courts. Here too are the Bar Library, Solicitors' Rooms, and the Reading Room.

When a solicitor wishes to consult a member of the Bar who is in the Library he mentions the name to the crier, who in stentorian tones summons the required barrister. The public are admitted only to the great Central Hall, which during the sittings of the Court, presents a very lively scene, eminent K.C.'s hurrying from one case to another, while countless briefless Juniors, their brief-bags bulged, probably with waste papers, assume a preternaturally busy air when some possible client approaches, though their sole business in actual fact is the retailing of the freshest Dublin gossip. The Courts themselves are small but well lit, and are worth a visit only when some great case is on, with a strong Bar. Even if the olden eloquence has died with Curran, Whiteside and many another, at least there are still many, who relieve the dryness of their law with flashes of that true Irish wit, which has ever found its most brilliant exponents among the Bar of Ireland.

Francis Xavier, Chapel of S.

The Chapel of S. Francis Xavier, Upper Gardiner-street, belongs to the Society of Jesus, and is one of the finest chapels in Dublin. It is beautifully decorated, and is celebrated for its music. The building was designed by T. B. Keane (1832). The front consists of a granite portico 50 feet high of four Ionic pillars supporting an entablature and pediment which bear the Sacred Monogram and "Deo Uni et Trino sub invocatione S. Francisci Xaverii" in gold. The interior is cruciform and is 40 feet high. The great altar

screen, 25 feet high, is of the Corinthian order, with a pediment and alto relievo in the tympanum; the altar piece represents S. Francis Xavier preaching, and is of considerable merit. An organ gallery is over the west door; the organ was built for a musical festival in Westminster Abbey. The paintings hanging on the walls are well worth seeing. The four hung on either side of the high altar are copies of famous Roman paintings, and illustrate the four great proofs of the Redeemer's love:—

“Se nascens dedit socium,
Convalescens in edulium,
Se moriens in pretium,
Se regnans dat in præmium.”

The four paintings in the transepts were added in 1881, they are by the elder Gagliardi, and represent—(1) Ignatius immediately after his conversion. (2.) Ignatius persuading Francis Xavier. (3.) The chapel of Montmartre, where the vows were taken. (4.) Francis Borgio offering himself as a novice. In a corridor are portraits of many prominent members of the Society.

A large addition to the Presbytery was made in 1901.

Gaiety Theatre, in S. King-street, at the top of Grafton-street, is a small but comfortable house. It seats about 2,000, and the stage is 45 feet deep by 54 feet wide. The façade is plain brick work, and presents no architectural feature.

Gallery of Modern Art. On the initiative of Mr. Hugh Lane an effort is being made to provide Dublin with a suitable gallery for the reception of a permanent collection of modern

works of art. Mr. Lane offered a number of paintings to the value of £6,000 from his private collection; the Pirbright collection of paintings by modern artists, and a number of pictures and pieces of sculpture from private donors (including the Prince of Wales) have also been given or promised. The Corporation has promised an annual grant of £500 towards its upkeep.

Gandon James, (1742-1824), born in London, was apprenticed to Sir Wm. Chambers. He came to Dublin in 1781, to superintend the building of the Custom House, and remained in Dublin until his death. He is buried in Drumcondra, in the grave of Grose the antiquarian. Gandon designed the Custom House; portico, House of Lords; centre and screen arcades of Four Courts; in the original design the portico was to extend over the pathway, and in the later design was formerly approached by a flight of four steps now removed. Military Hospital; old Carlisle Bridge; King's Inns.

Gardiner's-row dates from 1769. No. 4 was the family house of the Earl of Arran; No. 5, of the Earl of Ross, whose title became extinct on his death in 1802. No. 6 was at one time the house of the Whites (Lord Annaly). In No. 7 the Earl of Carrick lived. Great Denmark-street was formerly included in Gardiner's-row.

Gates of Dublin.—CITY WALLS.
General Post Office, Sackville-street. The Post Office was originally established in Dame-street, where the Commercial Buildings now stand, it was then moved to the site in College-

green, occupied by the National Bank, and remained until increase of work rendered a larger building necessary. The present fine building (1815-18), was designed by F. JOHNSTON, and cost £50,000. It has a frontage of 223 feet and is built of granite ; its portico, projecting over the pathway, is one of the features of

key in hand are to the right and left. The ancient joke of the Jarvey was to point them out as the Twelve Apostles, and on the unwary tourist objecting that there were only three, to reply that the rest were inside sorting the letters. The building is little changed externally, the removal of the clock and bells



GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Sackville-street. This portico is 80 feet long, and has six massive fluted Ionic columns, a richly carved frieze, and a pediment surmounted by three fine statues by the younger Smyth. Hibernia resting on a spear and holding a shield decorated with a harp is in the centre ; Mercury with his caduceus and money-bag, and Fidelity with finger to lip and

(whose musical chimes were heard all over the north side of the city) to the Royal University was a local loss. The neighbouring premises and yards have been purchased by Government, and £30,000 is to be expended on extensions and alterations, including a fine public office opening under the portico.

George's Church — Little S.

S. George's chapel, or, as it is commonly called, Little S. George's, was in Hill-street (formerly Lower Temple-street). It was built, circ. 1714, by Sir John Eccles, as a private chapel for his household and tenantry in the grounds of Mount Eccles, and on a map of 1719 is marked "King George's Chapel."

It had been closed for some years, and the endowments given to S. George's Parish.



S. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

In 1894 the body of the church was taken down, the monuments were moved into the tower, and

the church yard was turned into an open space.

George, Church of S., in George's-place, at the junction of Eccles, Temple, and Hardwicke streets. The original parish of S. George was on the south side of Dublin, and George's-lane, off South George's-street, marks the locality of the church. Afterwards "Little" S. GEORGE'S CHURCH was built at the north side. The increase of the north side rendering more accommodation necessary, the present parish of S. George was formed by Act of Parliament, 1793, and the church built 1802-13. Francis Johnston was the architect of the church, the estimated cost was £17,453 18s. 4d., and the actual amount spent £36,210 14s. 2d.; part of the increase was due to the softness of the ground necessitating deep foundations, and the building of large vaults. Sitings in the gallery were sold by auction for £5,213 8s. 9d., in aid of the building fund.

This is the finest classical church in the city and standing in an open space on high ground can be well seen. The principal front is 92 feet wide and has in its centre a portico of four fluted Ionic columns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, supporting an entablature and pediment, on the frieze of which is in Greek capitals "Glory to God in the highest." The portico is 15 feet deep, and is raised on several steps. The other three sides are also of the Ionic order, and have a boldly projecting cornice.

Behind the portico rises the steeple, one of the most beautiful examples of its kind in existence. This is due to the conception

being Gothic in spirit although the details are purely classic. It is 200 feet high and ends in a finely carved stone cross.

The interior measures 80 x 60 feet, and is covered by a single span ceiling of great beauty which nearly caused the collapse of the building in 1836. The scarcity of timber due to Continental war led to short lengths being used; gradually the massive walls were pushed out, and the whole was in such a dangerous state, that it was almost decided to take the roof off and rebuild. Malet, a young engineer, offered to raise and fix the roof without damage to the ceiling and succeeded; his bow-string girders can be seen in the roof. Projecting galleries supported by handsomely carved cantilevers run round three sides, at the fourth a chancel now opens, but formerly there was only a slight recess with a "three-decker" in front, the space behind being divided into three stories and used for vestry and school-rooms. Other alterations have been made, such as removing the square pews, and taking away the upper organ gallery. There are memorial windows in the chancel, a memorial brass lectern, and a carved font erected by subscriptions received from those who were baptised in the church. There are a number of wall tablets; the most curious is that of Charles L. Metzler Giesecke, who bears the following letters after his name:—F.R.S.E. & G.S.L., V.P., R.I.A., H.M.R.D.S. M.W.S.W.M.-B.S.L.M.R.D.A.S., There is a peal of eight bell ranging from 8 cwt. to 22 cwt., which are rung by amateurs.

They were presented by the architect in 1828, and cost £1,500.

G.F.S. The object of the Girls' Friendly Society is to bind together in one society ladies and working girls for mutual help. There is a free registry for young women in business and for servants; and members receive introductions when moving from one district to another. The Lodge, 28 Merrion-square is to provide a temporary home for members of the G.F.S. and other young women. It also contains recreation rooms, a library, and the registry offices.

Glasnevin is a quiet little village prettily situated on the banks of the river Tolka about two miles from Dublin; it consists of a single street with some picturesque old houses. In the eighteenth century it was a favourite suburb, and Tickel, Addison, Swift, Delany, Sheridan, Steele, and Parnell are but some of the names intimately connected with its history. At the right hand side is Delville, built by Dr. Delany, F.T.C.D., and afterwards Dean of Down, on a small property of eleven acres which he laid out in a fantastic manner with the assistance of another Fellow of Trinity Dr. Helsham. Anxious to immortalise both names, Delany took their first syllables and called his place *Helldelville*; but it was the age of wits and epigrams, and the first syllable had to be dropped. Swift often stayed at Delville, and it is supposed that whilst staying there in 1735 he printed the satire, "The Legion Club" which no publisher would undertake, fearing prosecution. Early in this century an old printing

press was discovered in an out-house. The Ink-bottle School house, the appropriate shape of which was said to have been suggested by Dean Swift, was ruthlessly pulled down in 1901.



INK-BOTTLE HOUSE.

The BOTANIC GARDENS are at Glasnevin, and the name Glasnevin is often erroneously applied to Prospect CEMETERY.

Glen of the Downs. This is a pretty glen $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, about five miles from Bray; it lies between the Downs mountain and the little Sugar Loaf (a barbarous name which has ousted the poetical Irish name which means "gilt spears," in allusion to the light of the setting sun remaining on the peaks after the lower ground is in shadow). The sides are 600 feet high and densely wooded. There is a good view of the greater Sugar Loaf from the Glen, and pretty views of the Glen itself can be

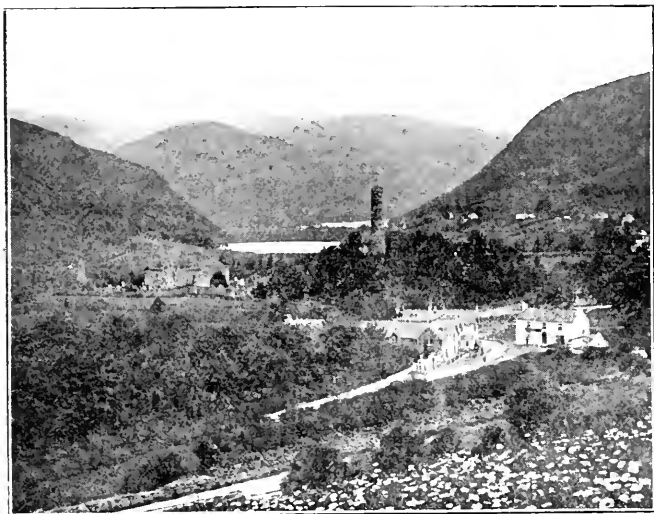
obtained from the Tea-house in Bellevue.

Glencree Reformatory, The Glencree Reformatory was established in 1859, and old Glencree Barracks, restored from the state of ruin which long disuse had occasioned, formed the chief of the present buildings. It is situated twelve miles from Dublin, in the heart of the mountains close to Lough Bray. The best plan for a visitor is to drive from Dublin, returning by Enniskerry and the Scalp. It will be a long day's drive, but the scenery throughout is splendid. The boys are employed in reclaiming mountain land, and already have formed a fertile oasis in an inhospitable district; and various trades are taught. The average number of inmates is 250.

† **Glendalough,** the famous vale of the Seven Churches, lies about 8 miles from Rathdrum, on the D. W. & W. Railway, which is the best point from which to reach the "Glen of the two lakes." The drive towards Laragh is extremely beautiful, and on passing this village we see the dark mountains amid whose cheerless gorges S. Kevin sought refuge from the fair Kathleen. The hills which surround the lakes are, on the south, Lugduff [2,148 ft.], Mullicap [2,176 ft.], and Derrybawn [1,567 ft.]; and, on the north, Brockagh, Glendassan, and Comaderry [2,296ft.] The lower lake is small and not very picturesque, but the desolate wildness of the upper lake has an impressiveness all its own. Tradition states that Glendalough was in the fifth and sixth centuries, the site of a city which sprang up round the monastery

founded by S. Kevin. From this spot, now so lonely, went forth in olden days saints and scholars to teach the world; and while surrounding nations were slowly emerging from barbarism, in this remote valley the lamp of religion brightly burned, and the silent ruins of the churches and shrines then erected, still bear

its strange belfry tower springing from the gable—the earliest example of such a belfry. The nave is 23 ft. by 15 ft., the walls being 3 ft. 6 inches in width. *Trinity Church*, consisting of a nave 29 ft. 6 inches by 17 ft. with a chancel 13 ft. 6 inches by 9 ft. In it may be seen almost all the characteristic features of



GLENDALOUGH.

testimony to the sanctity and splendour of our pious forefathers. The Seven Churches are: *The Cathedral*, of which the nave is 48 ft. by 30 ft., and the choir 25 ft. by 21 ft. The east window is enriched by chevron and other ornaments. *S. Kevin's Kitchen*, with its very ancient stone roof of steep pitch and

ancient Irish architecture, a splendid example of the square-headed doorway and a magnificent choir arch. *Our Lady's chapel* has a fine western doorway, one of the finest examples of its style. The small stream which flows from the upper lake separates S. Kevin's Kitchen from the *Refectory*, or Royal

Cemetery Church, the burial-place of the Irish kings, the O'Tooles. This ruin is too im-



CHURCH DOORWAY,
GLEN DALOUGH.

perfect to be very interesting. *The Priory of S. Saviour*, sometimes called the Abbey, is the most easterly of the Churches, and is of extreme interest, being said to have been the burial-place of S. Kevin, who died in 618. This appears to have been the finest of the Churches architecturally, and consisted of two buildings parallel to each other; much curious workmanship as well as many strange devices can still be made out, some being quite unique in Ireland. On a little patch of ground under the beetling crag of Lugduff, almost inaccessible except by boat, is the ruin called *Teampull-na-Skellig*, or Church of the Desert. The last of the Seven Churches is

called *The Ivy Church*, but there are many other ecclesiastical remains scattered through the valley—stones, crosses, &c., while innumerable legends are told by the guides about almost every bush or well in the glen. The visitor will be wise to employ a guide and so acquire much information of an amusing if not very veracious kind. The Round Tower, 110 ft. high, is a good example of these remarkable buildings, of which originally there were two at Glendalough. *S. Kevin's bed* is a small cavity in the sheer face of the rock which overhangs the upper lake. It may be approached with comparative ease by land, but it is more easy of access from a boat. The bed is some thirty feet above the level of the lake, and, if we can accept the tradition, it was from this ledge that the saint hurled the fair Kathleen when with her "eyes of most unholy blue" she tried to entice him from his



S. KEVIN'S KITCHEN,
GLEN DALOUGH.

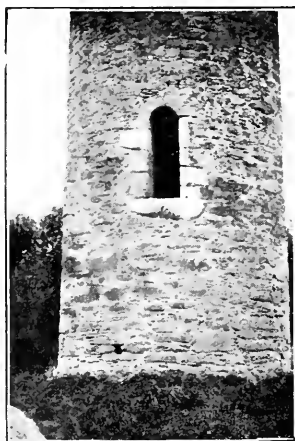
pious meditations. Surely her love and fidelity merited less harsh treatment. The visitor ought to read Moore's melody "By that Lake whose gloomy shore," the beauty of which has cast a glamour of romance over this mythical member of "the wily sex" and her sad fate. S. Kevin's bed has been visited by many famous people — Sir

modation at Glendalough, and the tourist who cares for walking



CROSS AT GLENDALOUGH.

Walter Scott, Maria Edgeworth, Thackeray, Lady Morgan, and a host of others. Before leaving the lakes, the stranger should visit Poulanass Fall, an exquisite little cascade, behind the small inn between the lakes. There is excellent hotel accom



DOORWAY OF ROUND TOWER, GLENDALOUGH.

might spend some days in exploring this delightful district

Glenmalure—RATHDRUM.

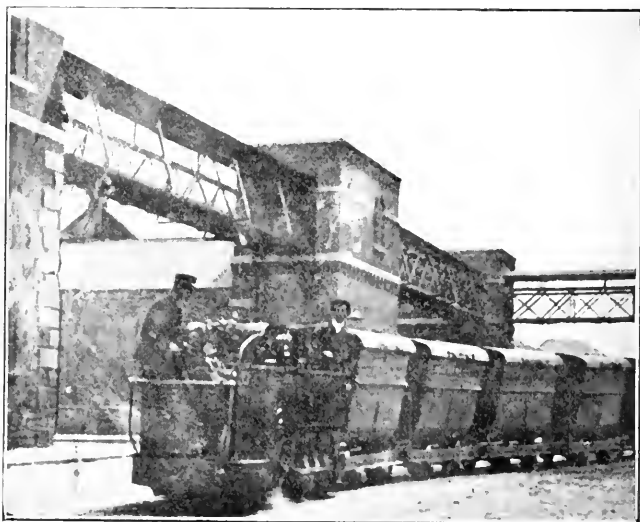
Golf has within recent years become very popular in Dublin, and fine links have been secured at Dollymount, beyond CLONTARF, in the Phoenix Park, as well as at Skerries, Portmarnock, Malahide. The Island and Sutton in the northern county, and Foxrock in the southern district, Greystones and Bray also have excellent links. The sport finds many enthusiastic votaries, chiefly among members of the bar.

Grangegorman Church—ALL SAINTS, GRANGEGORMAN.

Guinness' Brewery in S.

James' Gate stretches down to the river, on which the Company has large wharves. The business began about 150 years ago, but its gigantic export operations may be said to date only from 1860, when the premises occupied an area only equal to one-tenth of the present space. Probably every visitor to Ireland will be desirous of visiting this

describe the various curious things which are shown would need a specialist; but among the many marvels may be noticed the huge barrels of "beer," as the guides call our Dublin XX. Miles upon miles of tubing seem to encircle one like a vast spider's web within the works; myriads of barrels of every possible size form



IN GUINNESS'S BREWERY.

magnificent commercial enterprise, the fame of which is world wide. Permission can be readily obtained by writing to the Secretary, and the visitor will have here an opportunity of inspecting such a busy hive of industry as his eyes have never previously rested upon. To

pyramids outside; railway lines with little special trains plying backwards and forwards in the busiest manner give one a fair idea of the amazing traffic of this great firm. For the convenience of visitors, there are even passenger trains, which whirl one through the narrowest and

murkiest of tunnels in his tour of inspection. The Company manufactures on the premises everything required for trade purposes. The men employed number 2,000, and some live in model dwelling-houses built for them at Rialto-bridge. Carts, horses and men are all of the biggest, "spick and span."

Harding Technical School.—WORKING BOYS HOME.

Henrietta-street. Henrietta-street leads from Bolton-street to the King's Inns, and at the end of the last century was one of the most fashionable streets in Dublin; it contains some magnificent houses, now mostly in tenements. It used to be called Primate's Hill, as four Primates occupied in turn from 1724-1794 a house at the top which the executor of Primate Robinson assigned to a pauper in order to get rid of his liability. It was so neglected for about thirty years, that it became ruinous, and the present Law Library was built on its site.

The top house on the right hand side (No. 10), was built by Luke Gardiner in 1730; it afterwards was known as Blessington House. The present doorway is modern, the hall cutting the dining-room in two. In 1814 the body of the Countess of Mountjoy (whose husband afterwards became Earl of Blessington) lay in state in this house, some £3,000 or £4,000 being lavished on the spectacle.

No. 9 was designed by Cassels in 1734 for Thomas Carter, Master of the Rolls. There is a fine cornice, centre window and doorway. In the entrance hall six Corinthian columns support the lobby, which is reached by a

fine double stone staircase. Mr. St. George, an ancestor of the Earl of Leitrim, and the builder of the Viceregal Lodge, lived in No. 8. The large house lower down belonged to the Earl of Thomond.

Hibernian Academy.—ACADEMY, ROYAL HIBERNIAN.

Hogan, John (1800-1858). This celebrated Irish sculptor was born in Cork. Amongst his works in Dublin are:—Statues of *O'Connell* and *Drummond*, City Hall; statue of *Davis*, Mount Jerome Cemetery; *Dead Christ*, S. Teresa, Clarendon street; *Dead Christ*, S. Saviour's Dominican street; *group over altar*, S. Andrew's, Westland row, *Bas relief*, Wellington Testimonial.

Holy Cross College—CLONLIFFE COLLEGE.

Hospitals.—Dublin is well provided with Hospitals, but unfortunately owing to want of funds many of them are unable to use all their beds. They may be roughly classified, into:—

- I. General Hospitals.
- II. Fever Hospitals.
- III. Special Hospitals.
- IV. Hospitals for Incurables.

General Hospitals are eleven in number.

1. *Adelaide Hospital*, Peterstreet; founded 1839 for Protestants only. 135 beds. Fetherstonhaugh Convalescent Home, Rathfarnham (designed by Geo. P. Beater), 1894.

2. *City of Dublin Hospital*, Upper Baggot-street; founded 1832, enlarged and re-founded from designs of A. E. Murray, 1894. 93 beds. Nurses' Home since built on S. Mary's road,

3. STEEVEN'S HOSPITAL, Kings-bridge; founded 1720. 200 beds.

4. *House of Industry Hospitals*, North Brunswick-street, 1818. *Richmond*, for surgical cases, a handsome red brick and terracotta building erected 1901, from designs of Carroll and Bachelor, in place of the original Richmond now used for out-patients, etc. *Whitworth*, for medical cases; *Hardwicke*, for Fever cases. 160 surgical and medical beds.

5. *Jervis-street Hospital*, founded 1721, as *Imm's-quay Charitable Infirmary*, being the first of the kind in the Kingdom. Removed to *Jervis-street* 1728, rebuilt 1803; rebuilt 1887 from designs of Charles Geoghegan. 80 beds.

6. MATER MISERICORDIÆ HOSPITAL, Eccles-street, 1861. 338 beds.

7. MEATH HOSPITAL and Co. Dublin Infirmary, Heytesbury-street, 1758. 148 beds.

8. MERCERS HOSPITAL, Lower Mercer-street, 1734. 97 beds.

9. *Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital*, Grand Canal-street. Opened 1792 under the patronage of Colleg' of Physicians. Present building, 1808. Fever wing has been added. 80 beds.

10. *S. Vincent's Hospital*, S. Stephen's-green East. Founded 1834 in the town house of the Earl of Meath. 150 beds.

11. *Drumcondra Hospital*, formerly *Whitworth*. Founded 1818 as a Fever hospital; re-opened 1852 as a general hospital. Renamed *Drumcondra Hospital*, 1893. The *James Weir Operation Theatre*, 1900. 36 beds.

There are also large general hospitals attached to the North and South Dublin Unions, and

a ROYAL INFIRMARY in the Phoenix-park.

Fever Hospitals. The largest and best situated is *Cork-street Fever Hospital*, which stands in extensive, well-planted grounds. It was founded in 1802, and consists of a central block, containing administration block with an Epidemic Building at one end and a House of Recovery at the other. There is a large isolated Fever House, and an excellently planned house (1893) for isolating special fevers. The *James Weir Nurses' Home* (overlooking the disused Friends' Burial Ground), was opened in 1901. 240 beds. *Benevin Convalescent Home*, Finglas, belongs to *Cork-street Hospital*.

The *Hardwicke Hospital* (*House of Industry*). 120 beds.

Several of the general Hospitals have Fever wings.

Lying in Hospitals :—

ROTUNDA HOSPITAL, Great Britain-street, at upper end of Sackville-street; *Coombe Hospital*, the *Coombe*, 70 beds; *National Lying-in Hospital*, *Holles-street*.

Children's Hospitals—

National Children's Hospital, *Harcourt-street*; *Orthopædic*, *Upper Merrion-street*. 50 beds; *S. Joseph's*, *Temple-street*. 90 beds.

Ophthalmic Hospital—

The *National Eye and Ear Infirmary*, *Adelaide-road*, built in 1898 from designs of Carroll and Bachelor, absorbed *S. Marks Hospital*, *Lincoln-place*, (1844), and the *Eye and Ear Infirmary*, *Molesworth-street*. 82 beds.

Skin Diseases—

Great Brunswick-street,

Throat Diseases—
Hume-street.

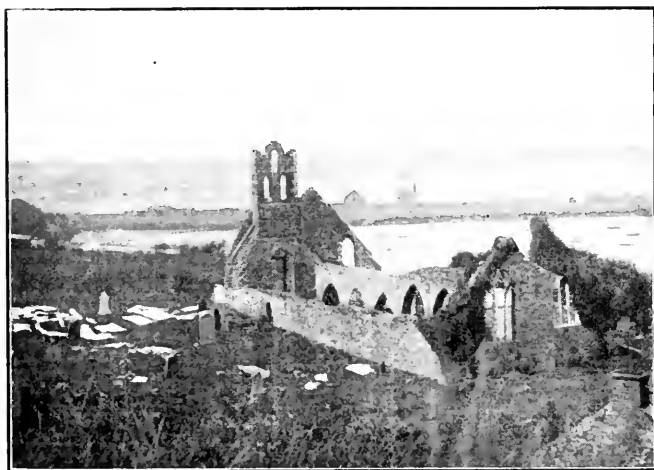
Dental Hospital—
Lincoln-place, designed by R. Caulfield Orpen, 1896.

Incurables—
The Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook-road, 1744. Victoria Jubilee Wing (£17,000), 1888. 213 beds. Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross; (R.C.), 110 beds. Rest for the Dying, Camden-row (Protestant), on site of interesting old building, once the Court House and Prison of the Seneschal of the Liberty of S. Sepulchre; afterwards the Heytesbury-street Industrial School, 26 beds.

Hospital Sunday Fund. The Dublin Hospital Sunday Fund

was founded in 1874 chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Henry Eames. Collections are yearly made on the 2nd Sunday in November, but so far only in Protestant places of worship. The fund is divided between sixteen hospitals in proportion to voluntary contributions received and work done. About £4,000 is annually distributed.

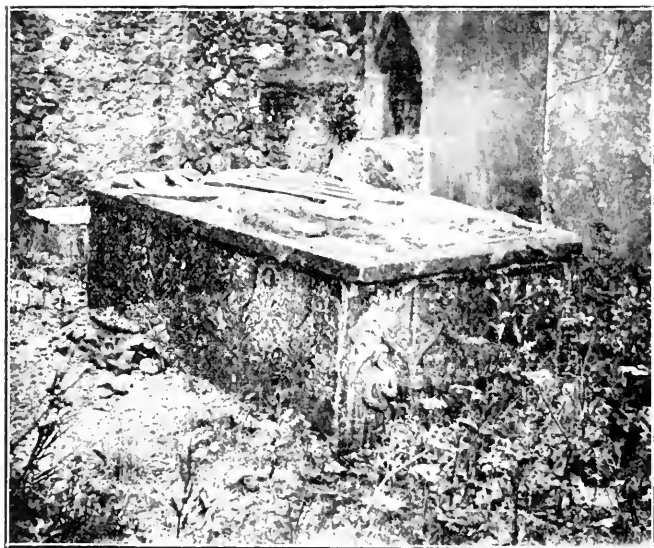
Howth. The Hill of Howth forms the north boundary of Dublin Bay, and is connected with the mainland by a raised beach along which the railway runs. The station is nine miles from Dublin on the Great Northern Railway, Amiens-street terminus. It is also served by electric trams from Nelson Pillar. A loop electric tramway, belonging to the G.N.R. climbs to the top of the



HOWTH ABBEY

hill, running between Sutton and Howth stations. Close to the summit station there is a pavilion where bands play and refreshments are served. The Hill is two and a-half miles long and two wide, and reaches a height of 563 feet. It is in great part open to the public, and is a

is poor; in it are the interesting ruins of the Collegiate church (1235) with triple belfry, and tomb of the S. Lawrence (Lord Howth) family (1589). The "College" close by is used as a dwelling. Howth Castle is a fine building standing in beautifully wooded grounds; the



S. LAWRENCE TOMB, HOWTH ABBEY.

popular resort for Saturday and Sunday outings, and on all days for pic-nics. The harbour is small and about two-thirds is dry at low water; 1 mile away is IRELAND'S EYE; the ruins of S. Nessan's Church and the fantastic rocks to the east are worth visiting. The village of Howth

rhododendrons are very fine and there is a cromlech called "Fin's Quoit" at the foot of Carrick-Mor cliff, the upper stone is 14 x 12 feet. The Castle door stood open at dinner hour from the time of Granuaile, until last century. When the Castle, harbour, and village are seen, the

cliff walk should be followed, round the wildest part of the hill to the Bailey lighthouse, where

now be taken, or a good walker can follow the cliff walk, and so reach the pretty road passing



HOWTH CASTLE AND DEMESNE.

Wigham's gas apparatus can be seen. The electric tram can

S. Fintan's Church, returning to town by tram or train.



HOWTH CASTLE.
(in 1792).

Huguenots. The refugees known under this name settled at Dublin in large numbers soon after the Restoration of Charles II. The Irish Parliament passed an Act to encourage the settlement of foreign Protestants in Ireland, and the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant, exerted himself in forwarding this policy. Cardinal Mazarin died about this time, and from the date of his death liberty of conscience was curtailed in France. Many members of the Reformed Church there preferred to seek a home in foreign lands, and of these a considerable number reached Ireland; the principal settlement, however, took place when in 1685 the Edict of Nantes, which had been issued by Henry IV. in 1598, was revoked by Louis XIV., and the limited toleration which had prevailed since the accession of Henry IV. was abruptly terminated. The Huguenots fled out of their country on every side: many of them helped William of Orange to expel James II. from Ireland, and, when peace was restored, their settlement in several localities did much to create prosperity. In Dublin they took up their abode in the Liberties around S. Patrick's Cathedral, and speedily established thriving industries, such as silk, velvet, and ribbon weaving. The beautiful material known as Irish poplin was introduced by them, and many of the technical terms still used in the trade (*e.g.*, *coteret*, *rochette*) reveal their origin. The most historic of Irish Banks was founded by David Digges La Touche and Nathaniel Kane in 1713; the former had fought at

the battle of the Boyne, and founded in Ireland a family to whose public spirit the historian Lecky bears witness. The present Munster and Leinster Bank is the lineal descendant of La Touche's concern.

The refugees were partly Calvinistic and partly Episcopal: the former worshipped in a chapel in Peter-street, which was not finally closed until 1814; they had also a chapel in Lucylane (now Chancery-place), known as the French Church of the Inns, or of Golblack-lane; the latter were allowed by the Dean and Chapter of Saint Patrick's to make use of the chapel of S. Mary attached to the cathedral; they had also for some time a place of worship near Capel-street. The French service in S. Patrick's lasted until 1816. There were originally three Huguenot burial grounds in Dublin, *viz.*: in Peter-street, in Cathedral-lane, and in Merrion-row; the last is still used.

Some few place-names in the city are of Huguenot origin—as French-street and Mercer-street. The west side of Stephen's-green was long known as Frenchman's walk, D'Olier-street is named after Jeremiah D'Olier, High Sheriff in 1788; Fumbally's-lane shows a strange corruption of Fionville.

Amongst Huguenot family names still to be found in Dublin, are the following:—Borough, DuBedat, Lefanu, La Touche, Labat, Labertouche, Lanauze, LeClerc, Le Bas, Lefroy, Montfort, Maturin, Fleury, Perrin, Cherry, Espinasse, Bessonnett, DuCros, De Soucy, Moulang, Trench, D'Olier, Saurin, Boileau, &c. It may be added that the

patentee of the halfpence which in 1723 roused Swift's "saeva indignatio" came of a family that had translated its patronymic Dubois into Wood.

Inchicore, near KILMAINHAM, with fine railway engineering works of the Great Southern and Western Company.

Industrial Schools. There are eight industrial schools in and about Dublin.

The following list gives the religion, sex, date of opening and average number of inmates:—

S. Mary, Sandymount, R.C. Girls.	1869.	70.	
ARTANE, R.C. Boys.	1870.		
	800.		
Boosterstown, R.C. Girls.	1870.		
	80.		
Meath, Blackrock, P. Boys.	1871.	120.	
Meath, Bray, P. Girls.			
Merrion, R.C. Girls.	1872.		
	150.		
Golden Bridge, R.C. Girls.	1880.	160.	
Kilmore, Fairview, R.C. Boys.	1881.	100.	

Insurance Offices. The following Table giving the chief buildings, with year of erection and name of architect:—

National, College-green, built for Daly's Coffee House (part of).

Life Association of Scotland, 40 Dame-street, 1864. David Bryce, (Edinburgh).

Liverpool, London, and Globe, 1 and 2 College-green, 1866. T. N. Deane.

Scottish Provincial, 9 Upper Sackville-street, 1867. T. N. Deane (now offices of D. U. Tram Co.)

Scottish Equitable, 14 Westmoreland-street, 1867, W. G. Murray.

North British and Mercantile, 28 College-green, 1868. David Bryce, (Edinburgh.)

Royal, 44 and 45 Dame-street, 1869. W. G. Murray.

Crown, 46 and 47 Dame-street, 1871. T. N. Deane.

English and Scottish Law Life, 41 Lower Sackville-street, 1871. William Sterling.

Scottish Widows' Fund, 40 and 41 Westmoreland-street, 1877. T. N. Deane.

Royal Exchange, 5 College-green, 1878. T. N. Deane.

Commercial Union, 37 College-green, 1881. T. N. Deane.

Sun, 17 S. Andrew-street, 1885. G. C. Ashlin.

Northern, 7 Westmoreland-street, 1887. G. C. Ashlin.

London and Lancashire, 24 Westmoreland-street, 1893. W. J. O'Callaghan.

Scottish Provident, 36 College-green, 1894. C. A. Owen.

Star, Dame-street 1901. T. G. Jackson.

Ireland's Eye, a small island a mile from HOWTH, contains the ruins of a very ancient Irish church originally stone roofed, dating from the seventh century, but much rebuilt. *Cf.* fig. on page 9. It is worth while to row round the island, as the cliffs on the seaward side are very fine.

Irish International Exhibition, 1907. The Exhibition, for which a guarantee fund of over £150,000 has been raised, is built on a site of 52 acres, the main entrance being at Ball's Bridge. The principal building is a large Central Industrial Hall covering over two acres: it consists of a central octagonal Court surmounted by a dome 80 feet in diameter, and surrounded by a

corridor from which four radial buildings, each measuring 164

Colonial and Foreign exhibits, Electric and Machinery Annexes,



IRELAND'S EYE.

feet by 80 feet, open. The main entrance of the Exhibition opens into a Celtic Court for exhibits



Central Building Irish International Exhibition, Dublin, 1907.

of Irish industries and an Irish dairy.

There is also a Fine Art Gallery, Pavilions for British,

Dining and Tea Rooms and a Welcome Club.

Irishtown—MATTHEW, CHURCH OF S.

Iveagh Trust. The Guinness Trust Fund was founded in 1890 by Sir E. C. Guinness (Lord Iveagh) who gave £50,000 in permanent trust to supply improved living accommodation for the poorer classes in Dublin. The most important building erected was the fine block of Queen Anne design in New Bride-street; it covers two acres and contains 336 tenements, consisting of 584 rooms, and housing 1,066 individuals. Baths

and hot water are supplied free to tenants.

Afterwards Lord Iveagh got 2½ acres of the Bull Alley area, between S. Patrick's Park and the Corporation clearance, and

the old trust was merged into the new in 1903, under the name of the Iveagh Trust. On the new area there have been erected Workmen's dwellings costing £60,000 and containing 244



S. PATRICK'S STREET.
(Before the formation of the park).

tenements (532 rooms), and a "Rowton" house, costing £35,000, containing 514 cubicles. Opposite the latter are the public baths, including a swimming bath, 65 feet x 30 feet. Facing S. Patrick's Cathedral and Park is the Concert Hall, the ground floor of which is seated for 1,000. In the same building is a Library, and Reading Room, and a Lecture Room.



OLD FURNITURE.

suitable for exhibitions of pictures.

James, Church of S., James's street. A handsome Gothic building designed by J. Welland and built 1861.

Jews. In 1718 a plot of ground at Fairview was conveyed to Hebrews, and a synagogue was built on it; it is still used as a cemetery. In 1830 a synagogue was opened in S. Mary's Abbey.

The present synagogue, Adelaide-road, was opened in 1892. It was designed by J. J. O'Callaghan and cost (including the site, £5,000. It is built of red brick in Eastern Romanesque style, and contains a "choir," a raised platform in centre, and the Ark in a recess. Before the Ark is a hanging censer, and over it are two tables of stone bearing the commandments in Hebrew. In the basement are two schoolrooms.

Johnston, Francis. P.R.H.A. (1761-1829). A celebrated architect to whom Dublin owes much. The following are some of the buildings he designed—S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Cash Office, &c., BANK OF IRELAND, Richmond Penitentiary, CASTLE CHAPEL, GENERAL POST OFFICE, Gate-way ROYAL HOSPITAL, ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY (presented to the city at his own cost), Cavendish-row buildings of the ROTUNDA. He lived for some years in 64 ECCLES-STREET, where he had a rich store of curiosities. He was for many years architect to the Board of Works, and died 1829, and is buried in S. George's Burial Ground.

Joseph, Catholic Church of S. Berkeley-street. A beautiful chapel built from the designs of Messrs. O'Neil and Byrne, 1874-80. It is built of granite in the decorated Gothic style and consists of a nave with aisles, an apsidal chancel, chapels and a N. W. tower, the latter was completed 1893. The interior is light and graceful, and most of the windows are filled with stained glass. The window at the west end of the Virgin's Aisle is by Hardiman; there is a

handsome wooden pulpit and the reredos, with the exquisite life-size white marble angels, is the work of Miss Redmond. A peal of tubular bells were hung in 1892. The entire cost of the chapel was about £30,000. The Sacred Heart Altar, from the designs of Ashlin and Coleman, was added in 1904. Until 1890 it was a chapel of ease to S. Michan's, but was then made into a parish church.

Kevin, Catholic Church of S.

The chapel of S. Kevin, Harrington-street, is a handsome cruciform church in decorated Gothic, designed by Messrs. Pugin and Ashlin, and consecrated in 1868. It has a wide nave, transepts, a five-sided apse, side chapels, sacristy, &c., and corner turrets, but no tower or spire. The magnificent altar in white marble was designed by Ashlin.

Kevin, Church of S. The new church of S. Kevin is a fine structure on the South Circular-road at the corner of Bloomfield-avenue. Designed by Sir T. Drew, it is a plain but pleasing example of the early English style; it consists of nave, aisles; chancel, tower and lofty spire, the latter and upper storey of the tower are built of red sandstone, which is also used for the windows and doorways and relieves the granite. (*Cf.* BARNABAS, CHURCH OF S.)

The old disused church of S. Kevin is between Upper Kevin-street and Camden-row—it stands in an extensive churchyard (where the parents of Tom Moore are buried), and has no particular interest. It was erected in the eighteenth century in place of that built in the fifteenth century, which possibly

followed an earlier foundation, but of this there is no record.

Kenmare House, 41 North Great George's-street, is an interesting example of an old Dublin house. It belonged to the Earl of Kenmare and has a fine stone staircase, and the front drawing-room has the only perfect frescoes remaining in the city;—views of the Italian coast are seen all round as though between the pillars of a colonnade. At the back, opening off the lobby, is a private chapel. This house was for some time the residence of Isaac BUTT. It was from No. 20, nearly opposite (occupied by Major Swan) that Mrs. Lefanu, when a girl, stole the dagger with which Lord Edward Fitzgerald defended himself. For years Major Swan went about in fear, thinking the dagger would be used to take his life, in revenge for Lord Edward. Lady Kenmare left Kenmare House in 1798, as she could not bear to live within sight of Major Swan.

Kil.—So constant as a prefix in Irish names, is the same word as "cell," and means shrine or church.

Kilmainham. 2½ miles from the G. P. O., is famous chiefly for its ROYAL HOSPITAL, the home of Ireland's "aged or maimed" soldiers,

A monastery of Kilmagnend was founded here by S. Magnend in 606 A.D.; and in 1174 the order of Knights Hospitallers received from Strongbow a grant of all the lands of Kilmainham, which are described by Ware as belonging to "the most noble Priory of St. John of Jerusalem." This Priory was also a Hospital and Alms house for the sick.

In 1542 Sir John Rawson, the then Prior, surrendered the Hospital and its possessions to the Crown, and was created Viscount Clontarf. Thence forward, until the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the Priory or Castle of Kilmainham was the official residence of the Viceroy of Ireland, in spite of many

in which many of Ireland's political leaders have been imprisoned, and from which the famed "No Rent" manifesto was issued.

The "Kilmainham Treaty" is the name given to the presumed understanding arrived at by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone in 1882.



DRAWINGROOM—KENMARE HOUSE.

complaints of its ruinous condition. When in 1680 the present building was about to be erected, such scanty remains of the old Castle Chapel as were found were used in the building of the present Chapel.

Kilmainham has acquired a new fame from its gloomy prison,

Kilmainham can be reached by Inchicore tram from Collegegreen. The gaol and the gateway are the chief objects attracting attention, there is also a fine view of the PHENIX PARK and the LIFFEY. The gateway leading into the Royal Hospital was designed by F. Johnston,

and erected in 1812, where the South Quays ended at the end of Barrack Bridge. For some time before its removal (1846) a rotting piece of board excited curiosity; at length it was blown down, and the arms of the architect, cut in stone, were discovered. When the Board of Works re-erected the gateway they left out this carving, and shortly afterwards the slab was stolen.

Kiltiernan, a village at the Dublin end of the SCALP. The visitor who is interested in architectural remains will find in the west gable of the church a fine example of the old Irish square-headed doorways, now stopped up with masonry. The font in this church is of great antiquity.

A short walk leads to the Kiltiernan CROMLECH, usually called "The Giant's Grave," one of the most perfect as well as one of the largest monuments of the type to be seen in Ireland. The covering stone is 23 feet long by 17 feet broad, and over 6 feet thick in some parts.

Killiney, 9 miles from Dublin, is peculiarly interesting for its old church, which dates from before the Norman conquest, and is one of the most characteristic examples of old Irish church architecture, with its square-headed doorways and splayed windows. The aisle on the north side of the nave is modern work. The Hill of Killiney rises to a height of 474 feet, one of its three summits being crowned by an obelisk erected in 1741, to give employment during a famine. The Hill was thrown open in 1887 under the name of Victoria Park, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee,

From its summit a panorama of surpassing loveliness is seen, Bray with its precipitous headland rising sheer from the sea, the two Sugar Loaves, "Kitty Goligher," with the lead works' chimney (SCALP), and across the Bay, Howth, and in clear weather even the distant Mourne Mountains may be seen. The ascent should be made from the Dalkey side.

Ballybrack, on the western slope of the Killiney hills, is a popular summer resort.

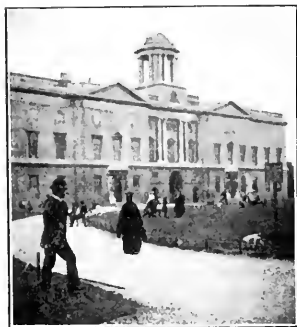
Kill-o'-the-Grange, 6 miles from Dublin, and 1 mile from BLACKROCK, has long been regarded as holy ground. There is a large cemetery and some most interesting Christian remains. The old church is certainly anterior to the twelfth century, and some of the more ancient portions are very similar to the remains seen at GLEN-DALOUGH. W. F. Wakeman has given a very full and satisfactory account of these remains in his *Evening Telegraph* reprints. There are also two antique crosses, a holy well, and a very fine example of a *bullain* or cupped stone.

Kingsbridge is the terminus of the G. S. & W. R., the line running to the South. BRIDGES.

King's Hospital at Oxmantown-green, commonly called the Blue Coat School, was founded in 1670 for the education of the sons of poorer freemen who were to be instructed in navigation to supply men for the Navy. The present building was opened in 1777, being erected from designs by one of our less known architects, Thomas Ivory. The original design, still to be seen at the school, and illustrated

in Pool and Cash (1780) exhibits a large steeple surmounting the central pile. Want of money hindered the completion of this portion of the architect's intention, but the unfinished appearance was relieved in 1894 by the addition of a cupola designed by R. J. Sterling. The school accommodates 150 boys.

King's Inns. In the reign of Edward I. an Inn of Court (called Collet's Inn) was held outside the city walls where Exchequer-street and South Great George's-street now stand.



KING'S INNS.

Natives descending from the Wicklow Mountains having plundered the Exchequer and burned the records, the seat of Justice was removed inside the walls. In the reign of Edward III. Chief Baron Sir Robert Preston resigned his house, where the CITY HALL now stands, for Inns of Court, but two hundred years afterwards (1543) the Preston family claimed

the house, and the Society got a grant of the dissolved Dominican Monastery of S. Saviour. In 1542, when Henry VIII. assumed the title of King of Ireland, the Society took the name of *King's Inn*. In 1765, the Inns being ruinous, the Society took a plot of ground at the upper end of Henrietta-street from Primate Robinson, and erected the present building, the site of the old Inns being used for the present FOUR COURTS. The present building was designed by James GANDON, and the stone carving is by Edward Smith. The entrance from Henrietta-street is prison-like and depressing, but the façade to Constitution-hill is very fine, and as it stands in an open space can be well seen. A very pretty view of it can be obtained from the front of the BROADSTONE Terminus. There are two wings connected by a central building with rusticated base, lofty columns, and an entablature representing what is sometimes described as "Elizabeth with, at one side, a group of bishops offering her a bible, and at the other a group of barons offering a copy of Magna Charta," and sometimes as "the lawyers and prelates of Ireland receiving a translation of the Bible and a Charter from Elizabeth." The wings have fine doorways ornamented with caryatides; those in the north wing (which contains the dining-hall) represent Plenty and a Bacchante; those at the entrance to the Prerogative Court are Security and Law. There is an alto-relievo on each wing, and above the centre rises a graceful cupola. The dining hall, 81 x 42, is a fine room with a dais at one

end and portraits round the walls. Opposite the central archway of the façade is a stone statue of Truth which used to stand in the central hall of the FOUR COURTS.

The Law Library on the site, of Primate Robinson's house was built in 1827 from the designs of Mr. Darley at a cost of £20,000.

Kingstown, Royal Mail Packet Station, was before 1821 called Dunleary, and owes its present

was finished only in 1859 at a cost of £825,000. The East Pier is 3,500 feet in length, and the West Pier 4,950. The depth of water varies from 15 to 27 feet, and its extent is 250 acres. At the end of the East Pier is a group flashing light, visible, in fair weather, twelve miles out at sea. The West Pier has a red light to define its position, and the width of the entrance is 760 feet. The Royal Marine Hotel, with extensive grounds faces the har-



THE "METEOR" AT KINGSTOWN.

title to one of the all-too-few ROYAL VISITS, King George IV. having embarked here on his return to England. An Obelisk commemorates the event. Kingstown had been but a little fishing village, but is now the premier watering place, the head quarters of the yacht clubs, and has a population of over 17,000. The harbour, begun in 1816, from designs by Mr. Rennie,

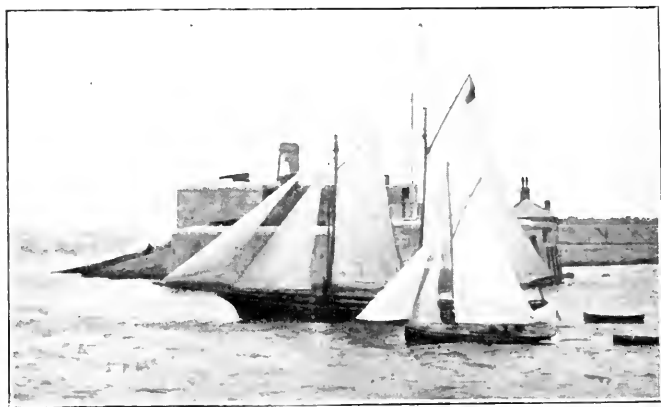
bour, to its right is the Mariners' Church with lofty, but square heavy-looking spire, and to its left the Chapel, one of the finest within reach of Dublin. Its rebuilding from the plans of J. J. McCARTHY was spread over 1865-96. The ground about it was cleared, and railings and terraces added 1904-5.

In well laid out grounds opposite the railway station

stands the fine Pavilion (1903), designed by W. Kaye Parry; in Summer Musical Performances are given in a Kiosk in the grounds. The Sunday afternoon Sacred Concerts draw large audiences.

The Town-hall, opened in 1880, is a fine building near the Railway-station, and contains some good assembly rooms. Kingstown is seen at its very gayest during Regatta week (YACHTING), when all the lead-

February, 1861. [S. Patrick's CATHEDRAL]. The noble Mail boats are always an object of popular enthusiasm, and visitors make a point of going down to the Pier to see the arrival or departure of the afternoon boats. The incoming steamers arrive at 5 a.m., and at 5.25 p.m., and the boats from Kingstown leave at 8.15 a.m. and at 8.15 p.m. Trains for Westland-row run in connection with the Cross-Channel steamers and accomplish the six



ENTRANCE TO KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

ing racers congregate there. A man-of-war used to be stationed in the harbour, and a strong fort, with no guns as yet, has been erected at the end of the East Pier, to command the Bay. On the East Pier stands the memorial to Captain Boyd, R.N., who lost his life in an attempt to save some seamen who were drowning in a storm: which occurred in

miles in a few minutes. The Dublin and Kingstown Railway was opened for traffic in 1834. It cost almost £63,000 a mile to construct. The line was the first which was opened in Ireland and the second in the United Kingdom. An "Atmospheric Railway" connected Dalkey with Kingstown, before the steam system was extended.

Lambay.—An Island distant about 3 miles from Rush. There is not much of interest on the island itself, but the sail in fine weather is very enjoyable. Inter-course with the mainland, except during the summer months, is extremely limited. An old polygonal castle, dating from 1467, stood on the western side of the island, and a little to the north of this site stands the present so-called castle, a square strongly fortified building, apparently erected to protect the islanders in times of danger. It resembles more a modern dwelling than an ancient castle. The island belongs to the Hon. C. Baring, but permission to land on it is readily accorded. The visitor, if time allows, should climb the highest point on the island, Knockbane, 418 feet, from which a most extensive panorama can be seen. This island, like those near Skerries, is famed for the number and variety of its sea birds. The name Lambay is believed to be derived from Lamb-ey or Lamb-island.

Langford House, Mary-street, commenced 1697 by Paul Barry, Keeper of the Pipe or Great Roll of the Exchequer. Sold 1712 to Rt. Hon. Henry Ingoldsby; 1743 bought by Rt. Hon. H. L. Rowley (father of Lord Langford). It was used for barracks, 1800, and 1809 for the Paving Board. It is now occupied by Messrs. Bewley and Draper. On each storey is a handsome landing, pillars supporting the one above.

Laurence O'Toole—Church of, S.—The Church of S. Laurence O'Toole, Sheriff-street, is a fine structure of dark blue lime stone,

built 1862-3. It is of early English design, but with the poverty and faulty application of detail which is met with in so many of the earlier Gothic buildings of Dublin. The general design is good, and the fine spire forms a conspicuous landmark.

Leinster House, now the Headquarters of the famous ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, and of the AGRICULTURAL, &C., DEPARTMENT, was built about 1745 as a town house by the twentieth Earl of Kildare, in "the Molesworth Fields." The design is by Richard Cassels, and the building justifies Malton's description of it as "the most stately private residence in the city." The centre of the West Front is adorned with four Corinthian columns with entablature and pediment; between the pedestals of the columns are balustrades. The first storey is rusticated. The windows are all ornamented by architraves, and in the second storey the windows are surmounted by pediments angular and circular alternately. From each side of the front run colonnades of the Doric order. Originally the entire space between Kildare-street and the building was a large courtyard, more than 210 feet wide, surrounded by a high stone wall ornamented with rusticated piers. The new buildings of the Science and Art Museum and National Library now occupy two sides of this courtyard, and instead of the original high stone wall, a dwarf wall surmounted by iron railings, has been erected. The garden front of Leinster House is even more simple than the principal front, and calls for no special remark. The build-

ings of the NATIONAL GALLERY and the MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY stand on the north and south sides of Leinster Lawn, which extends from Leinster House to Merrion-square. The interior of Leinster House is not now open to the public, but the Hall is well worth a visit, containing many choice paintings, and some remarkably fine pieces of sculpture. The Reading-room of the R. D. S., and above it the old Picture Gallery, till lately used as the National Library of Ireland, but now as a reading-room, are a pair of princely rooms, 70 feet by 24 feet, with fine ceilings supported by fluted Ionic columns. The North side is broken by a fine bow window. The stucco in Leinster House is very well worthy of notice.

Leinster Lawn.—It lies between LEINSTER HOUSE and MERRION SQUARE W., and is flanked by the NATIONAL GALLERY and NATURAL HISTORY GALLERY. It was the site of the EXHIBITION of 1853. It contains Foley's Statue of the Prince Consort, and statues of Dargan, Sir Robert Stewart, and Surgeon Major Parkes.

Leixlip, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles beyond Lucan is famous for its Salmon-leap [Danish *lax* a salmon. In old Latin writers the place is named *Saltus Salmonis*]. There are numerous pretty walks in this neighbourhood, and the visitor will find it convenient to take the Electric Tram to LUCAN and walk through the beautiful demesne to Leixlip. The view of the Salmon-leap itself, the subject of many an artistic study in the early nineteenth century, is now greatly injured by an ugly mill which disfigures the

bank just above the falls. The Dublin side of the river should be chosen, but either side will afford pretty views. Leixlip Castle, founded in the twelfth century, stands on a hill commanding the village. In it King John resided for some time before his accession; but Leixlip during last century lost its popularity, and is only gradually recovering it now that the Electric Tram has brought it within comparatively easy reach of the citizens.

Leopardstown, anciently called Leperstown, from a leper hospital which was in the neighbourhood, is now famous for its race-course opened in 1888. The race-course is beside Foxrock Station, on the Harcourt-street Railway line, and is, therefore, the most conveniently situated of the many race-courses near town.

Libraries. The chief libraries of Dublin are, in addition to the famous library of TRINITY COLLEGE, which is not open for public reading. The National LIBRARY of Ireland in Kildare-street, the Public Library of S. Patrick (MARSH'S LIBRARY), at S. Patrick's Cathedral. The Libraries of the KING'S INNS, of the Royal COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS and of the Royal COLLEGE OF SURGEONS are devoted naturally to special subjects. The ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY has a fine and increasing library for the use of its members.

There are many lending libraries in town from which the visitor can borrow books, the chief being Green's, Clare-street; Morrow's, Nassau street; Eason's, Sackville-street, and the "Tabard Inn" Grafton-street.

Public Libraries have been founded by the Corporation in Capel-street (1884), Thomas-street (1884), Charleville Mall (1900), Lower Kevin-street, in connection with the Technical Schools (1904), and another in Great Brunswick street between Westland-row and the Gas Works is to be shortly erected.



GRAFTON STREET.

Each consists of a Reference Library, Newsroom, and Lending Department. The valuable collection of books, relating to Dublin, bought by the Corporation from the representatives of the late Sir John Gilbert, is stored at Charleville Mall, and will be available for reference when the full catalogue, at present in preparation, is completed.

Library, National. This fine collection of books, first formed by the Royal Dublin Society, was taken over by the Science and Art Department in 1877. In 1900 it passed to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland,

and now contains over 30,000 books.

It forms the northern portion of the fine pair of buildings erected in 1883 in the Courtyard of LEINSTER HOUSE, from the designs of T. N. Deane and Sons. Its general features correspond with the MUSEUM opposite, but the design is varied to suit its special purpose.

Entering the large horse-shoe-shaped hall the curious internal porch is seen. A staircase leads to a lobby from which a double flight ascends to the principal reading-room immediately over the entrance hall. This reading room is horseshoe shaped and measures 70 x 60; it is lofty, with a fine domed roof. Dwarf book-cases contain reference books, but the collection of books is kept in the wing next Kildare-street, which is divided into three stories, each again divided into others some seven feet high by intermediate iron floors. Thus all the books are easily reached by the attendants, but the fine effect of old-fashioned libraries is lost.

The National Library contains the valuable Joly collection of books and pictures relating to Ireland; but want of suitable space has prevented any attempt being made to exhibit these to visitors. The talented and courteous Librarian, Mr. T. A. Lyster, is one of the leading authorities on all matters connected with libraries.

Liffey. The "Anna Liffey" rises near Kippure, between Upper Lough Bray and Lough Crogheen; there is another source named Liffey Head, and the two streams join near Sally-gap (1,631), some twelve miles

from Dublin as the crow flies, but about forty miles as the river flows. The Liffey flows westward through BLESSINGTON, under Poulaphuca bridge; northwards to Newbridge, and then gradually bends to the east by Sallins and LUCAN and so through the city, and into the sea at POOLBEG LIGHTHOUSE.

Lighting. In 1697 the Corporation were empowered to erect public lights in the city and its Liberties. In 1759 each parish undertook its own lighting. In 1784 the Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting Board of the Corporation took the lighting over. At the end of last century numerous private lights were erected before houses and were attended to by the public lighters; the iron supports of some of these still exist. The ROTUNDA HOSPITAL Governors managed the lighting of their own square and charged a special tax on those inhabitants who had private lights—£1 for single burners and £1 14s. for double burners.

In 1824 the "Oil Gas Station" was built; it is now the Antient Concert Rooms. In 1825 the oil lamps were replaced by gas; this was for many years supplied by two companies which afterwards combined and secured a practical monopoly as the Alliance and Dublin Consumers' Gas Company; their works are on the Grand Canal Docks, Great Brunswick-street. In 1881, in consequence of an agitation against the monopoly, the gas company introduced electric lighting into a few of the principal streets, but the fittings were only temporary and were soon removed. In 1892 the Corpora-

tion built an electric station in Fleet-street, and in the autumn commenced lighting three miles of streets, and supplying private consumers. In 1904 an extended system of electric lighting came into operation. The fine new power house, designed by R. S. Ayling, is built at the PIGEON HOUSE, where the harbour enables coal to be delivered economically. The 3-phase current is carried by three trunk mains to Fleet-street central station at a pressure of 5,000 volts; at sub-stations it is transformed to 200 volts, for household use. The 487 public arc lights are supplied with continuous current from Fleet street. The gas testing station is in Tara-street.

Linen Hall. An extensive range of buildings which consisted of six courts and 557 apartments. Part of it is at present used for barracks; the rest has passed over to other trades, and it is no longer used as a Linen Hall.

Lough Bray. The Upper and Lower Lough Bray are well worth visiting. The drive from Dublin is some 12 miles long but runs through exquisite scenery; passing Killikee, Lord Massy's beautiful place, from which there is a fine view; the "Hell fire Club" is seen perched on Mountpelier hill; a fine valley is next ascended and GLENCREE REFORMATORY passed. The Lower Lake, 1,500 feet above the sea, is surrounded by towering mountains (of which Kippure is the highest) except at the side where the waters are kept up by the old moraine; a Swiss cottage at the side of the lake was a present from the Lord

Lieutenant, the Duke of Northumberland, to Sir P. CRAMPTON as a complimentary offering for his professional services. The Upper Lake is reached after a stiff climb; it lies in a wild and deep hollow. From Lough Bray their is a fine drive (12 miles) to Bray, or Roundwood may be visited, passing Sallygap, Luggela (Lough Tay) and not far from Lough Dan, a famous trout lake. The direct road by Sally Gap leads to Glendalough through Laragh, passing the Falls of Macanass, a district most interesting to mineralogists. At Roundwood the Vartry reservoir (WATER SUPPLY) is seen.

Lough Dan—LOUGH BRAY.

Lough Tay—LOUGH BRAY.

Lucan (8 miles) Stations on G. S. and W. and M. G. W. Railways. Electric tram from Parkgate-street. The pleasanter way of visiting Lucan is by road, and several other places can be seen in the same excursion.

Passing through the PHENIX PARK and leaving it by the Knockmaroon gate, the road reaches the north bank of the Liffey and keeps to it through the "Strawberry Beds," which extend over many acres of slopes to the right. There strawberries and cream may be had in the season. Then past Woodlands (formerly Luttrellstown) the beautiful demesne of Lord Annaly, with a castle dating from the time of King John (visitors are permitted to see the demesne). When one crosses the river by a fine stone bridge the village of Lucan is reached. There is a ruined church, the tower of a castle of the PALE, which belonged in the seventeenth century to General Sarsfield. There is a

Rath near at hand, the chambers of which can be entered. The Spa—a famous resort in the last century and lately restored to public esteem—is in Lucan Demesne, through which visitors are allowed to walk. The Spa can be reached by a tunnel under the road, starting inside the gate of the Hydropathic. At the other end of the demesne a bridge leads into LEIXLIP (the Irish for Salmon Leap) (10 miles); the castle rising on the river bank and covered by ivy, was occupied by King John before his accession.

Before crossing the bridge into Leixlip a gate to the left will lead to the "Salmon Leap," a wide waterfall with beautifully wooded banks and a prosaic mill. The pathway along the river bank should be followed. At the proper season the salmon can be seen leaping these falls.

Luggela.—LOUGH BRAY.

Lugnaquilla.—RATHDRUM.

Lunatic Asylums. *The Richmond District Lunatic Asylum*, North Brunswick-street, 1815. This forms one of a group with the North Dublin Union and House of Industry Hospitals, and all are reached by a common avenue. There are two principal buildings, one for male and the other for female patients, standing on 52 acres of ground, which stretch away to the North Circular-road, and are cultivated by the inmates, of whom there are more than a thousand. A large Auxiliary Asylum is built at Portrane.

S. Patrick's Hospital for the Insane, Bow-lane, W. This is generally called Swift's Hospital, as it was founded by Dean Swift's bequest of his pro-

perty (£11,000), which is commemorated in the verse :—

“ He gave the little wealth he had,
To build a house for fools and mad;
And showed by one satiric touch,
No Nation wanted it so much.”

A Parliamentary Grant was given in addition. The Hospital was incorporated in 1746 and opened 1757. It was designed by George Semple. The front is of granite and extends some 150 feet. There is a spacious hall with a door on each side; that on the left leads to the Board-room, where there is a portrait of Dean Swift, and that on the right to the Billiard-room, which contains some of the sixteen old mahogany benches from the Irish House of Lords, which are in the Asylum. In the Drawing-room is a mahogany escritoire, left to the Asylum by Dean Swift. The various locks throughout the building are the original ones, and are good examples of Irish workmanship.

A new entrance has been added by Rawson Carrol, 1892.

Patients are admitted at not less than £1 per week. There are generally about 100 inmates.

S. Edmundsbury, the country Branch, is at Lucan.

Stewart Institution for Idiotic and Imbecile Children and Asylum for Lunatic Patients. This is situated at Palmerstown, Chapelizod, and was founded in 1869 by Dr. Stewart. It generally contains about 70 children in the Institution, in addition to the patients in the

Asylum. Some of the inmates are free; the rest pay not less than £50 per annum.

The Criminal Lunatic Asylum is situated at Dundrum.

There are also many private Asylums.

Lusk, a neat village 14 miles north of Dublin, possesses an ancient church, now rebuilt, containing many old tombs of great interest. At the west end of the Church is a solid square tower.



LUSK (From N.W.)

which at three of its corners has comparatively modern round towers incorporated with the masonry, while at the fourth corner stands an antique round tower rising to a height of 110 feet.

Lying-in-Hospital.—ROTUNDA HOSPITAL.

McCarthy, J. J., R.H.A., M.R.I.A. (1806-1882). An able Architect who did a great deal

of good church building over Ireland, chiefly during the Gothic revival. Amongst the examples of his work in and near Dublin are:—*S. Saviour's*, Dominick street; *Capuchin Church*, Church street; *Holycross College and Church*, Clonliffe; *Mortuary Chapel*, Prospect Cemetery; *Mavnooth College Chapel*.

Mageough Home, Palmerston Park.—An extensive range of buildings founded in 1878, under the will of Miss Elizabeth Mageough, for the habitation, support, and clothing of aged Protestant females. Each inmate has a whole or half of a separate house. There are thirty-nine houses in all.

Mail Boats. In the olden days, before HOWTH harbour was built, the mail packets came into the PIGEON HOUSE harbour.

These vessels were none of the best, and one can sympathise with the terrors caused by a passage from Holyhead when one reads in W. F. Wakeman's very interesting accounts that the passage sometimes, when winds were contrary, occupied a fortnight, during which, as provisions ran short, passengers and crew were obliged to rig up fishing lines and catch what dinner they could.

The first mail ship sailed towards the end of the seventeenth century; it was the "Hillsborough," a sloop of 66 feet external length; a model of it is in the Sailors' Reading Room, Kingstown. About 1700 the Mails were carried from the Pigeon House Harbour, to Parkgate, near Chester. In 1810 the Post Office Packets sailed from Howth to Parkgate. The opening in 1821, of KINGSTOWN

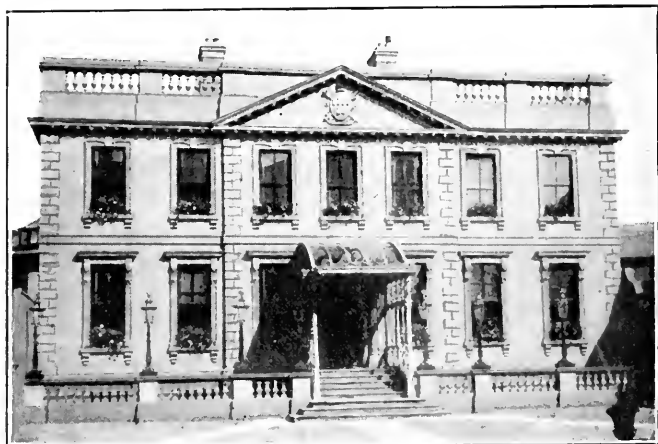
Pier, was followed by a transference of the Mail Station to this Harbour, and no finer harbour exists in Europe. On August 1st, 1868, the City of Dublin Company entered on the Holyhead contract Mail Service, and their new mail boats (1897) make the passage to and from Holyhead in 3 hours, and the run to Dublin being a matter of ten minutes.

Mails. There are from five to six deliveries of Mails in town according to position, the most important being the cross-Channel deliveries at 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. There is *one* delivery on Sundays, about 8.15 a.m. The despatches of mails are very numerous, but the most important leave the G.P.O. at 6 a.m. and 6.10 p.m. (POST OFFICE.)

Malahide, 9 miles from Dublin, is beautifully situated on an estuary of the sea called Broadwater Meadows. At low water, unfortunately, the harbour is almost dry. This fact, and the amazing lack of enterprise exhibited by the Railway Co. are together responsible for the neglect of this once fashionable watering-place. For those who like quiet, with good boating, &c.. Malahide is a paradise, but the attractions of the modern fashionable seaside resort it certainly cannot boast. There are two golf clubs at Malahide, and the largely increased traffic has encouraged the G.N.R.I. to erect [1904] a fine new Railway Station. Near the town is Malahide Castle, seat of Lord Talbot de Malahide, to whose ancestor Henry II. granted the lands in 1174. The castle contains a Jacobean drawing-

room figured in Green's "Shorter History of the English People," some good paintings, and some very fine carved oak wainscoting; permission to view it can be obtained when the family are absent. Close by are the ruins of the chapel, with some interesting tombs; among others worthy of notice is that of the Hon. Maud Plunkett,

Mansion House, The, stands in Dawson-street, and is an unpretentious building, containing some fine apartments, in which the Lord Mayor entertains the citizens. In the garden is an equestrian statue of King George I., erected in 1720 on Essex Bridge and transferred in 1798 to its present position. The inscription is of interest. "Be



THE MANSION HOUSE.

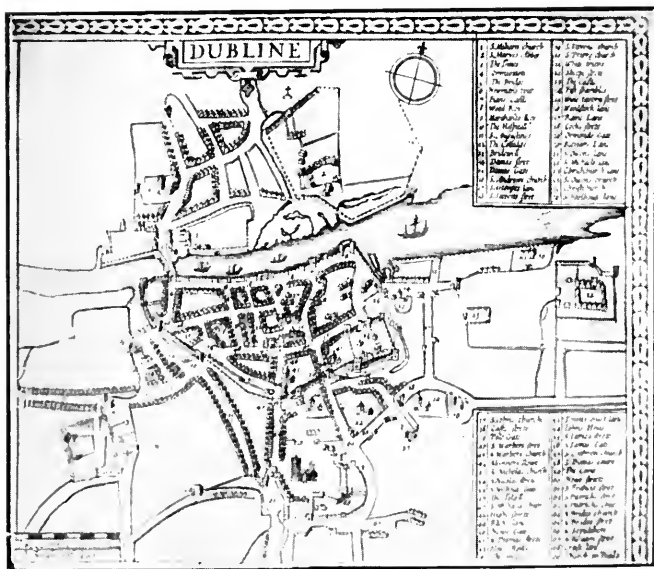
whose first husband, Mr. Hussey, was slain on the day of her marriage, leaving her the singular celebrity of having been maid wife, and widow in one day. Readers will remember the lines of Gerald Griffin's fine ballad, "The Bridal of Malahide":

"She sinks on the meadow,
In one morning tide
A wife and a widow,
A maid and a bride."

it remembered that, at a time when rebellion and disloyalty were the characteristics of the day, the loyal Corporation of the City of Dublin re-elevated this statue of the illustrious House of Hanover." Within recent years the front of the Mansion House has been somewhat improved and a fine porch added. Among the finest rooms in the building are the Oak room, about 50 feet long, where public breakfasts are

given, and the superb Round Room, erected in 1821, for the express purpose of entertaining King George IV. This chamber is a perfect circle of 90 feet diameter, lighted by a lantern 50 feet from the ground. A supper room was added in 1892. It is worth notice that the

the building, of which the following should be seen:—*Charles II.* (Sir Peter Lely); *George IV.* (Sir Thomas Lawrence); *Earl of Northumberland, L.L.,* (Sir Joshua Reynolds); *John Foster,* last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, (Hamilton); *Earl of Westmore-*



SPEED'S MAP—DUBLIN IN 1610.

Mansion House is a red brick building of the time of Queen Anne, the stucco facing being a modern addition. The house was built in 1710, and was purchased by the Corporation in 1715, as a residence for the Lord Mayor. There are some fine portraits in

land, (head by George Romney); *Queen Victoria* (Catterson Smith); *Dan O'Connell* (Catterson Smith).

Maps. Not very many ancient maps of the city are in existence, and of these some are very difficult to procure. Chief among

them are Speed's, published in 1610. Brooking (engraved by Bowles) with VIEWS, 1728; Rocque, 1756; Cook's Royal Map, with VIEWS, 1821; Heffernan's, with VIEWS, 1861 and 1868; and those published from year to year in Thom's Directory. The Ordnance Survey of 1837 was revised in 1864 and in 1887.

Mark, Church of S. S. Mark's Church, Great Brunswick-street, was finished in 1729, the parish having been cut off from St. Andrew's in 1707. The exterior is of dark lime-stone and is barn-like; the façade to S. Mark's-street has an unfinished look. The interior measures 80 by 30. In 1892-3 the wall surrounding the grave-yard was removed, and a railing substituted, the ground being put in order. This has been a great improvement. At the same time an open-air pulpit was erected at the south-east corner.

Markets. Dublin is not well supplied with markets, and many



A STREET STALL.

street during the week preceding Christmas is an extended market for turkeys and geese, the stalls being farmers' carts, from which the horses have been taken.

The South City Market a handsome building of Domestic Gothic, with some so-called "baronial" ornamentation, was opened in 1881 by the South City Markets Company, Limited. It is a large square, its principal side being in South Great George's-street, and is easily approached from Grafton-street and Dame-street. It was built on the site of the Castle Market, built 1704, and rebuilt as New Castle Market, 1783. The Company also widened part of South Great George's-street, but unfortunately have been unable to complete this improvement at the Dame-street end. The South City Market has never been popular with stall-holders although the external shops are well occupied; it suffered severely from fire in 1892.

The Ormond Market was opened in 1682; some quaint scraps still exist, but the trade has been diverted to the FISH AND VEGETABLE MARKETS.

The Fruit Market used to be held inside the walls of the Old Prison in Green-street; it has been moved to the FISH AND VEGETABLE MARKET.

Marino.—CLONTARF.

Marsh's Library. This valuable collection of books was given by Archbishop Marsh in 1694 for the use of the public. The collection, chiefly theological, includes many volumes of considerable interest. The visitor is shown annotations made by the famous Dean Swift, usually more forcible than polite, in a copy of

of the poorer dealers sell from barrows in the streets; this is well seen on Saturdays. Thomas

Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; and some of Archbishop Laud's notes may be seen in a copy of Bellarmine. The quaint old wood-work of the Library is well worth seeing, and there is in the atmosphere of the entire place an old-world

Mary, Church of S. In Mary-street, was built on the formation of the parish in 1697. It is of poor design, with a stunted unfinished-looking tower. The churchyard at the south side has lately been opened to the public, but is not well laid out. It



THE TEMPLE, MARINO.

flavour which is distinctly pleasant. Few Dubliners seem to be aware of its existence, and fewer still have ever handled its musty tomes. (S. Patrick's CATHEDRAL).

Mary's Abbey.—ABBAY OF S. MARY.

stretches in front of Jervis-street Hospital. There used to be a fountain at the north side of the church. The interior of the church is gloomy. Amongst the many mural monuments is one to the Rev. Robert Law, Rector, who died 1789.

Mary of Refuge, S.—RATHMINES CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Masonic Hall. The Masonic

Hall, 17 and 18 Molesworth-street, is a handsome building of cut stone built from the design



MARSH'S LIBRARY

of Edward Holmes, 1877, at an estimated cost of £8,000. It has a fine porch and three stories of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian design leading up to a pediment, in the tympanum of which are Masonic emblems. It contains

A Victoria Jubilee Masonic Annuity Fund was founded in 1888.

Masonic Orphan Schools. *The Female Orphan School* was founded in 1790 by a few Masons who subscribed and sent some



MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, BALLSBRIDGE.

handsomely decorated rooms for the various branches of the Order; the Grand Lodge room is 72 feet long x 40 feet wide, and 32 feet high; it contains frescoes, portraits, and an organ. The office of the schools is also here.

orphans to a day school; next a school for twenty girls was opened in 1792 in a lane off Prussia-street. In 1852 Burlington House in Mespil-road (now S. Margaret's Hall) was taken, the number of inmates being in-

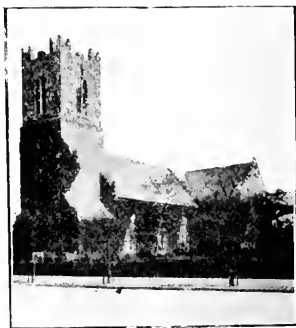
creased. More space being needed, the present school at Ball's Bridge was built, 1880-2. It is a handsome brick and terra-cotta building of Elizabethan design with corner tower and cupola; it was designed by Messrs. McCurdy and Mitchell. The interior is beautifully fitted up. The terra-cotta fountain was bequeathed by Mr. Sawyer. Two great bazaars have been held in aid of this school; one in 1882 realised a profit of £6,601, while in 1892 the enormous sum of £21,842 was raised. Most of the latter sum has been invested and the interest is devoted to helping (educationally and otherwise) pupils on leaving. Part was spent on an infirmary, dormitories and hall. The school educates a hundred girls. Visitors are shown over the building on Wednesday afternoon (Blackrock tram).

The Orphan Boys' School was started at Sandymount in 1869, and was moved in 1887 to Richview, Clonskeagh, where a house and twenty-four acres of land had been secured. The additional buildings were designed by Sir Thomas Drew, R.H.A. who also added a wing, 1894. The school contains about 60 boys, and the annual cost of maintenance and education for each is only about £25 per annum. The average cost in the girls' school is about the same.

Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, Eccles-street, was opened 1861, but two wings have since been added. The front, nearly 300 ft. long, is of granite with slightly projecting pavilions at the ends, and a noble projecting centre, over seventy feet long, with a recessed portico and lofty Ionic

columns. It was intended to build a cupola, but its base has been removed. Curved steps lead to the entrance hall, and other steps lead down to the out-patient department. The hospital contains 350 beds, and was built by the Sisters of Mercy; it is open to all religions.

Matthew, Church of S., Irish-town. The parish of S. Matthew originally formed part of the parish of Donnybrook. Its church, formerly designated "The Royal Chapel of S. Matthew, Ringsend," was a



S. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

royal donative chapelry without cure of souls, but subject to episcopal jurisdiction. It was erected during the reign of Queen Anne in the year 1704, for the revenue officers and other inhabitants of Ringsend who, on account of the tides, could not always attend Donnybrook church. It afterwards became a garrison chapel, then to all intents and purposes a chapel-of-ease to Donnybrook, and was

finally, immediately after the passing of the Irish Church Act in 1870, made the church of the new parish of S. Matthew, Irish-town. The population of the parish is nearly 5,000, of whom 1,100 are members of the Church of Ireland. Ringsend is inhabited by a large Protestant colony, the descendants of English fishermen who came over in the last century. In the year 1878 the vicar of the parish, the Rev. Robt. B. Stoney, D.D., assisted by the parishoners and other friends, set about the rebuilding and enlargement of the church, which had become quite inadequate to the needs of the parish. Plans for its restoration were drawn by F. S. Fuller, of Dublin, and on the 2nd of October, 1879, the church was reopened and dedicated by Archbishop Trench.

The restored church of S. Matthew is of cruciform shape, with lofty tower 95 feet high, open roof, lancet windows, large and spacious chancel, and occupies nearly twice the space of the old building. Since the restoration it has been further adorned with handsome marble mosaic pavement in the chancel and passages—a peal of tubular bells, stained-glass windows in the sacrarium and apse, besides minor improvements in the porch and outside. The total cost of all these improvements has been not less than £4,000. S. Matthew's church is entirely free, and unappropriated, and is open every day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. for private prayer. In the churchyard are the tombs and monuments of many leading citizens of a past generation, viz. : — Vavasours, Lundy-

Foots, Fitzgibbons, Roes, Askins, &c., &c. There are also several monuments in the church to deceased chaplains and other persons. The new National Schools attached to the church were built in 1904, from the design of J. F. Fuller.

Maynooth (15 miles) a station on the Midland Great Western Railway. The Castle, now a fine ruin, was erected 1426 by the sixth Earl of Kildare, and dismantled on account of the rebellion of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald—"Silken Thomas." The remains are of considerable extent, and are open to the public.

Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, contains about 1,000 acres. The Rye, a tributary of the Liffey, runs through the grounds, and there are several lakes. The grounds are open to the public. The house was designed by Cassels.

Maynooth College was founded in 1795. There are three blocks of buildings, and an estate of some eighty acres. The College church was designed by J. J. McCARTHY and the tower and spire (250 feet), from the same architect's design, were added 1899-1901, to commemorate the College Centenary.

Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary. The Meath Hospital was opened in 1753 in the Coombe. In 1816 the present site in Heytesbury-street was taken; it formerly belonged to Dean Swift, and was called Naboth's Vineyard or the Dean's Vineyard. T. Pleasants gave £6,000 towards the building and in 1820 Dublin County gave £4,788. The Hospital was opened in 1822. In 1887 the

John Barbour Wing was commenced. Some of the leading men of the famous old Dublin School of Medicine were attached to the Meath—Sir Philip Crampton, William Stokes, Robert J. Graves, John Cheyne. The hospital has a Convalescent Home for its patients at Bray.

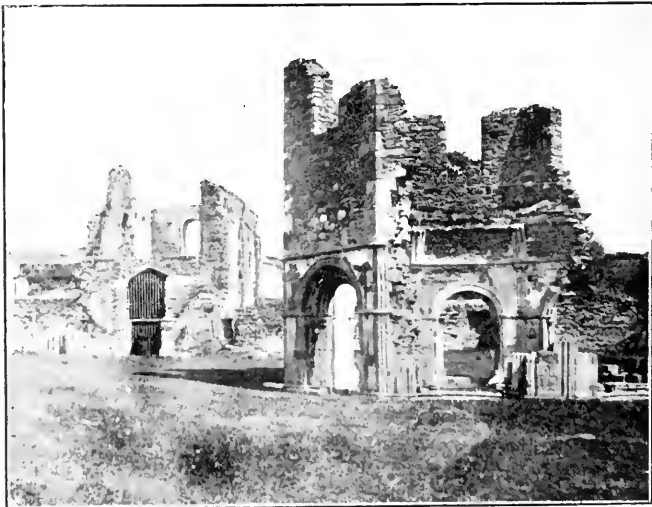
Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey-street, has a fair library and reading rooms. The News room can be used on payment of a penny.

Medical Schools. There are three Medical Schools in Dublin. 1. Dublin University M.S., 1711, Lincoln-place; 2. Royal College of Surgeons M.S., 1789, (including the Carmichael, 1812, and Ledwich, 1836, Schools); 3. Catholic University M.S., Cecilia-

street, 1855. All these Schools are open to students reading for any of the Universities or Colleges, but the majority of Trinity students attend the Dublin University School; those who read for the conjoint diplomas of the Royal Colleges study in the College of Surgeons School, and most of those reading for the Royal University attend Cecilia-street.

Medicine—ACADEMY OF MEDICINE ROYAL.

Mellifont Abbey, in Co. Louth on the border of Meath, is about 6 miles from DROGHEDA, and lies in a sheltered glen, through which the little river Mattock winds. The ruins consist of the so-called Baptistery, a very beautiful building, octagonal in



MELLIFONT ABBEY.

shape, with semi-circular headed arches in each face. These are of most elegant design and workmanship, and will attract the attention of every student of archæology. The Chapel of S. Bernard is a good example of vaulting, and the capitals of the columns are excellently designed. The bases of the great nave piers have been within late years laid bare, and much of the old tiling, as well as many scraps of carving then recovered, may be now seen in S. Bernard's Chapel. The great Tower or Archway nearer to the entrance of the valley, was erected probably for defensive purposes, and has been very roughly treated. The chapel on the hill is a comparatively modern erection. At Mellifont lived the fair, but frail Dearvorigilla, whose elopement with Dermot McMurrough led to the Saxon invasion of Ireland in 1172.

Mendicity, Association for the Prevention of. This useful Association was founded in 1818 during a great prevalence of famine and fever. Its work is carried on in Moira house,



MOIRA HOUSE,
(in 1811).

Usher's-island—a portion of the south quays close to King's-bridge. The house, formerly the

suburban residence of the Earl of Moira, has been altered beyond recognition, the entire upper storey being removed and the hall cut up. From the yard at the back the view of the house is more interesting, and its age can be seen. The chief works carried on by the Association are the providing of daily meals (over 100,000 per annum are given), the transmission of strangers to their homes, and the supplying of cheap baths.

Mercer's Hospital. It was built by Miss Mary Mercer in 1731, on the site of S. Stephen's Church (the Chapel of the Leper Hospital), whose name is still commemorated in the neighbouring S. Stephen's-green. It was intended for twenty poor girls, but in 1734 Miss Mercer conveyed it to the trustees as a Hospital for diseased and infirm poor persons. The oldest part of the present building dates from 1759, important additions were made in 1876, and the Ledwich wing in 1880.

Merrion, once a station on the Kingstown Railway line $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town, has a short pier at the end of which are good swimming baths, with accommodation for both sexes. The Sandy-mount tramway runs direct to this pleasant spot, where bands often perform during the summer evenings.

Merrion Square is the most beautiful of the Dublin squares, and is the largest after S. Stephen's-green. It contains about $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and was laid out in 1762, in which year the north side was commenced; houses were being built up to 1820. Three sides are surrounded by houses, but the west side is

faced by the Leinster Lawn with LEINSTER HOUSE, the NATIONAL GALLERY, and MUSEUM at the sides. Opposite the Leinster Lawn are the remains of a large and ambitiously designed fountain, dedicated to the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, which was erected by

Michael and John, Catholic Church of SS., Lower Exchange-street. Built in 1815, chiefly by volunteer work of Dublin tradesmen in their after time, on the site of Smock Alley Theatre, the pit of which forms the church vaults. A small portion of an arched passage at the S.E. of



MERRION SQUARE, N.

Coade in 1791. Sixteen years after its erection it was cracked and bulged, but, since that, time has dealt tenderly with it, and it is picturesque in its decay. The north side is mostly occupied by doctors. The square is not open to the public.

the Church is the only part now remaining of the building of the theatre. In 1818 the present bell was set up, the first in any Catholic church since the Reformation; an attempt was made to silence it, but Daniel O'Connell took up its defence,

and the proceedings were withdrawn. There is a monument by Turnerelli to Father Betagh, S.J., the founder of a once famous classical school. A suitable approach from the Quay was opened in 1832, by the Wide Street Commissioners.

Michan, Catholic Church of S. S. Michan's Church is built between Anne-street and Halston-street. From the Reformation until about 1700 the Roman Catholics of the parish had no settled place of worship, but Mass was said in private houses. The chapel of a convent in Chammel-row, now the old **Richmond Hospital**, was about 1700 converted to secular use for the parishioners. In 1702 Dr. Nary was appointed P.P., and built a chapel on the south-side of Mary's-lane, where he served until his death in 1738.

The present church (1811-14) has its principal façade to Anne-street, in the porch are the arms of Captain Bryan, who contributed largely to the building. The Halston-street façade (1893) designed by G. C. Ashlin, R.H.A. is perpendicular Gothic with a side tower containing the entrance and ending in a corner turret. The interior contains much stucco; over the high altar is a full length figure of the Saviour in alto relievo. The side altars have paintings of the Virgin and Child, and S. Francis. The registers are complete from 1725.

Michan, Church of S., Church-street. There are few buildings whose age is so hard to discern. There was on this site an old church of Danish foundation (*circ.* 1095) which acted as a parish church for all the north

side of the river until 1697. This old church was dedicated to S. Michan, and its south aisle to S. Syth. The present church was built about 1685, but an inscription tells "This church underwent thorough restoration in 1828." At this date the chancel was removed, and it is impossible to tell how much remained. The tower is a fine square structure with embattled parapets; it forms a conspicuous object in all general views of the city. Over its west door is the inscription:—"This surely is the house of the Lord, 1686," but this and the window above are probably insertions, and the tower the same as is shown in Speed's MAP, 1610, and possibly the original tower of the eleventh century. The interior is spacious, and contains portions of some old tombs. The recumbent effigy in a niche to the south of the chancel is supposed to be S. Michan, Bishop and Confessor. On the front of the organ case is fine carving of musical instruments; this organ was said to have been the Fishamble-street organ on which Handel played the "Messiah;" but the organ he played on was a chamber one which used to be shown in 64 ECCLES-STREET. The Stool of Penitence on which Pell the Quaker was placed is still preserved.

The church plate is interesting—there is an early seventeenth century Spanish copper gilt rousse and highly chased chalice, a silver gilt chalice of 1676, and a silver gilt chalice, the stem and base of which date from 1516. The vaults under the church are very extensive, and have the curious property of preventing

or arresting decay. Bodies are buried in wooden coffins and gradually undergo a mummifying process without the evolution of the gases of decay. A man who died at the age of 111, the brothers Sheares, who were executed for rebellion, and others, are shown to the curious. The vaults are still used for interment. In the churchyard there are numerous interesting graves; on the tomb of Lucas, ob. 1771, are the following lines by Lewis:

Lucas! Hibernia's friend, her
 joy and pride,
 Her powerful bulwark and her
 skilful guide,
 Firm in the Senate, steady to his
 trust,
 Unmoved by fear and obsti-
 nately just.

Under slabs side by side at the west lie the United Irishmen—Oliver Bond, who died in Newgate under sentence of death, 1798, and the Rev. W. Jackson. The grave of Emmet is legendary; it was opened in 1904, and the bones of a much larger person were found. Emmet was probably buried in S. Peter's.

Model Farm Glasnevin. (Albert Agricultural Institute). Founded in 1838 in order that students in training as teachers in National schools should see plans and systems of agriculture and horticulture practically carried out; so that they might afterwards teach their pupils the theory of agricultural science and illustrate their teaching by reference to local gardens and farms.

Modern Art.—GALLERY OF MODERN ART.

Moir House.—MENDICITY

Molyneux Church, Peter-street. It is connected with Sir Capel Molyneux' house, built 1711. Astley took the house and built his Amphitheatre, which was afterwards altered into a chapel for the Molyneux Asylum for Blind Females, the inmates of which lived in the adjoining house. It is now the Albert Church; The inmates have been removed to 64 Eccles-street.

Monasterboice, 4 miles from Drogheda, and 2 from MELLIFONT, contains, among many ecclesiastical antiquities, two of the finest examples of old Celtic crosses. The largest stands



MUIREACH'S CROSS.

27 feet in height (including the base) and is most excellently sculptured ; some of the subjects in the separate panels can still be identified ; such are the Ascended Saviour ; the Empty Tomb ; David and Goliath, &c., but on the smaller cross practically every panel is as fresh as when the artist completed his work, some nine centuries ago. Figures of warriors and bishops, with which each panel is richly adorned, stand out in high relief from the stone, supplying a simply invaluable means of studying the dresses in use during the period at which this noble work was executed. The small circular targets of the soldiers are worthy of note. The lower panel on the east side is manifestly a representation of the Garden of Eden, the Eating of the Fruit and the consequent Expulsion. Above is a panel of which subject is more obscure though the figures are plain enough. Another panel higher up represents the Adoration of the Magi, a star being visible above the Holy Child's head. The centre of the circle on the same side is a representation of the Day of Judgment ; our Lord, with a cross and sceptre, is depicted with the elect upon His right hand, singing and playing upon harps, while on the left hand devils are driving away the condemned. Immediately below is a huge pair of scales in which S. Michael is weighing souls, while Satan crouching below is trying to turn the scales in his own favour ; on the other side of the cross are three panels on the main shaft, each containing three figures only. The inner part of the

circle on this side shows the Crucifixion, with soldiers piercing our Lord's side. The base of the shaft has an inscription in Irish, which has been interpreted by the learned Dr. Petrie ; " A Prayer for Muiredach, by whom this cross was made." There were two Muiredachs connected with Monasterboice, one died 844 ; but the second, who died in 924, was a man of higher distinction and greater wealth, so that the erection of the crosses is, with great probability, assigned to him. The present cross stands 15 feet in height and measures 6 feet across the arms. The Monastery, which was founded in 512, A.D., by S. Bute, was the most famous north of Dublin, until the neighbouring monastery of MELLIFONT arose. Of the two Chapels of which fragments remain, one may be as old as the sixth century. The larger one is very much later—possibly thirteenth century. The round Tower is a fine example of these characteristically Irish structures

Before leaving the graveyard, the visitor will do well to read some of the inscriptions on the tombstones. One records how the stone was erected by the mourner, in " filial memory of his beloved wife ! "

Monuments.—STATUES.

Mornington House, famous as the birth-place of the great Duke of Wellington, is No. 24 Upper Merrion-street. The house needs no particular description. It is now employed for offices in connection with the Irish Land Commission Courts. The discussion as to whether the great Duke was or was not born in this house is definitely settled by the follow-

ing notice which appears in the *Public Register* or *Freeman's Journal*, May 6th, 1769:—" [4th. Birth] Merrion-street, the right Hon. the Countess of Mornington of a son." and by the fact that the prescription compounded by Mr. Evans of Dawson-street for the mother on this interesting occasion is still to be seen framed in the shop, and bears the above address.

Mount Jerome. — CEMETERY OF MOUNT JEROME.

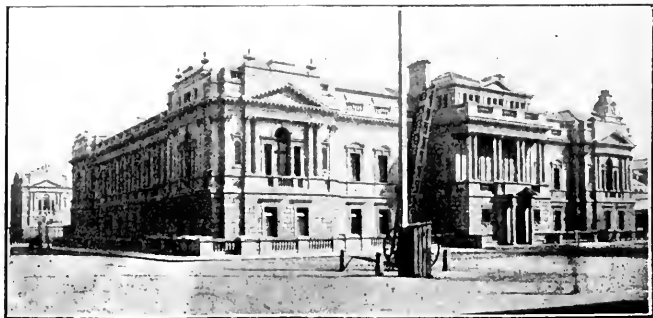
Mountjoy-square, 1792-1818, is situated on the top of a hill, and contains about 4 acres. Having been built from a single plan the houses have not the irregularity of skyline so frequent in Dublin, which, pleasing as it is with gables, is the reverse with parapets. It was intended to make each side an architectural whole, with central pediment and end pavilions, but this ambitious design, like many others in Dublin, had to be given up for want of money. The square is prettily laid out, but is not open to the public.

Museum — Natural History. The Natural History Division of the National Museum is contained in a handsome building (designed by Captain Foke, R.E., under the superintendence of R. Griffith, LL.D., 1855, on the south side of the Leinster Lawn. It can be entered from Merrion-square, or from the Science and Art MUSEUM. The nucleus of the collections belonged to the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, who handed it over to the Science and Art Department.

Since 1900 it has been under the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

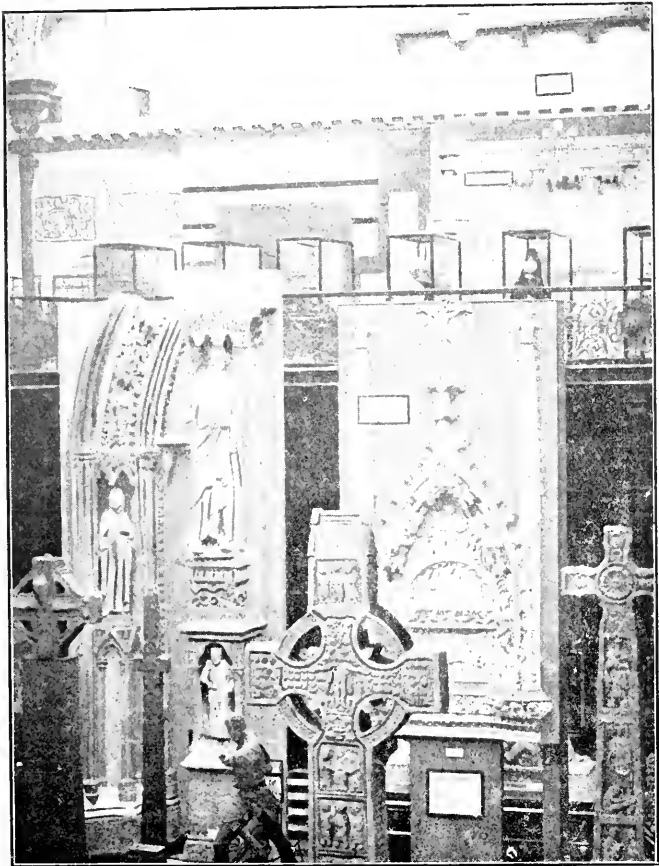
Entrance from the Science and Art Museum is through the Annexe, which contains machinery and manufactures, and the interesting raised Map of Ireland on a horizontal scale of 1 inch to the mile, and a vertical scale of 11 inches to the mile.

The *Ground Floor* deals with the Irish fauna and specimens elucidating evolution. On the *Upper Floor* is the systematic



NATIONAL MUSEUM, KILDARE PLACE.

collection of the chief types of the Animal kingdom, the Mammals and the invertebrates on the upper gallery.



CROSSES AND SCULPTURE WORK IN DUBLIN MUSEUM.

being on the floor, the other vertebrates on the lower gallery,

Museum—Science and Art.
The Science and Art sub-division

of the National Museum, Kildare-street, was built in 1885, from the designs of T. N. Deane and Sons. It forms one of a fine group of buildings, its chief façade (200 feet) being at the south side of the courtyard of Leinster House, and facing the National Library designed at the same time by the same architects. There are also façades to Kildare-street (186 feet) and Kildare-place. The building is very fine and consists of a central portion and two wings, the central portions contain the rotunda (the dome of which overtops the wings) the central court and grand staircase.

It can be entered from Kildare street, passing through the courtyard of Leinster House, and getting a good view of the outside of Leinster House, the National Library and the Museum, or from Merrion-square through the Natural History MUSEUM. We will suppose the former entrance chosen. Passing through the semi-circular colonnade the rotunda is first entered; it is a fine and graceful apartment 60 feet in diameter, with a domed roof and gallery supported on 20 columns of Irish marble, with richly carved capitals. It contains casts from the Antique and two eighteenth century coaches.

The central court is next entered; it is splendidly designed and of fine proportion, 123 x 74 feet. The central portion is sunk with a tier of steps leading down to it, and there is a gallery, supported on iron columns, which are continued to the roof, light being derived from above. This court contains a large number of objects of interest,

including many fine casts. There is a fine statue of Lieutenant W. R. Pollock Hamilton, one of the heroic defenders of the British Embassy at Cabul, 1879, by C. B. Birch; under the galleries are cases containing silver, jewellery, &c., and there is a fine collection of models of Foley's works, the bequest of the sculptor to Dublin.

The rooms are numbered from 1 to 10 in each storey, No. 1 being to the immediate right of the grand staircase. *Downstairs* Room 1 contains Greek and Roman Antiquities. Room 2 illustrates Egypt and Assyria, the most valuable original being a statue of Rui, circ. 1300 B.C. Room 3, Ethnological collection well illustrated by Maps. Rooms 4 and 5, Indian, Persian, and Moorish Art. Passing the Rotunda, Room 6 contains a beautiful 16th century Venetian well-head. Room 7 contains Musical instruments, including the piano used by Moore when writing his Irish melodies, and an Italian Spinnet of 1590. Rooms 8 and 9. Interesting and well classified collection of furniture. Room 10. Loan exhibition of modern artistic crafts.

The grand staircase is of Portland stone with broad marble handrail and marble panels in the walls. It is massive and effective.

The Gallery of the Central Court contains the fine Leinster collection of postage stamps, metal work, enamels, ivories, &c., and some interesting Ogham Stones. *The Gallery of the Rotunda*, gold and silver work.

Upstairs. Rooms 1 to 4 contain the magnificent collection

of Irish antiquities made by the Royal Irish ACADEMY, and transferred by them to the Museum in 1890. S. Patrick's Bell, 5th Century; Tara Brooch, 9th Century; Cross of Cong, 11th Century; Croziers, 6th Century, are only a few amongst the treasures which deserve careful study.

Room 1. Lake Dwellings, &c. *Room 2.* Irish Stone Age. *Room 3.* Irish bronze and iron ages. *Room 4.* Early Christian Art in Ireland. *Room 5.* Arms and Armour. *Room 6.* Carved ivories, &c. *Room 7.* Japanese Art. *Room 8.* Pottery and Porcelain. *Room 9.* China, Burmah and Ceylon. *Room 10.* Lace and Embroideries.

Two *passage rooms*, entered from room 7 upstairs, contain water colours and photographs.

Going still higher up the Grand Staircase the Herbarium and Botanical Museum is reached. The ante-room contains an Index Museum which is of great assistance to those learning botany.

A passage leads to the Annexe and Natural History MUSEUM.

General guides are sold for ½d., and guides for special departments for 1d., and the objects exhibited are well and fully labelled.

The floor in the rotunda as elsewhere on the ground floor is set with tesserae in beautiful designs, the carved doors are Italian, the doorcases and fire-places are of pottery.

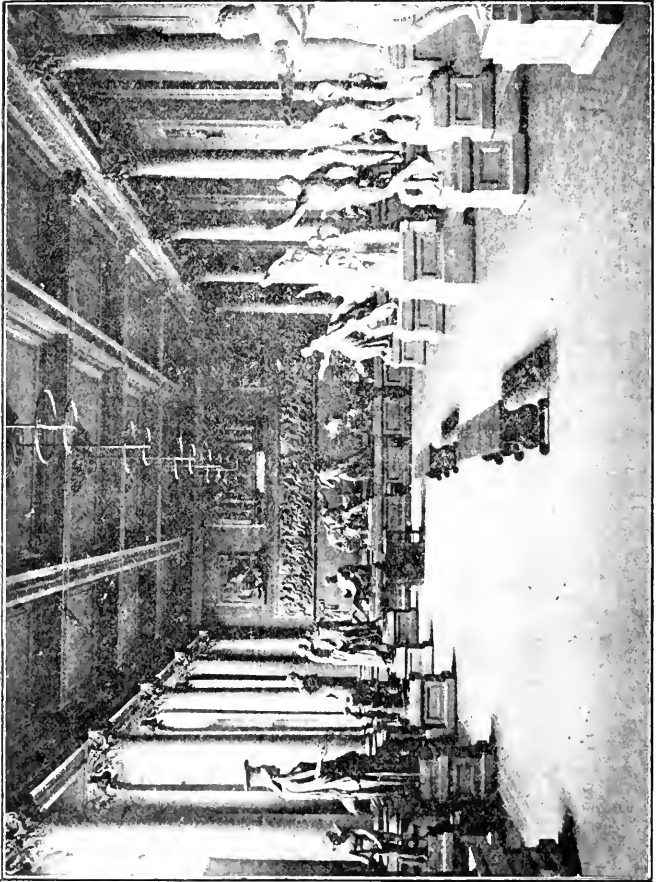
MUSIC.—ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

National Gallery, Merrion-square, west. The committee of the Dargan Testimonial Fund in 1854 voted £5,000 out of the

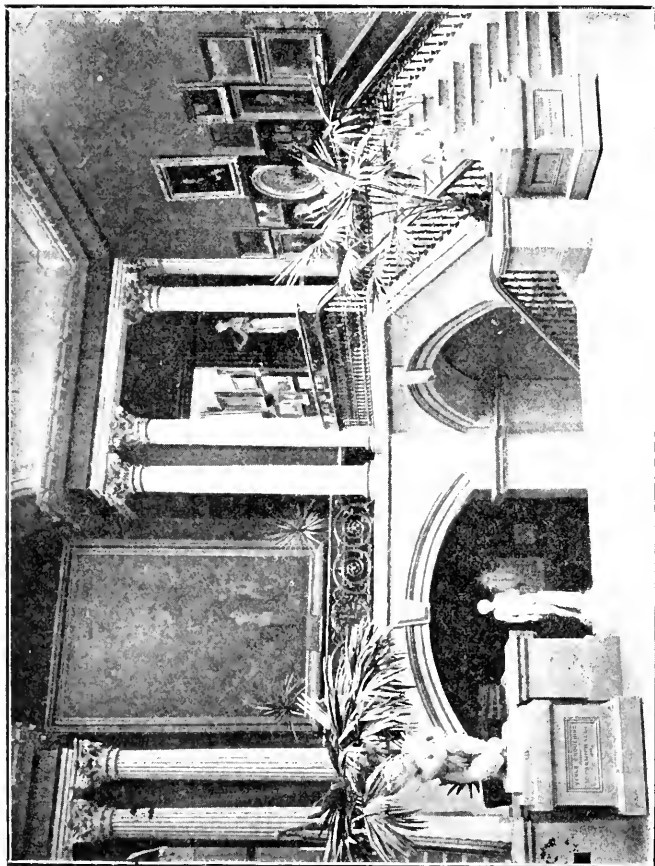
funds contributed to commemorate the public services of William Dargan in defraying the expenses of the Exhibition of 1853 at his own cost, towards the erection of a public gallery of Art. Parliamentary grants brought this up to £21,500, and in 1859 the gallery was commenced. It is a handsome Renaissance building, harmonising with the Natural History MUSEUM.

In 1903 the Gallery buildings were more than doubled in size, by an addition to the north, which includes the present entrance; this added fourteen rooms for the exhibition of pictures, and private offices, workrooms, &c. The additions were designed by T. M. Deane, and cost about £21,000.

To the left of the vestibule is the Dargan Hall, which contains a large and well-chosen collection of casts from the antique. The rest of the floor is given up to the National Portrait Collection. *Room 1*, (the large room beyond the Dargan Hall built to hold MARSH'S LIBRARY) contains a fine collection of Mezzotints, engravings, &c., also some interesting relics. At the end is Wheatley's large picture of the Volunteers celebrating William III.'s birthday in College-green, 1783. To the right is *Room 2*, which contains an interesting collection of pictures of Dublin. The next six rooms, octagonal in shape, contain historical portraits in chronological order. Returning through the Dargan Hall, and going up the grand staircase, the fine Italian Gallery is reached. Another flight of stairs leads to the Turner room,



DARGAN HALL, NATIONAL GALLERY.



STAIRCASE—NATIONAL GALLERY.

beyond which are English, Flemish, and Dutch pictures, and the varied Miltown collection of pictures, and other objects of art, presented by the Countess of Miltown in memory of her late husband.

The Entresol is devoted to drawings and water colours.

The Gallery is open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 10 o'clock to 6 p.m. or dusk. On Sunday from 2 o'clock to 5 p.m. or dusk. On Thursdays and Friday artists and students are admitted from 10 o'clock to 4 p.m. or dusk; others are charged six-pence.

An excellent Catalogue, containing much valuable matter is sold at the nominal price of six-pence.

National Library.—LIBRARY, NATIONAL.

Natural History Museum.—MUSEUM.—NATURAL HISTORY.

National Museum.—MUSEUM—SCIENCE AND ART.

Nelson Pillar. Nelson Pillar stands in the middle of Sackville-street at the junction of Henry-street and Earl-street; it was erected in 1808. It consists of a pedestal, column and capital, surmounted by a fine stone statue of Nelson, leaning on a capstan (this is by Kirk). The entire height is 134 feet. The column, which is Doric or Tuscan, was designed by W. Wilkins, Fellow of Caius College Cambridge, and is exceedingly ugly: this may be partly accounted for by money falling short, and the original design having to be modified. The pedestal bears the following names, with their dates:—Trafalgar, XXI. October MDCCCV.,

S. Vincent, XIV. February, MDCCXCVII., the Nile, I. August, MDCCXCVIII., Copenhagen, II. April, MDCCCI., and was designed to have a sarcophagus over the word Trafalgar. The pillar is awkwardly situated, interrupting the traffic between Henry-street and Earl-street, and many of the citizens wish to have it removed to the head of Sackville street. In 1894 the steps were taken away, a doorway inserted, the inscriptions gilded, and iron railings erected, G. P. Beater being the architect.

Admission to the Pillar 3d. On a clear day there is a fine view of the city and bay.

New Gate.—CITY WALLS.

New Grange, the finest of the series of tumuli, which lie for some miles along the northern bank of the Boyne, is one of the most remarkable examples in Europe of Rude Stone Monuments, and may fitly be compared to the Pyramids of Egypt in design. The visitor to Dublin should on no account leave our shores without seeing so unique a monument. Many accounts of early excavations or plunderings of this cave have come down to us, but the reader who is interested in the archæology of the matter will find an interesting account by Mr. George Coffey in the *R. I. Academy Transactions*, 1892. The actual sepulchral chamber is entered by a long passage, more than 20 yards long, and so low in parts that it is necessary to crawl on hands and knees. This small inconvenience need not, however, deter even ladies from entering New Grange, as the greater part of the passage is quite lofty enough to enable one

to walk with a slight stoop only, and the height increases rapidly as one nears the actual chamber,

by placing large slabs of stone over one another so that they project gradually inwards, until



INTERIOR OF TUMULUS AT NEW GRANGE.

which is 19 feet 6 inches in height, and appears to have been formed

the top is closed by one flat stone. Of course the vast weight of

earth and stones composing the mound itself, retains the slabs above described in position. Around the main chamber, with its recesses, runs an upright course of stones, 7 or 8 feet in height, which exhibit most of the carvings for which the tumulus is so famous. The cave is, like almost all such tumuli, cruciform in shape, but the recesses in New Grange are of different dimensions. The north recess, facing the entrance, is 7 feet 6 inches in depth, but has little of the characteristic ornament in it except for one remarkable fact alluded to in Sir W. Wilde's *Boyne and Blackwater*, that it "not only covered portions of the stones exposed to view, but extended over those surfaces which were completely concealed from view, and where a tool could not have reached them." This would naturally imply that the stones were carved before being placed in position.

The Eastern recess, 8 feet in depth and almost equally wide, has two magnificent slabs of rock to act as doorway; on the top of that to the right may be seen some carving of the lozenge pattern which is very common in Ireland. Varieties can be seen in the passage on many of the upright stones. The roofing stone of the Eastern recess is the most richly carved of all the stones in the tumulus. Lozenges, dog-tooth, spirals, and concentric circles, are intermingled with one another in marvellous variety. This recess, like that of the West of the chamber, contains a large basin with the centre depressed. In the centre of the chamber also stands another basin greatly depressed and exhibiting two cup-

hollows. It seems probable that these basins were intended either to hold the actual body interred or burned, or to hold an urn in which the remains were deposited. The west recess is of interest chiefly as containing the remarkable fern-leaf marking on the face of the slab to the right, which also has upon it the very exceptional figure which, alone of the New Grange markings, appears to be more than a mere ornament. Opinions are likely to remain divided as to its meaning, but the latest interpretation by Mr. Coffey is that the figure represents a boat. In addition to the great stone at the entrance to the mound, there have been discovered two other inscribed stones which exhibit very remarkable carving. These were displayed for the first time, within many centuries, when the monument was placed in 1891 under the Protection of Ancient Monuments Act. The visitor to New Grange will find it necessary to bring with him some strong light such as an electric lamp or magnesium wire. Candles are practically useless.

Newspapers. The first newspaper published in Dublin was *Pue's Occurrences*, which appeared in 1700, but there had previously appeared a single leaf printed on both sides and entitled *The Dublin News Letter*. Sir John Gilbert was the first to draw attention to the publication of this sheet, which appeared in 1685.

Dublin has always possessed very large number of daily papers, and supports at present the following:—

Irish Times—Unionist.

Daily Express and Evening Mail—Conservative and Church of Ireland.

Freeman's Journal (1764) and *Evening Telegraph*—Nationalist.

Daily Independent ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. since 1905) and *Evening Herald*—Nationalist.

Weekly Editions of the *Irish Times*, *Freeman's Journal*, and *Independent* appear; and the *Warder* is issued weekly by the *Express*.

The *United Irishman* and the *Farmer's Gazette* appear weekly, the *Irish Builder and Engineer* fortnightly.

The *Leprecaun* (monthly) is at present the only intentionally comic paper.

There are also numberless papers connected with cycling, and other sports, and with the interests of various institutions and trades. There are also, of course, many sectarian weeklies and monthlies.

Nicholas, Catholic Church of S.

This Church is in Francis-street, and is built on the site of the old Franciscan Friary founded 1235. From 1690, until the erection of the Church in Marlborough-street, it was the pro-cathedral. Some of the Church plate dates from 1690. The existing building was erected in 1833; the fine classical portico and high cupola were added some thirty years later.

Nicholas Within, Church of S.

The church of S. Nicholas Within stands in S. Nicholas-street not far from Christchurch-place; although the last church only dated from 1807, it is a ruin. Its churchyard used to extend to Christchurch-place (formerly Skinner's-row) but that part of it was given to the Corporation as

a site for the THOLSEL. The roof, lowered to the ground, still covers the vaults of the old church.

Nicholas Without and Luke, Church of, SS. S. Nicholas Without was in N. Transept of S. Patrick's Cathedral from as early as 1302; becoming ruinous from 1784 to 1825 money was being raised and efforts made to restore the Transept for a parish church. The present church was formerly S. Luke's. It is a plain structure measuring 70 x 30, and was built soon after an Act of Parliament of 1708. It is approached from the Coombe by an avenue of elms.

Observatory.—DUNSINK.

O'Connell, Daniel (1775-1847).

Commonly known as the "Liberator," was the leading spirit in the movement for Catholic Emancipation; afterwards he worked for Repeal of the Union, but condemning the attempt to redress political wrongs by physical force, he incurred the resentment of the young Ireland party, and lost much of his popularity. O'Connell represented Dublin in the Imperial Parliament, and was Lord Mayor. He lived in 58 Merrion square, Conciliation Hall (TIVOLI THEATRE OF VARIETIES) was the scene of many of his later meetings. His statue by Hogan was erected in the CITY HALL, 1846; and his picture by Catterson Smith hangs in the MANSION HOUSE. Carlisle Bridge was re-named O'Connell Bridge by the Corporation, 1880; and the O'CONNELL MONUMENT, by Foley, in Lower Sackville Street, was unveiled in 1882.

O'Connell Bridge.—BRIDGES.

O'Connell Monument. This

superb Monument stands at the lower end of Sackville-street, facing O'Connell Bridge. It was designed by Foley and after



O'CONNELL MONUMENT.

his death was finished by Brock. The first stone was laid in 1864, and the Monument was unveiled August 15th, 1882.



"ELOQUENCE," O'CONNELL MONUMENT.

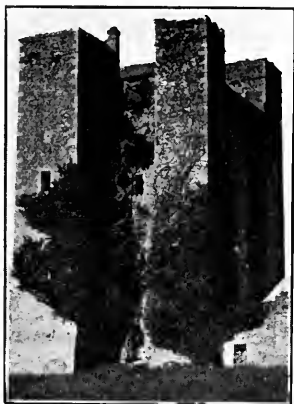
It consists of a bronze statue of O'Connell (wrapped in his cloak) twelve feet high, standing on a limestone pedestal twenty-eight feet high. Round the drum is a noble group of nearly fifty figures cast in various degrees of relief. In front is a heroic figure of Hibernia trampling her broken fetters under foot, and with one hand holding the Act of Emancipation, and with the other pointing up to the Liberator. The rest of the figures are represented as listening earnestly to what Hibernia tells them of her deliverer. The four large winged figures at the corners of the base represent O'Connell's chief virtues:—Patriotism, Fidelity, Eloquence, and Courage.

Old Bawn.—TALLAGHT.

Orphanages. There are a good many orphanages in Dublin. The FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE, ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, DRUMMOND INSTITUTION, MASONIC SCHOOLS and S. VINCENT DE PAUL MALE ORPHANAGE are dealt with separately. The Female Orphanage, George's-hill, is the oldest in Dublin; it was established in 1771, the Penal laws being evaded by teaching glove-making, &c. The Hibernian Marine Society's School, founded 1766; their house on Sir John Rogerson's Quay is the subject of one of Malton's Plates; when it was burned the school was moved to 1 Upper Merrion street. It is now at Clontarf. S. Vincent's Female Orphanage, North William street, contains 180 orphans, and S. Joseph's Female Orphanage, 1,770, Mountjoy street, 100. The Clergy Sons and Daughters; The Protestant Orphan Society; S. Bridget's,

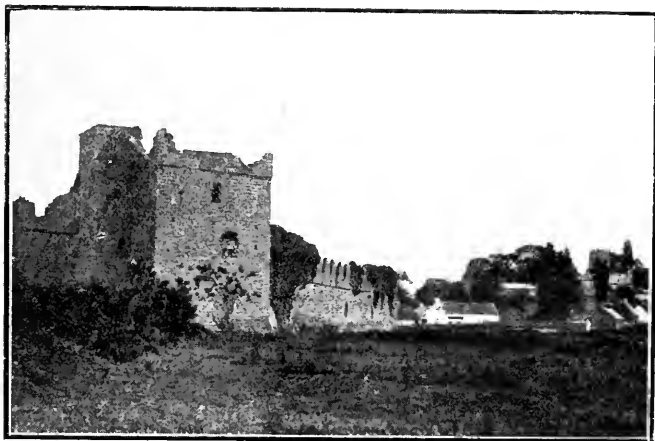
Eccles street ; and S. Saviour's, Denmark street.

Ovoca.—RATHDRUM.



DUNSOGHLY CASTLE.

Oxmantown. The north-west district of Dublin was so called as being appropriated to the Danes or Ostmen (Eastmen) who, from prudential motives, were not allowed to sleep in the city, then altogether on the south side of the river. It is said that the beams forming the roof of Westminster Hall grew here before the forest was cleared, and Ostmantown-green formed. Little John, the associate of Robin Hood, showed feats of shooting on this green, and some historians say he was hanged on Arbour-hill close by, S. MICHAN'S CHURCH, named from a Danish saint, was the first church built at the north side of the river. There is one curious subterranean building, named "Scaldbrother's Hole" from a notorious thief who inhabited it, and another, the entrance to which is from what is locally



SWORDS CASTLE.

known as "Bailey's Timber Yard."

Pale. Dublin with the contiguous parts of Kildare, Louth, and

number of castles, the plain square keeps of many of which still remain. The following were "walled and good towns" of the



S. PAUL'S R. C. CHURCH.

Meath, was incorporated by King John as the English Pale, and the included townlands were divided amongst the English, who built a

Pale :—Dublin, Swords, Balrothery, Howth, Newcastle, Bray, Clondalkin, Fieldstown and Tallaght.

Parliament House.—BANK OF IRELAND.

Patrick, Knights of S. This Order was founded in 1783 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Temple. The first investiture took place on the 11th March of that year in the great ball room of Dublin Castle, which thenceforth by Royal command bore the name of S. Patrick's Hall; the installation in S. Patrick's Cathedral followed on S. Patrick's Day, and each knight was admonished amongst other things "to fight for the just and necessary defence of them that be oppressed and needy." Since the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, installation in S. Patrick's Cathedral has ceased, but the banners of the knights last installed there before 1869 still hang in the chancel. S. Patrick's Hall in the Castle has since been used. The statutes of the Order should be curious reading, for they are described by a good authority as "a farrago of nonsense."

Paul, Catholic Church of S. Arran-quay. A fine church built in 1835 on the site of the small chapel of 1785. The façade is built of granite, and consists of a portico with three fine figures whose attitudes show action; behind rises a campanile in which a peal of bells was hung 1845.

Pavements. The epithet "dirty" which used so frequently to be applied to Dublin, was fairly earned by its muddy streets; before the present system of paving was adopted long detours had often to be made to avoid wide seas of mud which welled up between the paving stones. For some years

the Corporation have been spending large sums in repaving the streets, the stones being laid on a layer of concrete; this has greatly improved the streets, but, though cleaner, they are not pleasant to drive over. Grafton-street, Molesworth-street, Kildare-street, and some fragments opposite places of worship, are paved with wood or asphalt; Henry-street and Mary-street are laid with asphalt. The Tram Co. are responsible for the portion bearing their rails.



MORE COMFORT.

The sidewalks in Dublin are, as a rule, uneven, and soon tire the pedestrian; they are laid with squares of granite which wear unevenly, especially at the edges. In a few places artificial blocks have been laid, and those round the squares and many of the suburban pathways are made of concrete.

Peter, Catholic Church of S.—PHIBSBORO' CHURCH.

Peter, Church of S. S. Peter's Church, built within the precincts of the Carmelite Convent. Aungier-street, is the parent parish church of all the district lying to the east of the old city

but increasing population has led to new churches being built, and since the Disestablishment of the Irish Church most of these have had parishes assigned to them. The present church, opened in 1867, is from the design of E. H. Carson, F.R.I.A.I., portions of the former church being utilised. It is built of granite in early English Gothic, and has a nave 86 x 40, two transepts and a chancel. The transepts are separated from the nave by arches with circular perforations in the spandrils. The chancel measures 18 x 15, and its arch is supported by columns of Green Galway Marble. The tower stands between the chancel and north transept—its spire is unfinished. A tombstone bears the inscription:—“Benjamin Disraeli, ob. 1814.”

It is possible that the body of Robert Emmet was reburied in this churchyard, and a careful search in 1905 disclosed the Emmet vault, which with the other tombs had been covered over when the churchyard was raised to its present level. No proof of Robert Emmet's interment was discovered.

Phibsboro' Church. The Church of S. Peter, Phibsboro', stands on high ground in the angle formed by the North Circular and Cabra roads. A chapel was built here early in this century in “Milner's second order of Gothic Architecture”—a fearful and a wonderful “style.” A picture is given of it by Petrie—1831. Afterwards it was rebuilt in what was looked upon as early pointed Gothic. Again rebuilding was commenced, and a new east end and central tower, with groining.

130 feet high, arose; the rebuilding had reached this point in 1868, when there was a lawsuit about the strength of the tower, the trial lasted 34 days, and ended in the jury disagreeing. The work was then suspended, and some time afterwards the upper part of the tower was removed.

The new work was designed by Mr. Goldie, and consists of transepts 110 feet across, and 80 feet high, a choir consisting of a short polygonal apse of seven bays, with a series of seven radiating chapels. At the end of each transept is a fine rose window and a carved niche. The stained glass is by Lobin of Tours.

The nave and the west tower were re-built in 1905-6 from the design of G. C. Ashlin; the tower is of fine proportions, being 34 feet square, its spire rising over 200 feet. The completed church is one of the finest and best situated Gothic buildings in Dublin.

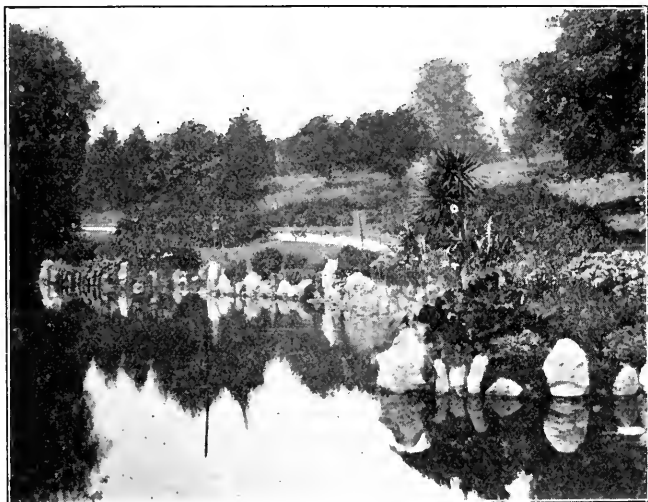
Phœnix Park. This spacious and beautiful park, open at all times to the citizens, lies to the west of the city on the north bank of the Liffey; it is seven miles in circumference, contains 1,760 acres, of which 1,360 are open, and has seven entrances, with gates and lodges. The name is derived from the manor house of Fion-uiske (clear water), possibly called from the neighbouring spa, which stood on the hill now occupied by the Magazine Fort; Lord Chesterfield perpetuated the anglicised form by erecting the *Phœnix Column*.

About 1662 Charles II. formed a deer park, partly out of the

lands of Kilmainham which had been surrendered to the Crown on the suppression of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem, and partly by the purchase of neighbouring townlands. In 1751, the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clemens, father of Lord Leitrim, built a lodge for his own use, which in 1784 was bought by the

of an outside car. In the following route the chief points of interest are noted.

How to see the Park. Entering by the North Circular-road Gate, the Constabulary Barracks are seen to the right; dismount and enter the People's Gardens to the left, crossing the valley between the two lakes;



IN THE PEOPLE'S GARDENS, PHENIX PARK.

Government for the use of the Lord Lieutenant. Two wings were added by the Earl of Hardwick, 1801-6, a north porch by the Duke of Richmond, 1807-13, and a south Portico, designed by F. Johnston, by the Earl of Whitworth, 1813-17. The park can easily be explored in an afternoon with the aid

on the plateau beyond is the statue of Lord Carlisle, 1873, and there is a good view of the ROYAL INFIRMARY. The WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL (the "big mile-stone" as it is disdainfully called) can next be examined, and the car rejoined at Foley's beautiful equestrian statue of Lord Gough, erected

in 1880. Then drive along the road over the river, leaving the cricket grounds on the right. Passing the Kilmainham Gate a steep hill is ascended at the Magazine fort (formerly called



LORD GOUGH'S STATUE.

Wharton's Folly from the Lord Lieutenant who built it) at the right. This magazine called forth one of Swift's latest epigrams:—

“ Behold a proof of Irish sense,
Here Irish wit is seen,
When nothing's left that's
worth defence,
We build a magazine.”

Further on the Chapelizod Gate is passed with the Hibernian School on the hill to the right, then the road becomes prettier, and the view of the river more exquisite. The furze glen with its quiet lake is the wildest part, and soon afterwards the Knockmaroon Gates are reached. Leaving by one gate

the road to Lucan, Strawberry Beds, &c., is seen, and a glimpse is obtained of Lord Iveagh's house; re-entering by the second gate the Mountjoy barracks for the Ordnance Survey are passed to the left, and the centre road is reached.

Drive along the centre road to the Phoenix Column, erected by Lord Chesterfield, L.L., in 1745. It is 30 feet high, and consists of a Corinthian column crowned by a Phoenix on a flaming pile. On one side of the pedestal is carved:—

Civium oblectamento,
Campum rudem et incultum
Ornari jussit
Philippus Stanhope, Comes
De Chesterfield, Prorex.

On the other side is:—

Impensis suis posuit
Philippus Stanhope, Comes
De Chesterfield, Prorex.

At the right is the Chief Secretary's Lodge, and at the left the Under Secretary's Lodge. Continuing the centre road the portico of the Viceregal



ENTRANCE TO CHIEF SECRETARY'S
LODGE.

Lodge is seen between two rows of shrubs; on this spot Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were murdered by the "Invincibles" in 1882. To the right, beyond a belt of trees, is the Fifteen Acres (why "Fifteen" it is hard to say, as the open space is of great extent) where formerly duels were

passed and the Gough statue is regained. The park can be left by Parkgate-street.

The great storm of 26th and 27th February, 1903, was very destructive to the timber in the Park, 1,242 forest trees, and 1,706 hawthorns being blown down.

Physicians. — COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.



LLAMAS IN THE ZOO.

decided, now used as a review ground and always surrounded by crowds of citizens on the King's Birthday. To the left is the Nine Acres and Polo ground, a road leading round the Zoological Gardens and past the old Chalybeate spring. The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS are now

Pigeon House Fort. The Pigeon House is situated on the South Wall about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles below Ringsend; it was bought by the Government for a barrack in 1814, and at one time was considered "a place of great strength surrounded with heavy cannon, and commanding the

bay in various directions." The old timber mole was replaced by a stone one to this point in 1755, and a small harbour was built to afford shelter to the packets "which were exposed to the swell in the Channel in easterly winds," but from the first it was nearly dry at low water. A hotel for the convenience of travellers and a Custom House were built beside the harbour.

Up to 1818 the English Mails were despatched daily (except Sundays) from the Post Office, College Green. A long coach holding 40 passengers conveyed them to the Pigeon House harbour, from which, when the tide served, the packets sailed. The average passage to Holyhead was twelve hours. At that time some of the Irish mail coaches were built of sheet copper or iron as in the various insurrections metal plates were found useful in turning off musket balls! When Howth Harbour was finished the packets were transferred to it.

Pleasants' Asylum in Camden-street was opened in 1818, T. Pleasants having bequeathed £15,000 for establishing a female orphan house for daughters of respectable house-holders. The inmates are well cared and instructed.

Pleasants, Thomas, was a merchant of Dublin (ob. 1816) who gave large sums in practical charity. The Tenter House was erected in 1815 at a cost of £12,964; before this the poor weavers of the Coombe had either to suspend work in rainy weather or use the alehouse fire and thus were (as Wright expresses it) "exposed to great

distress, and not unfrequently reduced either to the hospital or the goal." The Tenter House is a brick building in Cork-street, 275 feet long, 3 stories high, and with a central cupola; the building has long since passed to other uses owing to the failure of hand weaving in the city, but at the time it fulfilled its design, the 30,000 people depending on weaving using it gladly and "in 1816 not one woollen weaver was found imploring relief or within the walls of a prison." Mr. Pleasants gave £6,000 to the MEATH HOSPITAL, £500 to build the entrance to the BOTANIC GARDENS, Glasnevin, and endowed PLEASANTS' ASYLUM in Camden-street. There was a monument to his memory in S. BRIDE'S CHURCH. This has been removed to S. Werburgh's porch.

Police. The Dublin Metropolitan police number 1,148 with officers, and have long been a subject of legitimate pride to the city. For superb physique no finer body of men can be produced in the kingdom. It is enough to say that they are no unworthy companions to the world-famous Royal Irish Constabulary. The Police Band has always maintained a high standard of efficiency. The head quarters are in Dublin Castle.

Police Courts, The, are situated behind the FOUR COURTS. The building is commodious and well suited to its purpose, but it is not likely to interest the visitor. A large range of modern cells was lately added.

Police Magistrates. There are attached to the Courts four Police Magistrates, of whom one sits at Kingstown to take in the S. District of the County.

Poolbeg Lighthouse, built in 1764-8, stands at the end of the great South Mole which extends from RINGSEND fully three miles into the sea. To those who delight in sea air and fine mountain views there can be no more glorious walk, or bicycle run, than that from Ringsend to Poolbeg. The superb Bay of Dublin has been often compared in beauty to the Bay of Naples; and by this walk we can reach almost the centre of it. The coast from the city as far as Bray is studded with towns and villas, while in the background are the Dublin mountains. On the other side the bold promontory of HOWTH rises grandly from the ocean; while directly across the river mouth are

CLONTARF and Dollymount. The Bay is five miles across, the visitor, whose good fortune it is to see it for the first time in early morning dotted here and there with the white canvas of yachts or the tawny sails of fishing smacks, will readily understand the intense enthusiasm with which all Irishmen regard their "matchless wonder of a bay." In 1880 a condensing dioptric apparatus took the place of the old silver reflectors. There is also a siren, sounded by compressed air, which is worked by gas made on the spot and can be called into action in two minutes. The base of the lighthouse is protected by large concrete blocks. The walk to the lighthouse by Ringsend



GRAND CANAL HOTEL, PORTOBELLO
(About 1810.)

and the Pigeon House is a pleasant one. There are four other lighthouses on the river.

Poplin is the one speciality for which, if we except porter, Dublin has obtained a world-wide fame. The manufacture was introduced by the Huguenot refugees in 1693, and is still flourishing, although its popularity has declined as an article of ladies' wear. The material is composed of silk and worsted, the appearance being extremely rich. It is said that the excellence of the water used in dyeing the worsted here renders the colours superior to those produced elsewhere.

Population. The Census of 1901 gave a population of 289,108 in the Municipal area.

Portobello, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the G.P.O., was in the olden time, while yet the CANAL-boat was the chief method of travelling, quite an important station, and a fine hotel was erected at the Canal Basin. Portobello Bridge connects the city with RATHMINES, and there is a large Military Barrack on the Canal Bank on the Rathmines side. The once celebrated gardens of Portobello, in which many a sensational exhibition was given, have entirely disappeared in the astonishing extension of the suburbs. Little more than 50 years ago hardly a house was to be seen beyond the canal, but now many a village originally far beyond the boundaries of the city has become part and parcel of the RATHMINES Township.

Port of Dublin. Dublin is situated at the head of a bay six miles long and five and a-half miles wide, and its modern history as a port may be said to date

from 1707, when the port was vested in the Corporation. At that time the Liffey and the Dodder flowed across the sands at low water, dividing them into the North and South Bulls. The first work undertaken was the great South Wall, which reaches some three miles into the sea; this straightened the channel, protected it from south winds, and kept the South Bull from encroaching. This wall was first built of wood, but was gradually replaced by stone. This South Wall being broken in several places owing to the piles decaying, the Irish Parliament incorporated a special body, named the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin, and the care of the port was transferred to it. This body was familiarly known as the BALLAST OFFICE or Board, a name which still attaches to the Port and Docks Board.

Soon after 1819, the North Bull Wall was built from Clontarf to within 1,000 feet of Poolbeg lighthouse; half of this wall was submerged when the tide was in; this enabled the water to escape freely at the first half of the ebb, the remainder, being confined, rushed out with great force and by its scour deepened the water over the bar at low water of spring tide, from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 feet. And no longer had steamers to wait until the hoisting of a flag on Poolbeg lighthouse told that the tide would admit of their crossing the bar.

Since 1860 great improvements have been made in the river, the North Wall has been extended and the Alexandra Basin formed, and much of the

QUAY walls has been rebuilt with deep foundations, so as to allow large vessels to come alongside. The North Wall extension was built of blocks of concrete 360 tons weight; these were built at a distance and carried by immense floating shears and lowered on ground which had first been dredged out, and then prepared by men working in a diving-bell. The moving of the blocks and the diving-bell (which could be entered by a shaft from above) were for many years objects of more than local interest.

In 1878 the income of the port reached its maximum, the registered tonnage being 2,026,185, and the income from rates and dues £62,417 9s. 10d. Since that there has been a decline in receipts, which is due to the law of measurement having received a new construction in 1879. In 1905 a giant Crane capable of raising 100 tons was erected.

A hundred years ago the entrance to the harbour was so difficult that a ship canal was projected, the starting point to be either Dunleary (Kings-town) or Sutton. At present large steamers can enter the port at all tides; indeed Dublin is the only harbour in which the *Great Eastern* was ever moored to a wall (1888-9).

Post Office.—GENERAL POST OFFICE.

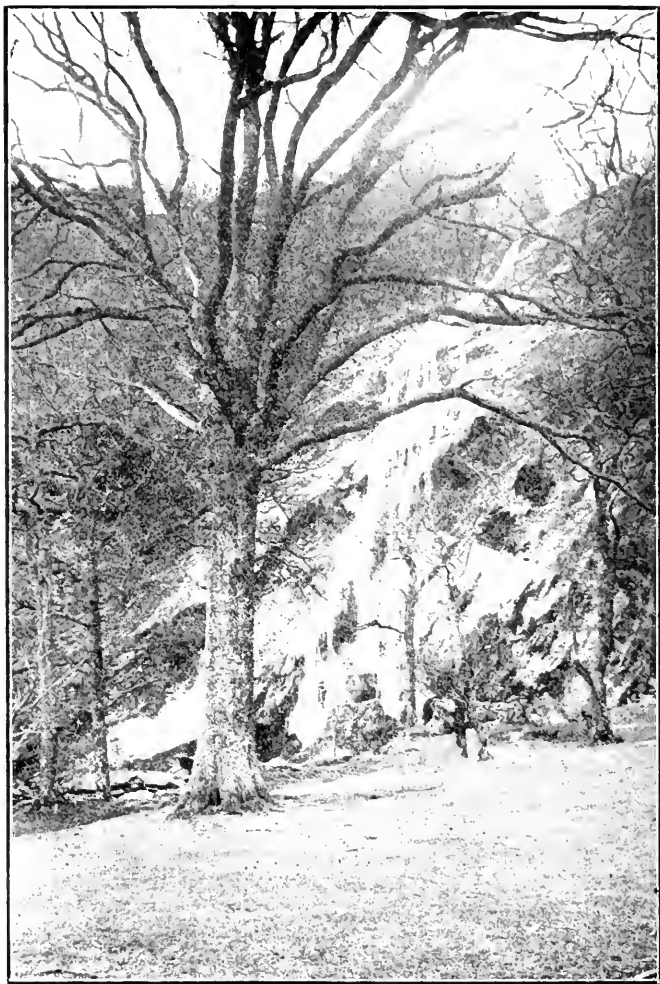
Poulaphuca.—BLESSINGTON.

Powerscourt, with its famous waterfall, is best approached from ENNISKERRY, where admission tickets must be procured. Of the entrances into the beautiful demesne of Lord Powerscourt, the visitor will

probably take the Great Gate, which is less than half a mile from Enniskerry, up a very steep hill. From the gate to the Falls, a distance of three miles, is one continual succession of delightful views of river, mountain and woodland scenery. The Fall itself is caused by the Dargle river leaping over a lofty cliff, and in rainy weather it has a very fine effect; it is apt, however, to be disappointing in fine seasons, and the story goes that on one occasion when George IV. was expected to visit the place, a large reservoir was constructed on the summit of the cliff to secure an *imposing* cataract. Alas, the King did not come, and the artifice was not required. In any case, the visitor will find in the demesne itself a surfeit of beauty, and the base of the cliff over which the river tumbles is a favourite place for picnic parties from Bray or Dublin. The fare for a car from Bray is about ten shillings there and back; but a bargain must always be made beforehand.

Powerscourt House, William-street, 1771-3, designed by Robert Mack, cost £10,000. There is a fine façade, which, however, can hardly be seen from the narrowness of the street. There is a fine flight of steps, and the internal staircase is made of mahogany. This was taken as a Stamp Office in 1811. It is now occupied by Messrs. Ferrier and Pollock.

Presbyterian Church. *Presbyterian Church in Ireland.* The Presbyterians came to Ulster from Scotland in the reign of James I., and in 1642 the first Presbytery was formed. There are six Congregations in Dublin,



POWERSCOURT WATERFALL.

and others in the suburbs. Their finest place of worship is **RUTLAND-SQUARE CHURCH**. Ormond-quay Church has a limestone front with side towers of poor perpendicular Gothic design; it was built in 1865. Beside it is the Ormond Hall. The Church in Adelaide-road has a high rusticated basement from which the pillars of the portico rise. Donore Church is a small but well-designed

building of red sandstone and granite, in decorated Gothic.

Union Chapel. A Congregation meets in Lower Abbey-street; it is the lineal descendant of a congregation with which King William III. worshipped in Moss-lane; they afterwards moved to the site of the old Bank of Ireland in Mary's Abbey, and in 1826 moved to Lower Abbey-street, their church in Mary's Abbey becoming a



THE SOUTH QUAYS.

Synagogue. The present building was erected in 1869 from the design of Wm. Fogerty.

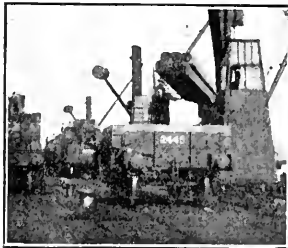
Pro-Cathedral.—CATHEDRAL OF S. MARY.

Prospect Cemetery.—CEMETERY.

Provost's House.—TRINITY COLLEGE.

Public Libraries.—LIBRARIES.

Quays. The river Liffey is bounded on both sides by continuous embankments or quays, which extend from the mouth of the river to Kingsbridge. That on the south side is separated merely by the mouth of the Dodder from the South Wall, which extends into the Bay for some three miles. These quays were built for the most part in the first quarter of last century



STEAM CRANES.

by the BALLAST OFFICE Corporation, when also many of the bridges were rebuilt. The most ornamental portion is Inn's-quay, opposite the FOUR COURTS, where the parapet is replaced by a balustrade continuous with that of the flanking bridges. From the CUSTOM HOUSE down the parapet is discontinued and the

quays are devoted to shipping. At the south side coal, guano, &c., are discharged; wood, corn, &c., being discharged at the north quays and docks. Passenger steamers start chiefly from the north quays.

Queen's-square.—A small square, opening off Great Brunswick-street. It was erected 1839-50 and well planted, indeed a guide book of the latter date says—"We have no hesitation in saying that in Ireland or England there is nothing to equal it." For years it was used for shooting rubbish, but some years ago the Corporation laid it out once more, and opened it as a public garden. Queen's-square is greatly given up to theatrical lodgings.

Railways. Four railways have termini in Dublin; the G.N.R. to the north-east at Amien's street, the M.G.W.R. to the North at Broadstone, the G.S.W.R. to the West at Kingsbridge, and the D.W.W.R. to the south and south-east at Harcourt-street, and Westland-row, the two lines joining at Bray. The Dublin to KINGS-TOWN was the earliest line; it was opened in 1834. Until 1891 these Termini were disconnected, but in that year the "Loopline" was made, connecting the Broadstone, Amiens-street, and Westland row. The bridge across the Liffey, of ugly unfinished girder work, has spoiled the view from above of the CUSTOM HOUSE and river. The G.S.W. soon joined into the Loopline, and extensions for passengers and goods were made to the North Wall Steamboat Stations. In 1901 the G.S.W. made a branch line for them-

selves from Kingsbridge to North Wall, with Glasnevin and Drumcondra stations, their line was joined to the "Loop" in 1906.

The gauge of Irish railways is 5 feet 3 inches

Raphson's Rents. The executors of the late Mr. Ralphson or Raphson gave £8,000 to the Rotunda Hospital, the Trustees of which (*Dublin Chronicle*, June 18th, 1789), wishing to provide a permanent income, purchased ground rents, and to commemorate their source had stones with "Raphson's Rents" placed on the building at the bottom of Cavendish-row.

Part of the building was rebuilt by the National Bank, and the latter part of the inscription was removed.

Rath, which appears as a prefix in so many of our Dublin suburbs, means originally a circular enclosure or "dun," as it is also called, which surrounded the house of the chieftain in ancient cities. The earthen rampart was possibly surmounted by strong palisades.

Rathdrum (37 miles on the D. W. & W. R.) is a very good centre for visiting the more distant parts of the County Wicklow; it has a good hotel. GLENDALOUGH is seven miles away, and Glenmalur is the same distance; the latter is a fine pass under Lugnaquilla (3,039 feet) a mountain well worth climbing. Passing through the Vale of Avonmore the Vale of Avoca is entered under Castle Howard, and over the real "Meeting of the Waters." From the village of Avoca to Woodenbridge station at the other end of the Vale, is a beauti-

ful drive of six miles; it can be seen well both by road and rail.

Rathfarnham, a southern suburb and village, four miles from the G.P.O., is interesting chiefly from the fine castle built by Archbishop Loftus in the reign of Elizabeth. The church of Ireland College of St. Columba (EDUCATION) is in this district.

Rathgar, a township united to RATHMINES, one of the most popular residential suburbs.

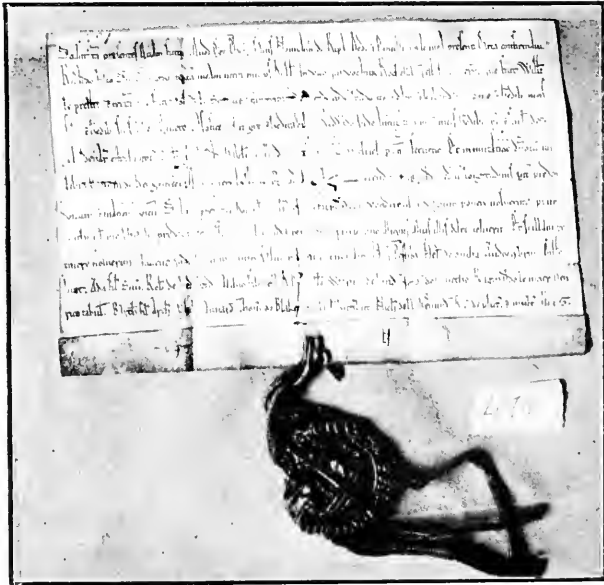
Rathmines, the most important suburb of the city, lies due south across the canal, past PORTOBELLO. On the right as one enters the township, over La Touche's Bridge, lie the Portobello Infantry Barracks, which have lately been increased in size. The Commissioners constructed in 1880, superb water works at Glen-na-Smoil Valley, and during the severe drought in 1893 had reason to congratulate themselves on their foresight in refusing to have their township served by the VARTRY supply.

Rathmines Catholic Church. The Church of S. Mary of Refuge, Rathmines-road, is a fine structure of Renaissance design, from the plans of P. Byrne, R.H.A.; it was completed in 1883. It is cruciform in plan, and has a large copper dome; the portico is a magnificent piece of work, the four Corinthian pillars being of vast but harmonious proportions. Over the apex of the pediment is a fine statue of the Virgin and Child, and there are other statues at the sides; and on the entablature are the words *Sub Inuoc. Mariæ Immaculatæ Refugii Peccatorum.*

Records. The Public Records

of Ireland, by an Act of Parliament of 1867 are under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls. They are preserved in the State Paper Office and in the Public Record Office; the former is situated in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle,

of the Master of the Rolls. The Public Record Office of Ireland resembles the similar Department in England, it has, however, one specially distinct feature; all wills, as soon as they have attained the age of twenty years from date of proof, are preserved



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL GRANT.

Circa 1195.

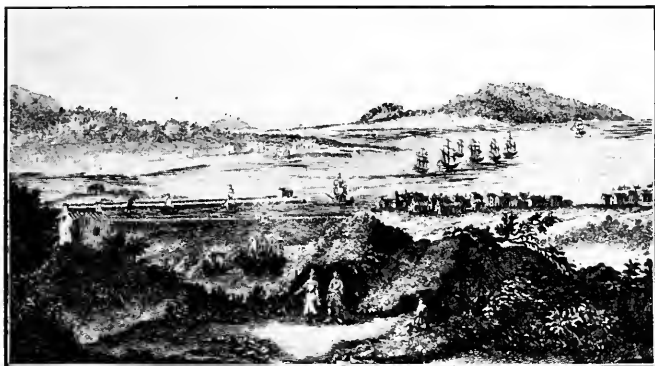
the latter in a building which forms part of the precincts of the Four Courts, these two offices are now under the supervision of one officer who is styled Deputy Keeper of the Records and Keeper of the State Papers and who acts under the direction

there, whereas in England these most important records remain in the Probate Registry at Somerset House. A number of records date from Strongbow's time. The State Paper Office was in 1715 under the charge of the celebrated Addison. The

Public Record Office was founded in 1868, and the first Deputy Keeper was the late Sir Samuel Ferguson.

Reformatory Schools. There are two Reformatory Schools in Dublin—Cork-street (P.) and High Park, Drumcondra (R.C.). The former has an average of 11, and the latter 46 inmates. GLENCREE is the most important reformatory close to Dublin—250 inmates.

from its being the head-quarters of the Dublin fishing fleet, and also of most of the ROWING Clubs. There are glass works and vitriol works in the village, and here also stands the Power House [1899] of Dublin Tramway Co. The sea-wall, stretching 3 miles into the sea from Ringsend to Poolbeg Lighthouse, ranks among the noblest moles in the Kingdom. The Pembroke TECHNICAL SCHOOLS were built



SOUTH WALL FROM BEGGAR'S BUSH (in 1745)

(*Cf.* page 25.)

Register Office, General.—CHARLEMONT HOUSE.

Registrar - General. — CHARLEMONT HOUSE.

Ringsend is a village at the confluence of the Dodder with the Liffey. It was at one time a pretty suburb, and so long as the Pigeon House harbour was used for the packet boats, Ringsend was prosperous. There are good docks, rarely used, and Ringsend at present derives the small importance it possesses

1893. (MATTHEW, CHURCH OF S.)

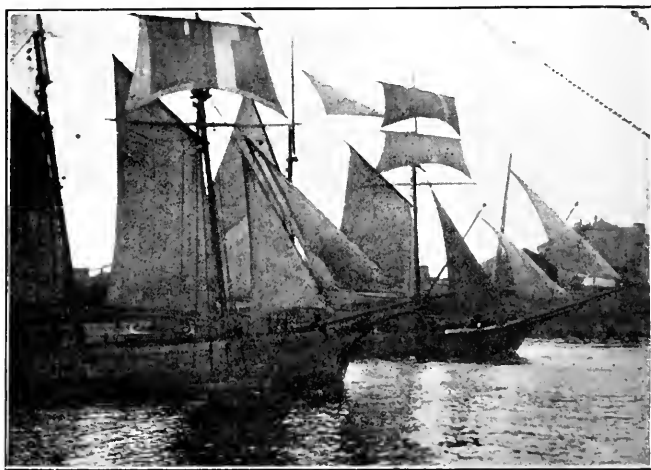
Rockabill, a lighthouse on a double rock about five miles from the coast opposite to SKERRIES.

Rosemary Lane Chapel, occupied a portion of the site on which now stands Adam and Eve Chapel. When the old theatre in Smock Alley was sold. Dr. Blake, P.P. of Rosemary-lane, to whom the building was presented, erected the present

Chapel of SS. MICHAEL AND JOHN in the belfry of which, in 1818 was set up a bell (still in use) which is said to have been the first to be used in any Catholic Chapel since the Reformation.

Rotunda Hospital. The Rotunda Hospital and Buildings form a handsome group at the south side of Rutland-square and the north end of Sackville-

who, struck by the misery of poor women when most they needed help, opened, in 1745, a house in George's-lane, which still exists as 56 and 57 South George's-street. In 1748 the success of the work led to a larger house being required, and Dr. Mosse bought the Barley Fields (the present Rutland square) where in 1757 the first



AT RINGSEND.

street; the Hospital faces Great Britain-street and the buildings have entrances in Sackville-street and Cavendish-row.

The Rotunda Hospital was the first Lying-in hospital built, and still deservedly holds a high place among its fellows. It owes its existence to the foresight, liberality, and perseverance of Dr. Bartholomew Mosse,

stone of the Hospital was laid. Dr. Mosse not only collected money and started lotteries and spent his own private means on the grounds and building, but in 1755 petitioned the Parliament for assistance, which was granted in two sums of £6,000; he died in poverty in 1759, aged 47.

The Hospital is built of granite

and measures 125 feet x 80 feet ; it is three stories in height, with Doric columns and pediment in the centre. Above rises a tower ending in an open gallery and graceful dome. It was designed by Cassels. The pavilions were added by F. Trench ; one is unaltered and is an entrance to the Rotunda Buildings, on it the first photographic studio in Dublin once stood, the other was rebuilt to

The New Auxiliary, of red brick and yellow terra-cotta, was built from the designs of Albert Murray, 1895.

The Chapel, over the entrance hall, is the finest example of stucco-work in Dublin, the ceiling containing figures of more than life size in alto relievo. The stucco was designed by Cremillon and executed by the brothers Francini. The seats are of mahogany, and



THE ROTUNDA IN 1784.

the height of the main building in 1906.

The "Auxiliary Hospital," at the S.W. corner of the square, built by Lord Mountgarrett for a town house, but he never lived in it owing to the neighbouring site being selected for an hospital. For some years it was occupied by the Richmond Blind Institution, and in 1815 was taken over for Hospital purposes.

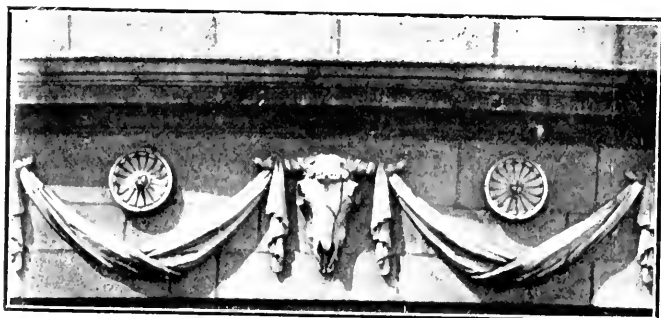
there is a curious font presented by the Bishop of Raphoe, in 1765.

The Rotunda Gardens (RUTLAND-SQUARE) were laid out as places of public entertainment, the profits going to the Hospital. The present Tennis ground is the old Bowling green. The Rotunda Rooms were added from time to time with the same object. The Round Room (80 feet in diameter) was designed



by Ensor and erected, with two tea-rooms, in 1764-5. The balcony inside was added in 1860. The room is beautifully proportioned and has been the scene of many great political meetings. F. Johnston designed (1784) the portico facing Cavendish row, the Pillar Room (the best dancing room in the city), the Large Concert Hall, and the smaller tea rooms. He decorated the outside of the Round Room with the magnificent Wedgwood frieze of Ox skulls and hides. These rooms

STUCCO IN ROTUNDA
CHAPEL.



WEDGWOOD FRIEZE, ROTUNDA.

were occupied by troops in 1798. The average profits from the rooms in 1795-7, was £1,458, whilst from 1815-7 it was only £300. Lately, the prosperity of the rooms seems once more to be reviving.

In 1785 the Hospital was granted a duty of £1 15s. 6d. on each private sedan chair, of which there were 260 in Dublin. The Hospital contains 95 beds. From its foundation to 1905, 262,099 women were admitted to its maternity wards.

Round Towers. The following Round Towers can be easily reached from Dublin :—

Place	Height (in feet).	Distance (in miles)
Clondalkin	85	5
Glendalough	110	32
Kells	99	30
Kildare	110	30
Lusk	110	14
Monasterboice,	110	37
Rathmichael, The stump,		9
Swords,	73	8

Rowing. The Rowing Clubs, except the University Boat Club, of Dublin are situated on the Dodder at RINGSEND. The leading clubs are the Pembroke, the Commercial, and the Dolphin. The Dublin Regatta is held in July beside the sea-wall which extends from Ringsend to the PIGEON HOUSE. The course is from the Pigeon House to the mouth of the Dodder. The University Boat Club holds a Regatta annually at Island Bridge.

Royal Dublin Society, The, was founded in 1731 and incorporated in 1749 to promote Husbandry and other useful

arts in Ireland. It, therefore, takes rank as the very oldest society of its kind in the Kingdom. After many migrations, it now occupies a part of LEINSTER HOUSE (bought in 1815 for £25,000), which it shares with the Department. There were in 1821 about 500 members and considerable grants from Parliament were required to enable the Society to carry on its excellent work. There are now 9,000 members elected by ballot, and the society administers an annual income of £25,000.

The promotion of Science and Industry is beset with difficulties in Ireland, but at no period of its existence has the good influence of this Society been more widely extended or more largely beneficial than at present. The visitor who is so fortunate as to be in Dublin during one of the larger Cattle Shows or Horse Shows, given by the Society at BALL'S BRIDGE, cannot but be struck with the excellent results of the Society's labours.

To encourage a knowledge of Botany, the Botanical Gardens were laid out in 1793 at GLASNEVIN; and in 1881 very extensive grounds were opened at BALL'S BRIDGE, as the space in the front of Leinster House was too small to admit of such exhibitions as the Society can get together. The buildings at Ball's Bridge are the finest in the Kingdom for the purpose to which they are applied, and three or four times a year they are thronged with visitors from all parts of the world. The greatest Horse Show takes place in August, and attracts so many strangers to the Irish capital, that during the "Horse Show

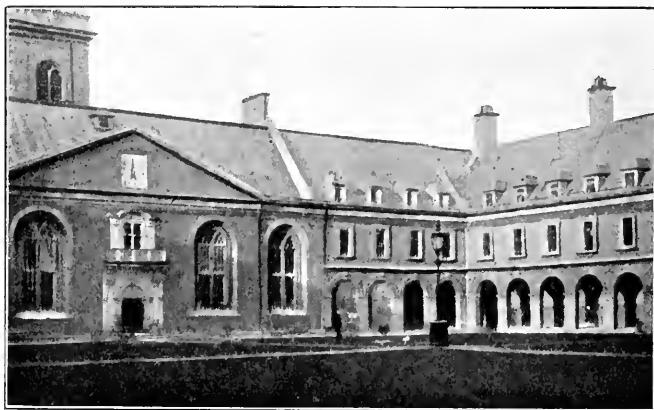
Week" it is almost impossible to secure accommodation in town. The Society carries on also a scientific work of high importance, and many most valuable contributions to modern knowledge are to be found among its publications. Lectures are constantly given in the Theatre [1897]; and within late years a very sensible new departure has been made in providing popular Scientific Lectures for the young by some of our leading authorities. The Musical Recitals of the Society have long been famous.

The MUSEUM, together with the Schools of Design, have been taken over from the Royal Dublin Society, and are now under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and the National LIBRARY of Ireland, which before the completion of the new building

was very poorly housed in LEINSTER HOUSE, has now been transferred to the superb building erected for it.

Royal Hospital. The Royal Hospital, KILMAINHAM, is one of the most interesting buildings near Dublin; it was built from the design of Sir Christopher Wren, 1680-4, at a cost of £26,000 "for the reception and entertainment of antient, maimed and infirm officers and soldiers." The Hospital stands in pretty grounds and can be reached most directly from Kingsbridge, and most picturesquely from Kilmainham by the Richmond Tower (erected on the S. Quay, at the end of Barrack Bridge, from the designs of F. Johnston, 1812, moved to present site, 1846).

The Royal Hospital is built in the form of a quadrangle 306 feet by 288 feet, and enclosing a



ROYAL HOSPITAL.

courtyard 210 feet square. The principal front is to the north, and faces the Phoenix Park; the Great Hall is in the centre of this side, the Chapel forms its east end, and the apartments of the Master (the Commander of the Forces in Ireland) its western part. The entrance to the Great Hall projects 17½ feet x 66 feet, and is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters; over the door are the arms of the Duke of Ormond who did so much to further the foundation of the institution. The steeple (added in 1701) rises over the entrance, and consists of two stories (one of which contains a clock) and an octagonal spire. In the centre of each of the other fronts is an arched gateway. The courtyard is laid out in grass plots, and a covered piazza extends round three sides and part of the fourth; there is a sun-dial (1748) over the inside of the north door.

The Great Hall is well worth visiting; it measures 100 feet by 50 feet, and is lofty in proportion. The upper part of the walls has 22 portraits of sovereigns and Irish statesmen, and a number of old flags; the lower half is wainscotted in oak, and is decorated with a valuable collection of armour and weapons, much of which was sent to the Pigeon House Fort from the Tower of London in 1829, and transferred to the Royal Hospital in 1891 at the instance of Lord Wolseley, Master. A fine fireplace, the original charter of Charles II., a curious collection of old books, and glass cases of medals, which belonged to former inmates, are also to be seen. The chapel (dedicated

in 1686 to the memory of King Charles I., Martyr) contains a large window, the tracery of which belonged to the ancient priory and the upper part of the glass is old; the lower part was presented by the Queen after her visit in 1849. The oak carving is by Grinling Gibbons. The beautiful stucco ceiling, now reproduced in a lighter material, was designed by Cipriani. In 1901 altar ornaments were presented by the Duke of Connaught in memory of Queen Victoria; and a lectern was erected as a memorial to Lieutenant Roberts, V.C. The number of pensioners at present is 140.

Royal Infirmary. The Royal Infirmary (1786-8) is built at the margin of the Phoenix Park between the two principal gates. It stands on the top of a well-wooded hill and has a handsome frontage consisting of a centre, surmounted by a cupola and two returning wings.

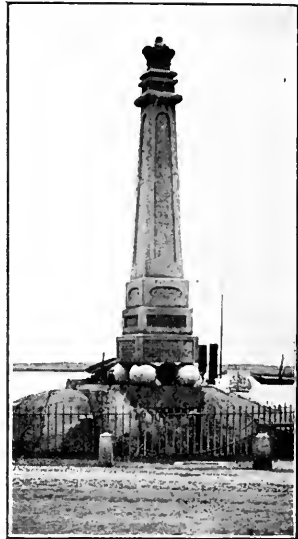
Royal Irish Academy.—ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH.

Royal University, Earlsfort-terrace, established in 1880, occupies the buildings of the old Dublin Exhibition (1864-5) of which the huge glass building was removed to Battersea Park. New lecture rooms, &c., have been erected at the south side of the main front, and at the northern extremity a lofty square clock tower. The Royal University is an examining body only, and with it are incorporated the old Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork and Galway, while the Catholic University also sends its students up for the Royal University Examinations. The Degrees of the Royal are open to female as well as male students

and many of the highest distinction have been won by members of the gentler sex. There are two very excellent Halls, used occasionally for concerts, by permission of the Senate.

Royal Visits to Ireland have, until lately, not been frequent. Henry II. came, 1172; John, 1210; Richard II., 1394 and 1396; Henry V., 1415. In 1821 George IV. landed at Howth, and after nearly a month's stay, embarked at Dunleary (re-named **KINGSTOWN**). Victoria visited Ireland four times, in 1849; 1853, when she visited the Dargan EXHIBITION on Leinster Lawn; 1861, when she visited Killarney, and 1900, when she paid a long visit, staying at the Vice-regal Lodge. Edward VII. visited Dublin in 1903 and 1904.

Rush, a decayed fishing village between SKERRIES and MALA-



THE OBELISK, KINGSTOWN.



TASTE À LA MODE.
Rotunda Gardens in 1790.

HIDE, was at one time famous for its fish-curing industry, the ling of Rush being a particular delicacy. The village is interesting at present chiefly as giving the nearest view from the mainland, of LAMBAY Island.

Rutland Square, or the Rotunda Gardens, is situated

its south side. The railings were put round it in 1785.

When the "New Gardens" were being laid out, and afterwards when the adjoining Cavendish-row and Granby-row were being built, large quantities of bones were discovered in trenches. They probably dated



ROTUNDA HOSPITAL.

at the north end of Sackville-street. It was laid out in 1750 as a place of amusement, the old "Barley Fields" being turned into the "New Gardens," the profits to go to the building of the ROTUNDA HOSPITAL, which, with its annexes, occupies

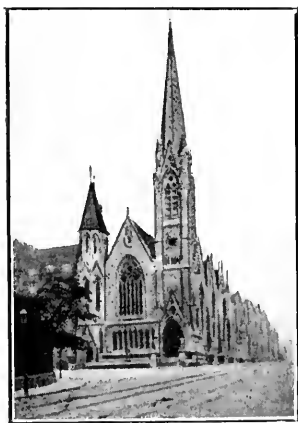
from the battle of Clontarf, 1014.

At the north-east corner opposite RUTLAND-SQUARE CHURCH, is a small house with a portico, which was once a shelter for sedan chair bearers, who had their stand in front.

The centre of the north side of the square is occupied by CHARLEMONT HOUSE, a splendid building now used as the Registrar-General's Office. The other houses on the north side, and some of those on the east, are very fine, and many of them were occupied by the nobility in pre-Union days. At one time concerts, illuminated promenades, bands, and other amusements, were held nightly during

was established about 1667, soon after the passing of the Act of Uniformity in the reign of Charles II., and their place of worship built on the ruins of part of the old Abbey, now merged in Boland's Bakery, was entered by a covered passage from Capel-street. The old site being found inconvenient the present church was built, 1862-4, at the expense of Alexander Findlater, at the north east corner of RUTLAND-SQUARE, on the site of the Earl of Bective's house. The Church, designed by Heiton, Perth, is built of granite in late decorated Gothic style, and, although hemmed in by houses, is one of the most successful exteriors in Dublin. It has a graceful spire 180 feet high, and the east side is divided into three bays with high gables and richly traceried five-light windows. At the south or Rutland-square end, are the principal entrances; the large window at this end is in commemoration of the builder. In the porch is a monument to the Rev. Benjamin MacDowel, ob. 1824. The interior is very effective, although the unpierced wall on the left somewhat spoils it. The open roof is lofty, and over the organ is a fine rose window. A new stone pulpit springs from a pillar. There are sittings for 850 persons

Sackville-street, running from Carlisle Bridge to the Rotunda, is now the finest street in Dublin, but only gradually attained to its present proportions. The upper part was called Drogheda-street (*cf.* DROGHEDA HOUSE) from about 1728. The name Sackville (from the family name of the Duke of Dorset) was



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
RUTLAND SQUARE.

the summer, the profits going to the hospital. The north side was named Palace-row, the east side Cavendish-row and the west side Granby row—the two latter names are now applied to limited parts. The square is not open to the public.

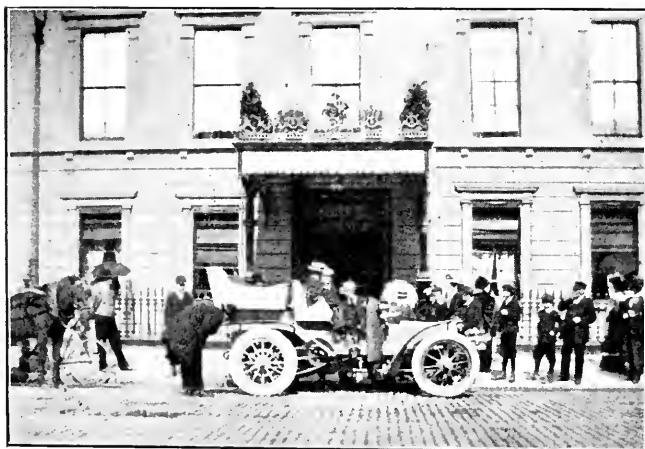
Rutland Square Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Congregation of S. Mary's Abbey



SACKVILLE STREET AND GARDINER'S MALL, 1756.

applied to the upper part in 1756. This portion was widened (to the west) and trees planted in the centre, and a walk made

named "Gardiner's Mall," New Sackville-street (now Lower Sackville-street) was opened by the WIDE STREETS' COMMISS-



GRESHAM HOTEL.

IONERS in 1796. Sackville-street contains the GENERAL POST OFFICE, NELSON'S PILLAR, DROGHEDA HOUSE, and numerous STATUES.

Sallygap.—LOUGH BRAY.

Salmon Leap.—LEIXLIP.

Sandymount. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from G.P.O., is a fine stretch of sand at low tide—a glorious place for

decay during the years Santry Court was vacant. The church has some interesting monuments, and had until lately a typical double belfry built of rubble; a few years ago this was broken off by a falling tree, and has been replaced by a single belfry of cut limestone—a Vandal action. Santry Court is a



SANTRY COURT.

a gallop. Cockles are found in great abundance. As a residential neighbourhood Sandymount has gone down. Its houses are small and the district lies too low.

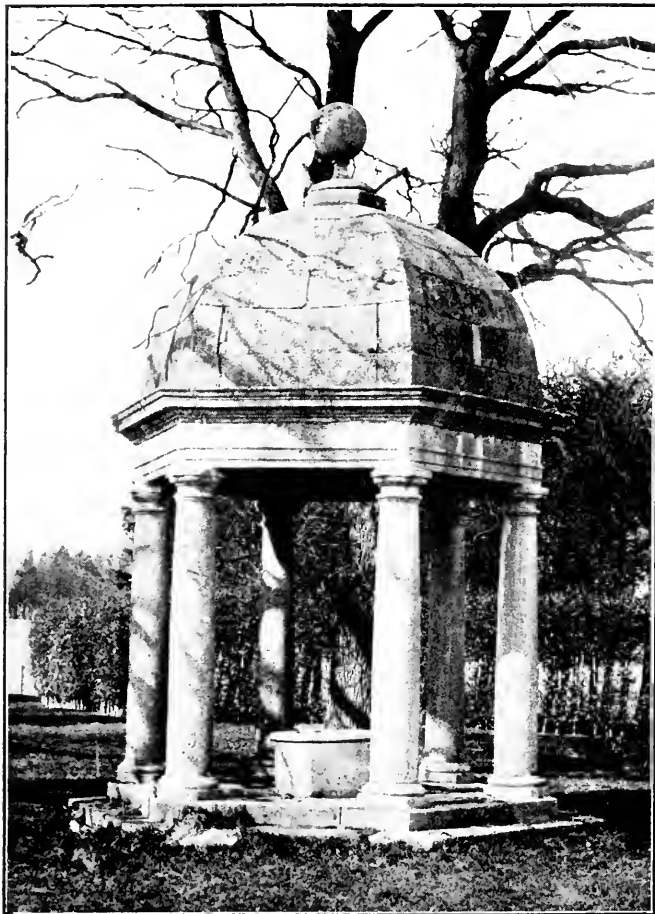
Santry. A small village two miles from Dublin on the great Northern road, was a model village once, but has fallen into

superb large square building in Jacobean style; marble sculptures, monuments to favourite horses and dogs, and a large artificial lake testify, as does the luxuriant planting, to the former magnificence of this place.

Saviour, Chapel of S. The Chapel of the Dominican Order

is built at the top of DOMINICK-STREET, with approaches from Rutland square and Dorset-

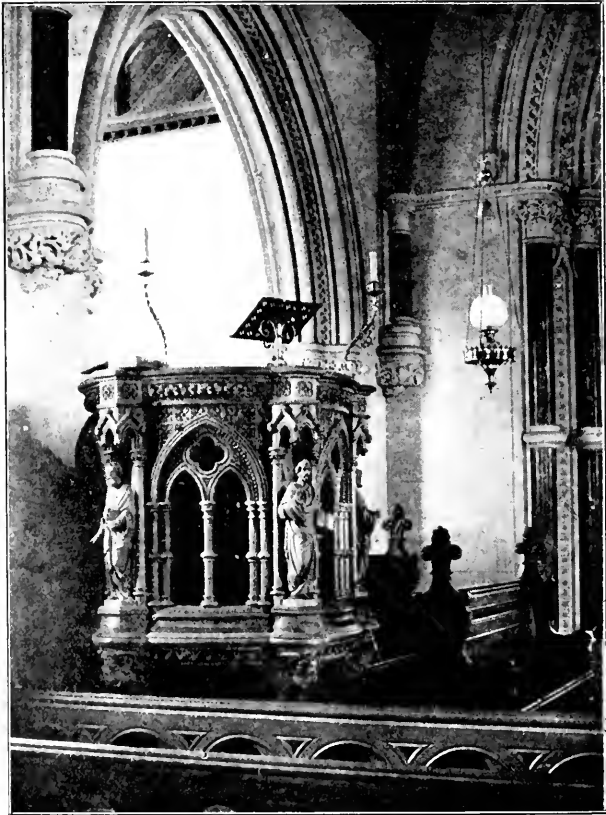
street. It is a lofty building, in early decorated Gothic, designed by J. J. M'CARTHY.



TEMPLE, SANTRY COURT.

The west façade is beautifully carved, with figures over the doors, a large window, and heavy

painted wooden roof. The lowness and narrowness of the side aisles, and the height of the



RAHENY CHURCH.

carved pinnacles. Inside, the central aisle has graceful pillars, large clerestory windows, and

nave roof, give an appearance of height, length, and narrowness. At the east end the High

Altar, beautifully carved, stands in the centre of an apse, the windows of which are filled with coloured glass. At present the interior is injured by the stones having been covered with colour wash, but this has been removed from the lower parts, and eventually all is to be scraped. From the east end the view is equally beautiful, being closed by the organ, which stands over the western door on a stone gallery, and the beautiful window. Side chapels, designed by G. C. Ashlin, were added to the north aisle in 1895. The altar of the Sacred Name (1891), at the east end of the south aisle, is an exquisite piece of work, ornamented with a delicate fret of white on a back-ground of coloured marble. The upper figure of Christ was brought from Italy, but the beautiful group of the "Dead Christ" in alto relievo under the altar, was carved by HOGAN (1857), and is a master-piece. There is a memorial window in the south aisle erected by Earl Spencer in memory of T. H. Burke, Under-Secretary, assassinated in the Phoenix Park, 1882.

Saviour, Priory of S. The Priory of S. Saviour is at the north side of the chapel, and runs along Dorset-street (stopping next No. 12, where in 1751 Richard Brindley Sheridan was born.) It was designed by J. L. Robinson. The north, east, and south sides are finished. It is built of limestone, with richly carved Caen stone dressings. There are two storeys above the basement, but the important rooms, such as the Chapter House, Library, and

Kitchen, fill both storeys. At the east side is a beautiful cloister with wooden roof, supported by short pillars resting on stone corbels. At one end is a marble lavatory and beside it the entrance to the Refectory, which contains a reader's pulpit; there are tables at three sides and the brethren sit outside them looking towards the centre of the room. The Hospitium is separated from the Refectory by sliding doors and when required the two can be thrown into one. The Chapter House, a fine apartment, is at the north side, as is the Library, which has books round the walls and in projecting book cases, which separate off quiet bays for readers; it is lit by a superb oriel window, separated from the rest of the room by a Gothic arch. The private chapel, sacristy, &c., occupy the south side. The Priory contains many portraits and other paintings. There is a fine picture of Father Burke, whose eloquence used to draw crowds to the neighbouring church.

Scaldbrother's Hole.—OXMANS-TOWN.

Scalp, The. This very famous pass lies on the border between Dublin and Wicklow, one side being in each county. It may be reached most conveniently from the little village of ENNIS-KERRY, but a far better view is obtained by driving from Carrickmines, past Golden Ball and KILTERNAN, a very beautiful road giving fine views of the Two and Three Rock Mountains. The Scalp itself is a very singular chasm in the mountain, in which huge masses of granite are loosely piled on either side. It is quite

worth while to climb the sides of the pass, as a glorious panorama is thus disclosed to view; but even from the road below the picture formed by the ravine with the bold form of the great Sugar Loaf Mountain closing the vista is extremely beautiful. As one advances the rocky side of Carrickgollan, usually nicknamed *Kat ty Goligher*, may be seen on the left, the chimney of the Ballycorus Lead Works on its summit making it easily recognisable.

Schools. The leading public schools of Dublin are Mountjoy School in Mountjoy-square, the High School of Erasmus Smith in Harcourt-street, and the Wesley College in St. Stephen's-green. Belvidere College, The University College School in Stephen's-green and the Catholic University School in Lower Leeson-street are among the chief schools for Catholic boys only. Of girls' schools the chief are Alexandra School and College in Earlsfort-terrace, Loreto College, Stephen's-green, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Leeson-street, S. Andrew's College, in Stephen's-green is a Presbyterian School. In the neighbourhood of Dublin are, of Protestant Boarding and Day schools, St. Columba's College, RATHFARNHAM; Corrig School, with many smaller foundations; while the Catholics possess famous educational centres at Clongowes Wood, Blackrock, Castleknock, and elsewhere. Dublin has a very large number of private schools of good reputation, both for girls and boys; but the great Public School and the High School of

the English type have not arisen among us.

Science.—COLLEGE OF SCIENCE—ROYAL.

Session House, Green Street.

Season. The Season in Dublin is early, so as not to allow the London Season to interfere with it. It commences in the last week in January, when the Viceregal party move into the Castle, and the first Levee is held, the season ending on S. Patrick's Day. There are two Levees and two Drawingrooms; the Levee is held in the middle of the day, the Drawingroom in the evening of the following day. At Levees a band plays in the Upper Castle Yard, and cavalry fill the centre, restricting carriages to an outer circle. The route from the top of the staircase through the State Apartments (CASTLE) is through S. Patrick's Hall, the Supper Room, the Throne Room (where the Lord Lieutenant stands with his back to the windows), the Ante Room, and out again to the staircase. At Drawingrooms the reverse course is pursued, the order being Long Corridor, Great Drawingroom, Ante Room, Throne Room (where the Lord Lieutenant stands at the Throne facing the windows), and through the end of the Supper Room, into S. Patrick's Hall. Ladies (with their trains extended) have to pass round three sides of the Throne Room, gentlemen cross merely the fourth side. When all have passed through the "National Anthem" is played and the Lord Lieutenant and Household, headed by Ulster King of Arms, pass in procession through S. Patrick's Hall. During the Season there

are generally two State Balls, also Dances, Concerts, and Dinners. The season ends with great éclat on S. Patrick's Day. At noon there is a grand military display in the Upper Castle Yard, the colours are trooped, national airs are played, and the Viceregal party, decorated with shamrocks, appear over the portico. In the evening S. Patrick's Ball is held. To it all are invited who attend either Levee or Drawingroom. Dancing goes on in the Throne Room as well as in S. Patrick's Hall, and Sir Roger de Coverley is danced.

Simpson's Hospital. George Simpson, merchant, living at 24 Jervis-street, suffered from blindness and gout; once as he lay in great pain unable to reach the bell or to make himself heard, the forlorn state of those afflicted like himself but without his means so struck him that he longed to help them. He consulted his wife, and she nobly encouraged his plans, so he devised his estate for the purpose of founding an asylum for blind and gouty men in reduced circumstances.

On his death in 1778 his trustees bought Rutland House for £3,600, but it was found inconvenient, and in 1784 the inmates were removed to Judge Robinson's house in Jervis-street (on the site of part of Jervis-street Hospital), and Rutland House and that next it were taken down and the present Hospital built in 1787.

The Hospital faces Jervis-street, and has a plain massive granite frontage. There is a large entrance hall containing some curious chairs, bought in

1781, and two staircases. In the boardroom is a fine mantel-piece, which cost in 1787 £140. The reclining figure is exquisitely carved. There is a fine dining hall at the rear and over it an infirmary. The hospital contains some celebrated Chippendale chairs.

There are about sixty inmates, who are lodged, fed, and clothed. Few charitable institutions dating from so far back are so thoroughly efficient and carry out the wishes of the founder so perfectly as Simpson's Hospital.

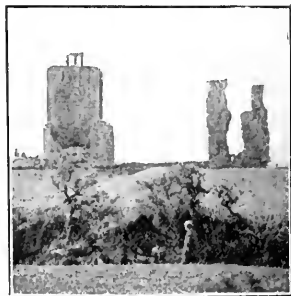
Skerries is a town of about



SKERRIES CHURCH.

2,200 inhabitants, situated on the coast within 18 miles of Dublin on the G.N.R. Line. Like all the towns in FINGALL,

as the northern district of the county was called, it is very clean, although its inhabitants are, as a rule, poor and its houses small. The town is a popular summer resort for Dubliners, as it possesses a superb strand and has good facilities for bathing at any state of the tide. There is a small harbour, and boating may be enjoyed. Near the railway station good links have been laid out for Golf. Within a short distance of the beach are Colt Island, Shenick's Island, and S. Patrick's Island, called originally Holm Patrick, and remarkable as the residence of Ireland's patron saint. The remains of a church are still to be seen on it. Five miles from land lies Roel a-bill, with its conspicuous lighthouse. Within easy walk from Skerries in the Lusk direction is the gaunt old ruin of Bal-



BALDUNGAN CASTLE.

dungan Castle, builtⁿ in the 13th century. The castle belonged to the Berminghams, and passed by marriage into the possession of the Howth family,

whose arms adorn the front. This castle, three miles inland, was battered by Cromwell's artillery, it is said, from the ships lying in the bay! Adjoining the castle is a church with a cemetery, in which many old tombstones may be seen.

The chief industry of Skerries is embroidery of muslin. Many of the inhabitants are engaged also in embroidering stockings in connection with the great stocking industry at BALBRIGGAN, distant about four miles. Skerries and the islands are famous as resorts of many different species of sea birds.

Loughshinny, two miles south of Skerries, has many interesting geological features, including strong contortions, reversed faults, and highly dolomitized limestone rocks.

Squares. The chief squares in Dublin are S. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, MERRION-SQUARE, and FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, at the south side of the river, and MOUNTJOY-SQUARE and RUTLAND-SQUARE in the north. WEAVERS' SQUARE is a small paved space containing some very old houses. QUEEN-SQUARE, lately laid out by the Corporation as a public garden, opens off Great Brunswick-street, and is a favourite habitat of theatrical folk. The suburb of RATHMINES contains several squares.

Statues. Dublin possesses many statues and public monuments, some of which are but little ornament to the city.

Among those which are really good may be mentioned:—The O'Connell Monument in Sackville-street, foundation laid 1864, unveiled August 15th, 1882, from the studio of Foley,

although at his death the completion of the design devolved upon Mr. Brock, one of his pupils. The fine figure of the *Liberator*, 12 feet high, stands upon a pedestal 28 feet in height, and forms one of the noblest memorials in the city. It is fully described elsewhere.

Foley's genius has enriched the city also with many important works, of which the chief are: the *Gough Statue* [1880], an equestrian figure erected in the Phoenix Park in honour of Lord Viscount Gough, possibly this artist's very finest equestrian statue; the figures of *Goldsmith* [1863], and *Burke* [1868], in front of the University, the fine statue of *Lord Carlisle* [1869] in the People's Gardens, the seated figure of *Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness* outside the south of *S. Patrick's Cathedral* [1875], and the statue of the orator *Grattan* [1876] in College-green, all very graceful examples in very different styles of the Sculptor's work. Three more statues from his studio adorn the great hall of the *COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS*, where also may be seen a fine work by *Bruce Joy* representing *R. J. Graves* [1877].

To the genius of *Thomas Farrell, R.H.A.*, Dublin owes the statue of *Sir John Gray*, a colossal figure in *Sarravezza* marble, standing, with its pedestal, 24 feet high. The figure is over 10 feet in height. In front of the *Marlborough-street Schools* stands another fine work of Farrell—the statue of *Sir Alexander M'Donnell*, one of the Commissioners of Education [1839-71], and in *Stephen's-green* are two statues by the same artist—*Lord Eglinton*

[1860], and a seated figure of *Lord Ardilaun* [1892], erected in honour of the donor of the Park. From Farrell's studio also came the marble figure of *Smith O'Brien*, at the southern end of *Carlisle Bridge*. The fine statue of *Barry Sullivan* in the character of *Hamlet*, which occupies a prominent position in *GLASNEVIN CEMETERY*, between the *Mortuary Chapel* and the *O'Connell Circle*, is the latest (1894), among many masterpieces from Farrell's chisel in this cemetery. At the junction of *Westmoreland-street* with *College-street* stands the strangely ungraceful figure intended to perpetuate the memory of Ireland's most graceful poet, *Thomas Moore*. This effigy in lead has been long the laughing stock of the city. Shortly after its erection the head was removed and replaced with the chin raised three inches above its former level. *College-street* has been peculiarly unfortunate in the attentions of the *Committee of Fine Arts (!)*, to whose artistic sense we owe also the remarkable memorial to *Sir Philip Crampton*—a drinking fountain, which is commonly called the *Cauliflower*.

Among the more recent additions to the public monuments of our city is the *Father Mathew Memorial Statue* in *Upper Sackville-street*. The figure of the great *Temperance Reformer*, in the habit of the *Capuchin Order*, is a beautiful piece of work from the studio of *Miss Mary Redmond* (1893), and is a notable addition to our public statuary. Among the older statues to be seen in Dublin are equestrian figures of *William III.* [1701]

fully described elsewhere [COLLEGE-GREEN]; George I. in the MANSION HOUSE Gardens [1743]; George II. [1758] in the centre of STEPHEN'S GREEN. A figure of this monarch, erected in 1750, may be seen also over the entrance to Weaver's Hall. Statues of George III. by Van



FATHER MATHEW STATUE.

Nost, George IV., Dr. Lucas the patriot; Moore, the poet; Drummond, the politician, are to be seen in the CITY HALL, where also stands Chantrey's masterpiece, a noble statue of Ireland's famous orator, Henry Grattan. In the crypt of Christ Church Cathedral are still to be

seen two figures representing Charles II. and James, Duke of York, which stood originally over the old THOLSEL. There are, of course, many fine statues in ST. PATRICK'S also, and in the PRO-CATHEDRAL and the FOUR COURTS.

Further additions to Dublin's statues are to be expected, as in 1898 the foundation stone of a monument to Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen was laid in S. Stephen's-green facing Grafton-street; and in 1899 the foundation stone of a monument to Charles Stewart Parnell was laid in Upper Sackville-street, opposite the Rotunda. A statue of Queen Victoria is to be erected in the Courtyard of Leinster House (John Hughes). A memorial to Clarence Mangan is to be erected in S. Stephen's Green, it will consist of a marble head, representing the spirit of Poetry, on a pedestal of Irish limestone, and a bronze bust (Oliver Sheppard); and one to Lecky the Historian in T.C.D. (John Goscombe), was unveiled in 1906.

The WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL in the Phœnix Park is a plain granite obelisk, 150 feet high, with the names of the great Duke's victories engraved upon it.

NELSON PILLAR stands in Sackville-street.

The model of an ancient Irish Round-tower which has been placed in Prospect Cemetery over the grave of O'Connell was erected in 1869.

The Phœnix Pillar, erected by Lord Chesterfield, when Viceroy, in 1747, is curious as having given, apparently for ever, an entirely erroneous name to our

famous park, the Irish name of which [*Fion-uiské*—clear water] arose from a beautiful well near the present Viceregal Lodge. Surely, while the true origin of the name is yet known, an inscription ought to be placed on this column to record how the mistake has arisen.

Steevens' Hospital is the most interesting of the general Hospitals of Dublin. It is close to King's-bridge and forms a picturesque and fine quadrangle 233 x 204 feet, with an internal space surrounded by piazzas supporting the corridors of the upper storeys. It owes its existence to Dr. Richard Steevens and his twin sister Grizelda; the former in 1701 bequeathed his estate to his sister for her life, after which it was to be devoted to building an hospital. He died the day after he made his will, whereupon Madam Steevens (popularly the hospital is often called "Madam Steevens'") determined to have the hospital built at once, and surrendered the estate to the trustees, keeping £150 a year for her own life, and apartments in the hospital. The building, 1720-33, cost £16,000, collected by subscription, the Steevens' money being kept for an endowment. The Boardroom contains many objects of interest, such as portraits of Dr. Steevens and his sister, old books and old furniture.

Stephen, Church of S. The Church of S. Stephen, Upper Mount-street, was built in 1825, from a design of T. Bowden, the body of the church measuring 111 feet by 49 feet, and the chancel 66 by 44. It is classical, the portico being copied from the

Temple of Minerva Polias at Athens. The tower and dome also are copied from Athenian models, and reach a height of 100 feet. Until the disestablishment of the Irish Church, S. Stephen's was a Chapel-of-Ease, to S. PETER'S.

Stephen's-green, S. called from the Church of S. Stephen which stood where Mercer's Hospital now is, was originally levelled in 1678, and surrounded by a wall and deep ditch which was usually a receptacle for every



CORNER OF S. STEPHEN'S GREEN.

kind of filth. The Lord Mayor had the right of pasturage, and received £150 a year from Government for injury done by Yeomanry Corps who exercised there. This ditch was filled up, and in 1815 iron railings were substituted, but the original ditch can be seen in Malton's views, with the "genteel company who walked there after two on Sundays." In 1880 Lord

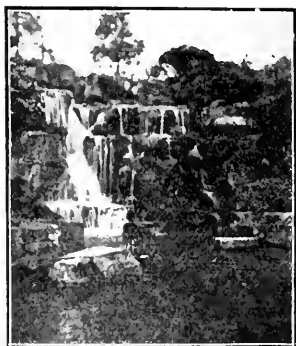
Ardilaun, with a munificence characteristic of his family, at a cost of about £20,000, laid out this vast space, which had previously been a dreary waste, intersected by walks of mathematical straightness. Rarely has landscape gardening produced a happier result, and Stephen's green may now rank as one of the finest as well as the largest squares in Europe. Each side of the square is a quarter of a mile in length. In Rocque's

birds. In the centre of the square is a quaint equestrian statue of King George II. on a raised pedestal.

Stephen's green contains some of the finest houses in the city, almost all of which have interesting histories. Among famous persons who lived here may be mentioned Whateley, Lord Chancellor Plunkett, Felicia Hemans, Buck Whalley, &c.

Stillorgan, a village 5 miles S.E. of Dublin, with a population of 1,558. There are three religious houses in the neighbourhood. The race course at LEOPARDSTOWN, close to the station of Foxrock, is one of the most popular as well as the most picturesque in the district. There is a curious obelisk, 100 feet high, near the village. It was erected "to give employment to the poor" in the year 1741, in which year also the much better known obelisk of Killiney was built, with the same laudable object.

Strawberry Beds.—LUCAN.
Stucco. Dublin possesses



S. STEPHEN'S GREEN.

Map, 1756, the four sides are named: Beaux-walk, French-walk, Leeson's-walk, Monk's-walk.

A Band-stand was erected [1897] by the Metropolitan Police, in honour of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and during the summer months performances are frequently given. Around the lake, which is plentifully supplied with water fowl, are stands in which are exhibited good paintings of the various



CEILING EARL OF MAYO'S HOUSE,
15 DAWSON STREET.

some fine examples of stucco work, chiefly executed in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Much of it was moulded *in situ* by Italian workmen brought over for the purpose. The oldest important example is the ceiling of the ROYAL HOSPITAL Chapel, which is probably from the design of Sir Christopher Wren; it has naturally treated foliage, flowers, and fruit, the relief is high, and the undercutting deep. The stucco is generally either rococo or in the severely classical style of Adams (1728-1792). Some of the ceilings of the state rooms in the CASTLE are florid rococo, the ROTUNDA Chapel and the drawing room of 7 Cavendish-row show rococo work by the Brothers Francini, [Fig. on Pg. 184.] The Board Room of the Royal Dublin Society in Leinster House is a fine example of Adam's design. Perhaps the most interesting stucco in Dublin is to be seen on the staircase, and the three drawing room ceilings of BELVEDERE HOUSE. [Figs. Pg. 26] The Royal Irish Academy, and Hibernian Bible Society (DROGHEDA HOUSE) show interesting examples easily accessible to visitors.

Surgeons.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Swift's Hospital.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Swimming. The best facilities for swimming in the neighbourhood of town are to be found at Sandycove beyond Kingstown, Blackrock, Merrion, and Clontarf. The last three have enclosed BATHS, which are filled at high tide. Howth also is a favourite place for swimmers,

but it, like Bray, is too far off for the residents in the city.

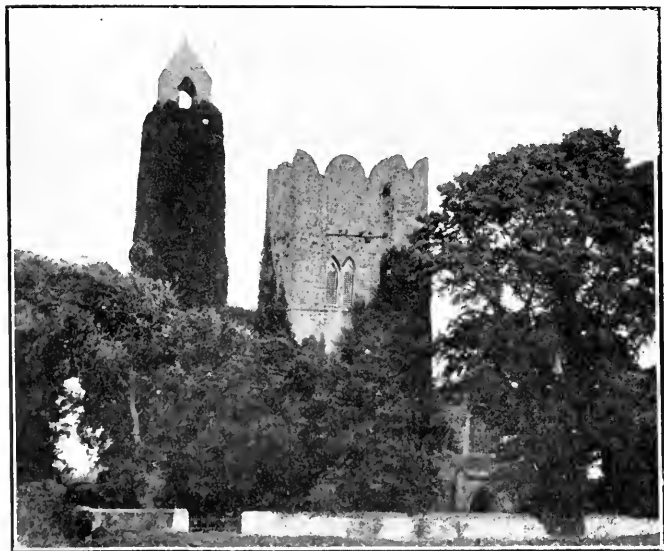
Swords, an ancient borough 3 miles distant from MALAHIDE, which was once its port, and 8 from Dublin. The town is now remarkable chiefly for its archæological remains. The ancient Abbey and Round Tower of Swords are conspicuous objects for miles around. The name Swords is believed to be derived from the word "sord," pure water, and was applied originally to the famous well still known as S. Columbkill's Well, which supplies drinking water to the inhabitants. Beside the Abbey is the very fine ROUND TOWER, now covered with ivy. There is also an extensive castle, the gateway and walls being well preserved. Swords appears repeatedly in ancient records and has quite an interesting history, too long for repetition here. It was sacked again and again by the Danes, but has now sunk into a very sleepy condition, bereft of whatever little trade it may once have possessed, and not even on a railway line.

Synagogue.—JEWS.

Tailors' Hall, in Back Lane, is, perhaps, the most interesting of the old buildings in Dublin. Erected in 1706 for the Guild of Tailors, the Hall (measuring 45 feet by 21 feet), then the largest in the city, was used for every conceivable purpose, being by turns a Guild Hall, an Auction room, a Concert Room, a dancing school, a "swaddling meeting-house," a "Back-Lane Parliament" when the Roman Catholics met in it to petition against Catholic disabilities (1792), a Grand Lodge of Irish Freemasons, and

the usual meeting-place of the Dublin Society of United Irishmen, among whom were Wolfe Tone, Napper Tandy, Hamilton Rowan, and many others equally well known. From 1841, the Hall was again turned into a school; in it too, were held some of the earliest Temperance

house, the existing buildings of the University, "being grown incapable to receive the number of students resorting thither." The entrance to the Hall is through an iron gate between Nos. 17 and 18 Back-Lane, the Hall itself, which stands back from the roadway, being ap-



SWORDS CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER.

meetings; and now, again it has become a religious meeting-house. On this precise site, in 1629, was opened the earliest Roman Catholic University in Dublin; and in 1632 the building was given by the Government to Dublin University as an additional Hall, or residence

proached by a flight of steps. It is a brick building, and contained some fine portraits, now removed.

Tallaght, an ancient town, now fallen into decay, is best approached by the Blessington Steam Tramway from Terenure, a distance of about four miles.

The name refers to the numerous sepulchral mounds found on the hills around. The parish church has an ancient square belfry, covered with ivy and possessing very irregular stepped battlements. This tower is of extreme antiquity, and the old church has supplied materials for the construction of the present building. A very curious antique font of horseshoe shape is still to be seen in the churchyard. Beside the tower stood Tallaght Palace, the country residence of the Archbishop of Dublin, the demesne of which was sold about 1820 by Archbishop Magee to Major Palmer on condition that he would demolish the old palace, lest it should become a monastic institution. It was, however, leased in 1842 to the Dominicans, who have built a large monastery on the site of the ancient palace! A very beautiful chapel has been erected in the monastery to the memory of the famous preacher, Father Burke. Tallaght was in 1867 the scene of some rioting in connection with the Fenian disturbances of that year.

Not far from Tallaght, is the extremely interesting old Jaco-



OLD BAWN.

bean Mansion, Old Bawn, where may be seen a quaint old staircase, and an unusually fine overmantel in plaster, dated 1635. The house belonged to the Bulkeley family, and was built by the son of Archbishop Bulkeley.

Technical Schools.—The City of Dublin Technical Schools were the outcome of the Artizans' Exhibition, held in 1886, on a plot of ground situate between Dame-street and Exchequer-street.

At the close of the Exhibition, it was proposed by some members of the Committee that the building should be utilized for Technical Schools, and a Provisional Committee was formed to take the preliminary steps. It was then found that a very large sum would have to be expended upon the existing buildings to render them suitable for Technical Schools, and that the rent of the premises was prohibitive.

Suitable premises were found in Messrs. Fry's old factory in Lower Kevin-street, which were taken by the Committee, the landlord kindly giving a large rebate in the rent for the first three years as a subscription to the Schools. Public subscriptions were then collected and the Dublin Corporation made an annual grant of £500 (afterwards increased to £750) under the Public Libraries Acts towards the maintenance of Science and Art Classes.

The Technological Classes, in Carpentry, Metalplate work, Plumbing, &c.; the Commercial Classes in Book-keeping and Shorthand, as well as Classes in Cookery and Dress-making,

were supported entirely by Public Subscriptions.

In 1893 the Corporation putting the Technical Instruction Acts [1889] into operation in the city, levied the full rate of 1d. in the £, and made a grant to the Kevin street Schools towards the maintenance, improvement, and increase of the Technological and Commercial Classes. A north-side school is being erected in Bolton street, on the site of the European Hotel, once "the most central and convenient in Dublin."

In 1892 the Earl of Pembroke offered a Site and Endowment for a Technical and Fishery School in Ringsend, on the condition that the Pembroke Township should put the Technical Instruction Acts into operation and support the School. The Township at once responded to the Earl's generous offer, and the School was opened in October, 1893.

Templeogue, a small village, the first stopping place of the BLESSINGTON Steam Tramway, was the residence of the Irish novelist, Charles Lever, who lived in Templeogue House—one of the many houses in which tradition says that King James slept on the night of his defeat at the Battle of the Boyne! The house still possesses gigantic grottoes, extensive gardens and other features which bear witness to its departed grandeur.

Tenter House.—PLEASANTS, THOMAS.

Teresa, Church of S.—CARMELITES, CHURCH OF DISCALCED.

Theatres. We read that in early days plays were performed on a stage erected in Hogge's-green, now COLLEGE-GREEN.

Many attempts were made in the seventeenth century to establish a permanent theatre; in 1662 a new theatre in Smock alley fell in on the audience, killing a large number of them. After this disaster no new theatre was opened until the eighteenth century, towards the middle of which there were six or more places of theatrical entertainment in the city.

The Theatre Royal (Crow-street) was at the close of last century the leading "house" in Dublin; but the new Theatre Royal in Hawkins-street, built in 1821 on the site of the old Dublin Society's House by Mr. Beagley, and burnt in 1880 (FIRES) was so much more easy of access that the earlier house was closed. At present Dublin possesses four theatres. The *Theatre Royal*, Hawkins-street, opened December 13th, 1897. It occupies the site of the old Theatre Royal, burned 1880. In the interval before the rebuilding the site was occupied by the Leinster Hall. The present theatre is a handsome structure with comfortable accommodation at popular prices for nearly 3,000; there are plenty of exits. The *Gaiety Theatre*, South King Street, off Grafton-street, is a very pretty little house. The *Queen's (Royal) Theatre*, Great Brunswick-street, claims to be the oldest theatre in Ireland, it is the local home of Melodrama. The *Abbey Theatre*, Lower Abbey-street, founded by Miss Horniman, and opened in 1904, occupies the site of the Mechanics Institute Theatre, and the old Coroner's Court. It is intended primarily for the pro-

duction of Irish plays; it contains some interesting portraits.

The *Empire Music Hall* is in Dame-street, and the *TIVOLI* is on Burgh Quay.

Tholsel. The meetings of the Common Council and of the Court of Conscience used to be held in a building called the Tholsel, built in the churchyard at the corner of S. Nicholas-street and Skinner's-row (now Christ Church-place); it was



THE THOLSEL.
(in 1728.)

designed by Inigo Jones and was of rich Jacobean style. Figures of Charles II. and James II., which stood in niches, are now in the crypt of CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL; but there is no vestige of the Tholsel left; it has disappeared, and the ground was let for building in 1807. The Tholsel, is one of the finest of Malton's Views of Dublin.

Thomas, Church of S. S. Thomas's Church, Marlborough-street, was built in 1758-62 by John Smith; it has a low Corinthian façade, copied from a design by Palladio, which is completely overshadowed by the ugly gable of the body of the church. Mr. Baker designed a

steeple to hide this defect, but it was never carried out. In the earlier part of the century this was considered the most beautiful church façade in Dublin. The interior (80 x 62) is spacious, and has been of late years much improved. A Parochial Hall in "cement classical" is built next the church; its interior is effectively panelled in wood.

Three Rock Mountain near Stepside, about 8 miles S. of Dublin, 1,585 feet above the level of the sea, affords a glorious panorama across the Bay, and in fine weather as far as the distant Mourne Mountains, and is a favourite walk with Dubliners. The "Rocks" are huge masses of granite piled steeply upon one another.

Tivoli Theatre of Varieties. Conciliation Hall on Burgh Quay, the building in which O'Connell held his meetings, after being used for some years as a Corn store was, in 1897, turned into a Music Hall, and the front, although much embellished, still shows the main features of the old façade. It holds 1,400.

Topography. The city of Dublin is the capital of the county of the same name, and is situated at its east border on both sides of the tidal portions of the river LIFFEY. Dublin Bay is bounded on the north by HOWTH, a rocky promontory 563 feet high, and on the south by the Killiney Hills, 472 feet high. The northern portion of the county is comparatively flat, being separated from Meath by hills not quite 500 feet high, but at the south the rounded and bog-covered Dublin and Wicklow mountains form a high barrier,

which at the summit of Kippure reaches 2,473 feet. To the west is the valley of the Liffey, and flat rich land only occasionally rising into hills. The east coast-line of the county is 70 miles long, and is chiefly low and sandy but in some parts rocky. There are harbours at Balbriggan,

with flashing light. Then there is LAMBAY, nearly 600 acres in extent, and IRELAND'S EYE (or Island), a mile from Howth and a favourite summer excursion, the jagged rocks, home of various sea-birds, and the ruined church being attractive. At the south side of the bay close to



STREET ARABS.

Rush, Howth, Dublin, Kingstown, Bullock, and Dalkey. Kingstown and Dublin are the only ones that are accessible at all tides.

The islands along the coast are, to the north, the Skerries, four in number, one of which—ROCKABILL—bears a lighthouse

the mainland is DALKEY Island; it also has its ruined church, and used to rejoice in a "King." Howth and Dalkey Island form the boundaries of the bay, which is about $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide.

There are two large banks of sand, one at either side of the river bar; they are called the

North and South Bull. The former is fixed on the west by the Bull wall, 9,000 feet long, the lighthouse at the end of which marks one side of the opening of the river, the other being the POOLBEG LIGHTHOUSE at the end of the South Wall which separates the South Bull from the channel of the river (PORT OF DUBLIN).

Most of the city stands on the raised beach and alluvial land of the lower end of the valley of the Liffey. A well-marked raised beach connects the Hill of Howth to the mainland; the Hill is of Cambrian formation, as is Bray Head (county Wicklow) at the south, and in both are found species of *Oldhamia* the earliest preserved vestige of life. The Killiney Hills are of granite, which extends nearly seventy miles south from Kingstown, also appearing to the north at Rockabill. The occurrence of local glaciers is shown by moraines (as at Upper and Lower Lough Bray). There are also rock scorings and ridges showing that a great iceflow came from the west and passed over the site of Dublin.

Tramways. Tram cars commenced running in 1872 from Rathgar to College-green; rapidly new lines were opened, and the North City Tram Company started, and was shortly afterwards amalgamated with the older company. These lines were electrified in 1899, and form a convenient network throughout the city, extending on the north to Howth, on the south to Dalkey, and connecting on the west with the line to Lucan, and second to none in the excellence of their arrange-

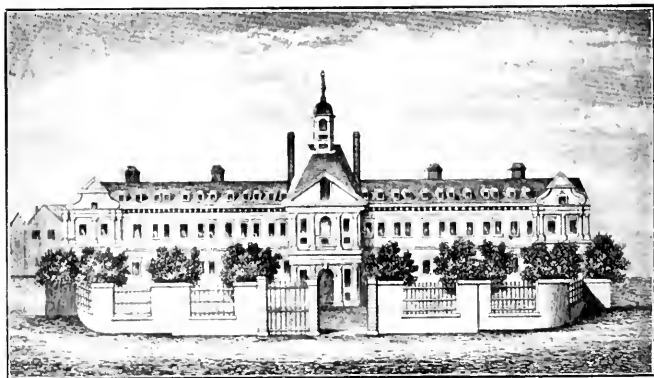
ments for the public convenience. The chief centres of the traffic are Nelson Pillar and College-green. The fares are cheap, and the cars follow each other in rapid succession. There is no better way in which the visitor can acquire a good general impression of Dublin's main arteries, and its outlying suburbs than to take his seat on the top of a tramcar.

Trinity College was founded in 1501 by Adam Loftus near the site of the Nunnery of S. Mary de Hogges (Hoggen-green), outside the city of Dublin, as may still be seen on the official seal of the University in the words "*juxta* Dublin." The site, which had lain derelict since the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., was granted free by the Corporation of Dublin.

With Archbishop Loftus was united Lucas Chaloner, a former Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and to him more than to any other is due the credit of being the real founder of Trinity College. An alabaster tomb to this famous man may be seen at the rere of the chapel, and it speaks but ill for the College that this tomb is in so neglected a condition. The original buildings opened for students in 1593-4, were of red Dutch brick, and remained an integral part of the college until the building of the new front square in 1751-59. They occupied a position between the present Campanile and the Examination Hall, and a picture of part of them may be seen in Tudor's view. The early college was deliberately instituted "for the benefit of the whole country," and no

exclusion on grounds of religion was contemplated in the original charter; nor, indeed, did any exclusive system arise before the charter of Charles I. At the present time there is absolutely no exclusion on grounds of religious disability known in Trinity College. The gradual rise of the building from such small beginnings to the present stately pile may be accurately traced on a map given in Stubb's History, and we need only add that the line of buildings there

It will be seen that the oldest buildings now standing are the residential parts of Library Square, which dated from the time of Queen Anne. This range of buildings had dormer windows in the attic storey; but in 1804 the old roof was removed and the walls raised. The buildings are now of four not uniform storeys—a piece of Vandalism, which it is difficult to excuse. Thus, piece by piece, all that was ancient or valuable in the structure of the College



TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
(in 1728.)

seen between the Library and the Commons Hall was not taken down until 1830. "Botany Bay" (so called because it was poked into an out-of-the-way corner) was built in the end of the eighteenth century, and finally the New Square was erected in 1838-44. This square was originally open on the side of the Park, where the superb New Buildings were erected in 1857.

has been obliterated, giving place to a very inartistic uniformity. The *Graduates' Memorial Building* was in 1902 built into the central position of the similar block which faces the Library. The original front is depicted in Brooking's Map of Dublin (1728), and consisted of buildings very similar to those of Queen Anne's period with dormer windows. To the visitor

quite the most interesting thing to be seen within the walls of "Old Trinity" is the *Library*, which owes its origin to a subscription raised in 1601 by some of Elizabeth's soldiers as a gift to the newly founded University in commemoration of the victory over the Spaniards at Kinsale.

of the action of their predecessors, purchased his valuable library to present to the College, in which, after many vicissitudes, it still rests. The present Library was erected 1712-1732, and received many noble bequests, while the College authorities were no less liberal in money



CAMPANILE AND LIBRARY, T.C.D.

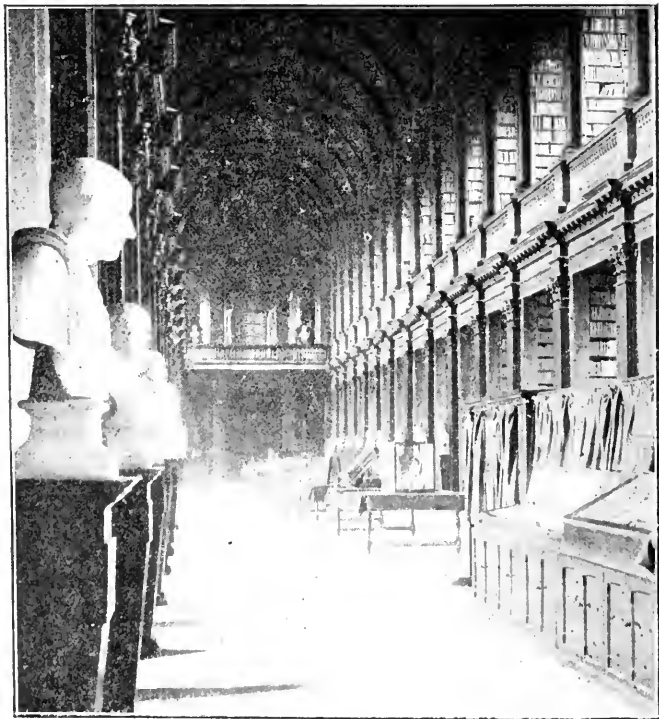
It is of interest to find that Challoner and Ussher, while in London purchasing books with this fund, held consultation with the famous Bodley, who was at the same time buying books for his Oxford Library. After the death of Ussher in 1656 the soldiers then in Ireland, emulous

grants for the purchase of books. In 1801 the Library acquired the right, shared with four other great libraries, to receive free of charge a copy of every book published in the Kingdom, provided that the Librarian claims the book within one year of publication. The number

of books at present in the Library is about 255,000, including MSS.

Among the objects of interest which the visitor should notice

manuscripts with extremely interesting histories, and, of more especial interest to Irish students, many superbly illustrated books written by our Irish saints, and



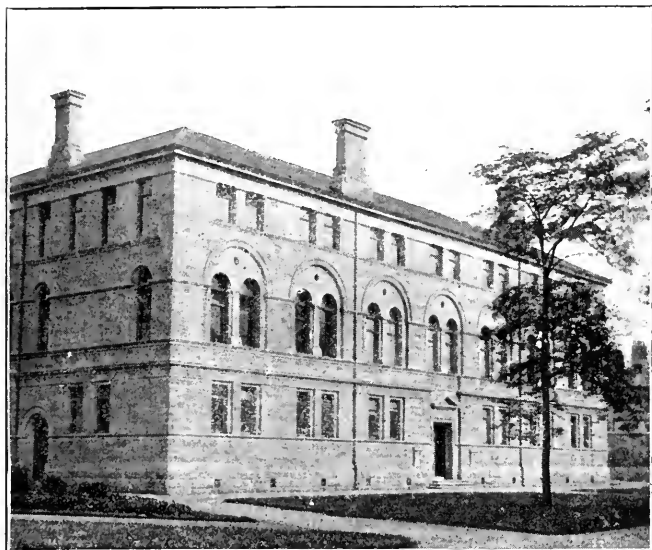
THE LIBRARY, T.C.D.

We may mention some Egyptian papyrus, finely embellished with pictures, representing the history of a departed soul, some biblical palimpsests and other

elaborately ornamented with the characteristic Celtic interlaced work. Chief among these is the famous *Book of Kells*,²⁷ almost every word of which is so

abundantly ornamented that it has been called "the most beautiful book in the world." The *Book of Armagh*, the *Book of Dimma*, as well as many others, deserve notice and may be seen usually in the glass cases during the daytime. The strange old *satchels* and *shrines*, in which

or two of the more important—the supposed *harp of King Brian Boroihme* (pronounced "Boru") some elegant gold ornaments, including the largest gold ornament as yet found in Ireland, a small original bas-relief representing Demosthenes at the altar, said to have been found



THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, T.C.D.

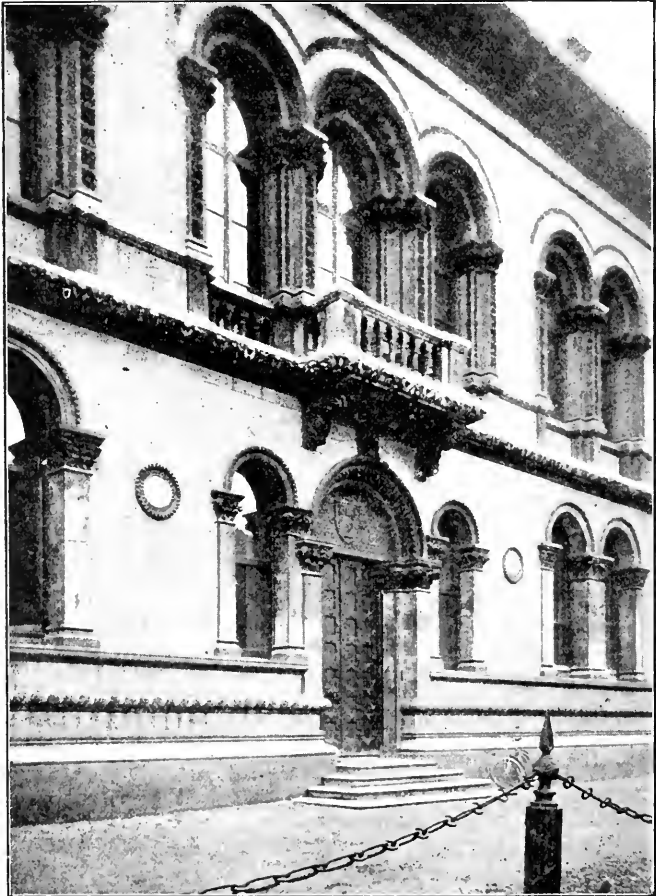
these volumes were preserved, are exhibited beside them, and should not be overlooked. Among Celtic works the most famous is the *Book of Leinster*. It would be impossible for a stranger to see all the objects of interest in one visit, but we may call his special attention to one

in the ruins of Hadrian's villa. The rapid increase in the number of books has made it necessary to enclose the ground floor which, before 1892, was an open colonnade. The western portion of the space so gained is now utilised as a *reading-room* for those who are permitted to read

in the Library. This right belongs to graduates alone, but permission is readily extended to any one who is properly in-

troduced. The Library closes at 3 in winter and at 4 in summer.

On leaving the Library the visitor should pass into the



NEW BUILDINGS, T.C.D.

College Park, where the students are usually to be seen engaged in the playing of the *Trinity Medical School*, which is famous all the world



STAIRCASE, NEW BUILDINGS, T.C.D.

at cricket or football. At the pavilion end are the great buildings over. Here, too, are the *Anatomical Museum* (1875), and the

Histological Laboratory (1880). The museum contains a good collection of Anatomy and of Natural History, and an excellent system of Anthropometric measurement is carried on in it. Close at hand are the *Dissecting Rooms*, and still further in the direction of Lincoln-place gate stand the *Chemical Laboratories*, which are equipped with all the modern appliances requisite in chemical research. A new degree, founded in 1890, of Doctor in Science has attracted large numbers of graduates to this school. Strolling back towards the New Square one passes the Lawn Tennis Courts and the College Gymnasium. On re-entering the New Square, a visit must be paid to the *New Buildings*—quite the most beautiful erection in Trinity College. Designed by Deane & Woodward, it was erected in 1854-5 at a cost of £26,000. This noble building is in the style of a Venetian palace, and has won the highest praise from no less capable a critic than Mr. Ruskin.

The *Entrance Doorway* and the main hall, both of which are illustrated, are extremely beautiful. The hall is rather suggestive of Moorish Art. All the marbles used are Irish, and the general effect is extremely good. The clock upon the stairs is regulated by an electric current from DUNSINK OBSERVATORY. The same current is utilised to control the clocks over the entrance gate and also the timepiece in the hall of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY HOUSE. The New Buildings are the home of the *Engineering School* of the college and contain fine geological and mineralogical

collections upstairs, as well as a number of engineering models and a good collection of instruments. The lecture rooms of the *Divinity School* and *Law Schools* also are in this building, and some of the smaller rooms are not infrequently used as examination rooms for Moderatorships. Before we leave the New Square a glance should be taken at the *Printing House*, which is an excellent example of an old Greek temple façade. It was built in 1734 by Bishop Stearne, as the inscription above the entrance tells. The interior is not, of course, open to inspection, but many fables are current in Trinity of the expedients resorted to by students in the olden days to obtain advance copies of coming examination papers. The precautions are too complete to allow of any such attempt being made in our own times. Before entering the Library square we may notice the rere of the oldest line of buildings now standing. The upper storey with its dormer windows was removed in 1894, and a modern Queen Anne storey built. The red brick was then exposed to view.

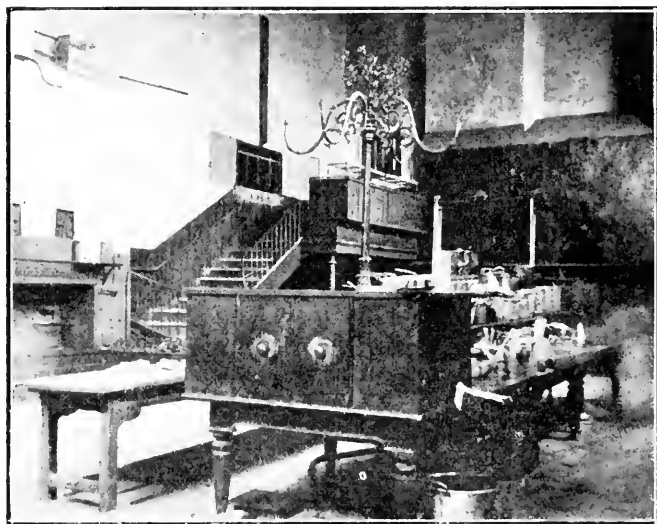
The one great point in which Dublin University contrasts unfavourably with its English sisters is in regard to the coldness and lack of adornment in its squares and quadrangles. Trinity College is so vast, when compared with any individual College of either Oxford or Cambridge, that one cannot fairly demand here the same richness of ornament which is there so lavishly displayed. Within recent years a laudable attempt has been made by

judicious planting of Virginian creepers on some of the buildings to take away at least some of this coldness; and as we look back towards the Library from the Printing House we cannot fail to be struck by the great improvement thus caused. We next visit the *Dining-Hall*, built in 1745, and re-built, as being in a dangerous condition, in 1761. The front is of no great beauty, though designed by the leading Dublin architect of the day, Mr. Cassels. The clock over the Dining-hall was, until 1870, remarkable as being kept, by order of the Board, a quarter of an hour behind Dublin time. An amusing reference to this astounding peculiarity will be found in the *University Magazine*, Kottabos (First Series). The Dining-hall itself is a noble room 70 feet long by 35 feet broad, and 35 feet high. It is wainscotted to a height of 12 feet in oak. The ceiling springing from a cornice of Italian design is very graceful, and the room is ornamented with excellent portraits of distinguished *alumni*, including Flood and Grattan. From the pulpit near the Fellows' Table the Scholars of the House in their turn pronounce the old Latin Graces before and after meat. Over the Entrance-hall is the Fellows' Common-room, a fine room adorned with some good modern paintings, chiefly of the Fellows and Provosts. There are also some additional rooms, built in 1892, to give the Fellows necessary accommodation for social purposes. The *Kitchens* immediately below the dining-hall, together with the Cellars, the Buttery, &c., are quite worth

a visit, and the Clerk of the Kitchen will tell many a quaint story of the doings of many of our most dignified citizens of the early parts of last century, when they were "College boys." The average number of diners in Term amounts to some 300, and the roasting and baking arrangements will make the lady visitor open her eyes! On leaving the Commons-hall we must visit the *Chapel*, which was erected in 1787-98, from designs by Sir W. Chambers, who designed all the buildings which look upon Parliament-square, as the large front square is called. The front of the Chapel is similar to that of the Examination-hall, and consists of a fine portico of four Roman Corinthian columns 33 feet in height, rising from a base of three steps and supporting a fine cornice with the usual pediment. The Chapel, exclusive of the Ante-Chapel, and the apse, is 85 feet long by 40 wide. The Ante-Chapel contains some mural slabs, on which are inscribed the names of some of the Fellows who are buried within the precincts. Partly over this Ante-Chapel and partly over the stalls of the Senior Fellows is the Organ Gallery, in which seats are reserved for strangers, who can get "orders" for the 9.45 o'clock Service on Sunday mornings. The visitor will hear in College Chapel the best Cathedral Choir in Dublin, and the early hour at which service is held, is a distinct advantage. The interior of the Chapel owes whatever of beauty it possesses to private benefactors. The marble steps and rails before the Altar were the gift of Provost Humphrey

Lloyd (1872). The windows in the apse are filled with painted glass; the central window being erected by Dr. Butcher, Bishop of Meath, to the memory of the famous Archbishop Ussher, while those on the right and left sides are memorials respectively of the great Bishop

thousand pounds. Between the windows are coupled Ionic pilasters which support an ornamental frieze and cornice, from which rises the coved ceiling with its elaborate stucco work of very florid Italian design. The organ was originally built by Green, George III.'s favourite organ



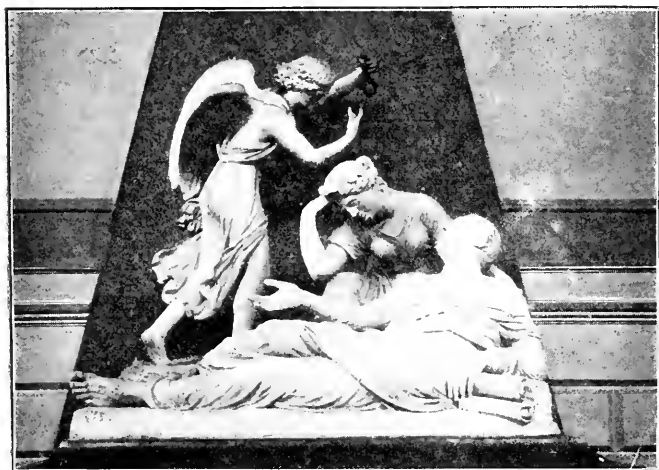
KITCHEN, T.C.D.

Berkeley, and Dr. Richard Graves, S.T.P. All the windows are round-headed, devoid of any tracery; and as those in the apse alone are painted there is a great want of warmth in the colouring of the Chapel. The woodwork of the fine oak wainscoting is elaborately carved, and cost between five and six

builder, but has been very greatly enlarged, so that little or nothing now remains of the original instrument. Of the seats in Chapel, those next to the wall on either side are reserved for Junior Fellows and Professors, while the students sit below. Service is held both morning and evening every day,

but Sunday Morning Service alone is fully choral, and at it the students all wear surplices. Facing the Chapel, and precisely similar in external design and in internal ornamentation, so far as the different uses would allow is the *Examination Theatre*. This superb chamber is lighted by three large windows in the apse, as well as by a range of small semi-circular windows over the cornice. The walls are adorned with composite pilasters standing separately at intervals of 12 feet on a rusticated basement, 10 feet high. The fine stucco frieze and cornice are the work of Italian artists, while the richly decorated ceiling was designed and modelled by Meyers, under the direction of Sir Thomas Chambers. The pictures in the Hall are modern

copies, chiefly by Hill. Formerly students regarded the seat which was immediately under the picture of good Queen Bess, as peculiarly unlucky, and avoided it at all examinations. The Baldwin monument is the work of Hewston, a Dublin Artist, who executed it in his studio at Rome. The figures represent the great Provost dying, while the University weeps as she supports his drooping head, and an angel points to the crown of immortality which she carries in her hand. The sarcophagus is of porphyry, and the cost of the monument was almost £1,500, including the cost of bringing it from Rome to Dublin. The organ in the gallery, usually supposed to have been taken from one of the Spanish Armada ships wrecked on the Irish coast, was



BALDWIN MONUMENT.

in actual fact presented to the University by the second Duke of Ormonde (1703), who had found it in a prize ship, captured in the attack on the combined French and Spanish Fleets in Vigo Bay in 1702. The chandelier, designed for 60 candles, which hangs from the ceiling, is of carved oak gilt, and belonged to the Irish House of Commons. It used to hang in S. Andrew's Church. During the conferring of Degrees, ladies are admitted to the gallery, from which many notable scenes have been witnessed, when the Public Orator's Latin orations were rendered more than usually unintelligible to his listeners by an accompaniment of squibs and crackers always prepared by the Undergrads, for any favourite who happens to be the recipient of an Honorary Degree.

The *Campanile*, standing in an isolated position in the middle of the Great Quadrangle, was erected in 1852, by Lord John George Beresford, Primate of all Ireland. The circular belfry, surrounded by eight Corinthian pillars raised upon pedestals, is set upon a stage of circular steps supported by a basement storey of the *Doric* order, square in plan, and built of rusticated granite. There is an archway in each side of the square, and the key-stones are carved, representing Homer, Socrates, Plato, and Demosthenes. At each corner of the square, above the entablature, are pedestals with seated figures, symbolic of Divinity, Science, Medicine, and Law. Above the bell-chamber rises a dome of very graceful form, over which is a smaller gallery of open arches crowned by a

smaller dome with a gilt cross. The College Bell, weighing about 37 cwt. is too large to swing in the chamber, and it is, therefore, rung only by chiming.

In the grass plot next to the Library has been erected a statue in memory of the Historian Lecky, one of the most famous *alumni* of Trinity College, which he represented for some time in the Imperial Parliament.

The Science Schools, essential if Trinity is to keep her proper position as a teaching body, are now [1906] projected, and Lord Iveagh has undertaken to erect at his own expense such portion of the plans as can secure otherwise a fitting endowment.

In 1905 a fine Physical Laboratory was erected from designs by W. C. Marshall.

The *Provost's House* is said to be a copy of the design for General Wade's House in Picadilly. This is the famous Field Marshal Wade who pacified Scotland by building military roads, and of whom the poet sings:—

If you'd seen but these roads
before they were made,
You'd hold up your hands and
bless General Wade.

The main entrance is from Grafton-street, but a very lofty wall deprives the visitor of much view of the building; there is a private way, which connects the Provost's Library directly with Parliament-square at the doorway to the right of the Examination Hall buildings. The House contains many fine portraits of former Provosts, but it is, of course, not open to the public. The Fellows' gardens lie behind

the Library, and are not very noticeable, except perhaps for the Magnetic Observatory where Dr. Lloyd, afterwards Provost, carried out his well-known experiments. This observatory was at the time when it was built (1837) the sole observatory in the kingdom, with the single exception of Greenwich, devoted entirely to magnetic research. The Observatory of the University is at DUNSINK, and may be visited usually by writing to the Astronomer Royal for permission.

If "Old Trinity" lacks in some degree the architectural beauty of Cambridge or of Oxford she has a stateliness all her own. Her culture too is no whit inferior, though distinct from that of her sisters. She can boast among her *alumni* great names whose lustre her English sisters may well envy. We need only mention a few—each a giant—Burke, Swift, Ussher, Congreve, Goldsmith, Berkeley. Trinity Dublin has till lately been dubbed the "silent sister," because her sons published little within the first fifty years of the nineteenth century; but she has again found her voice, and in the studies which are peculiarly her own, she speaks now with no uncertain sound.

Dublin University can claim also a proud position as a pioneer in more than one important educational advance. For 100 years students of this University have been freed from all disability on account of religious opinions; and large numbers of Roman Catholics, Jews, and members of other churches have received from Dublin the *imprimatur*, which

other seats of learning refused them. In 1904 women were admitted to degrees in Trinity, a concession which cannot long be refused by the other old Universities. At the Spring commencement, 1905, more than one hundred ladies, debarred by statute from degrees in Oxford or in Cambridge, but fully qualified in one or other of these great Universities, proceeded to the *ad eundem* in Dublin, and took their degrees as Bachelors of Arts!

Tullagh, sometimes called Tuly, Church stands near Cabinteely. Only the chancel now remains, with a finely modelled arch. Among many tomb-stones is one to the memory of Mary Mercer, who, in 1734, founded Mercer's Hospital. There are also to be seen here several stones with incised markings. Right in the middle of the road is a plain Irish Cross in good preservation. This cross is represented in *Grose's Antiquities* (1791) as standing on a square block in the graveyard. The present rough granite pedestal on which the cross is supported was built when the level of the road was lowered, so as to avoid moving the sacred emblem. In a field to the W. is another very remarkable broken cross. The views from this position are excellent; and the tourist can from Tullagh easily reach Glen Druid, a most picturesque glen, in which is a very fine cromlech. [DRIVES].

Tyrawley House. — ECCLES-STREET.

Ulster King-of-arms. In the journal of King Edward VI. under date 2nd February, 1551, there is the following entry:—

“There was a King-of-Arms made for Ireland whose name was Ulster, and his province was all Ireland, and he was the fourth King-of-Arms, and the first Herald of Ireland.” The Office of Arms, of which the origin is thus mentioned, is now situated in the Upper Yard, Dublin Castle. Ulster is accounted an officer of the Lord Lieutenant's Household, and is paid a fixed salary.

Unitarian Church. A handsome granite building in decorated Gothic, on the west side of S. Stephen's-green, erected from the designs of Messrs. Lanyon, Lynn, and Lanyon, 1862. It is L shaped, consisting of nave with one side aisle and one transept; there are schoolrooms underneath. The façade towards the Green, although hemmed in by houses, is picturesque and effective.

University of Dublin.—TRINITY COLLEGE.

University, Royal.—ROYAL UNIVERSITY.

Vale of Avoca.—RATHDRUM.

Vartry.—WATER SUPPLY.

Viceregal Lodge.—PHENIX PARK.

Veterinary College, Shelbourne road. First Charter 1895. Teaching commenced October, 1900. New buildings added 1901-2.

Vincent de Paul Male Orphanage, S., Prospect, Glasnevin. Founded 1856, enlarged 1880, and a Chapel has since been added. A handsome building of dark limestone, situated in well-kept grounds, where the roads to the Prospect CEMETERY and BOTANIC GARDENS separate. It contains 120 boys.

Vincent de Paul, Society of, S. This Society was established

in Dublin, in 1844. At present there are 22 Conferences and about 300 active members. A large amount of relief is given in temporary necessity, when the breadwinner of a family is ill or suffering from the effects of an accident. By this means many families are kept from the work-house. Each year some 5,000 families are helped. The workers are all Roman Catholics, but their work is entirely unsectarian.

Walls, City.—CITY WALLS.

Waterford House, Marlborough-street, was the first stone house built in Dublin; it was designed by Cassels for the Earl of Tyrone (afterwards Marquis of Waterford) in 1740, and faces the Cathedral of S. Mary. It is occupied by the National Education Commissioners, and stands on the south side of an open space. The corresponding building at the north has been built by the Commissioners. Waterford House has a handsome though heavy Doric doorway, over which is a Venetian window. The stairs, doors, &c., are all of mahogany, and the beautiful stucco work is by Cremillon and the Francini.

Water Supply. Dublin has had for a long time an abundant supply of water. (FOUNTAINS). During the earlier part of the last century it was derived from the canals, the north side of the city being supplied from the basin at the top of Blessington-street (lately laid out as a park), the south side being supplied by James-street basin and Portobello basin. An old guide-book says: “Around each of these reservoirs is a handsome walk, bounded by quickset hedges,

which forms a delightful promenade for the inhabitants in its vicinity." The inhabitants relied largely upon the pumps for a drinking supply. The water at low pressure was conveyed by pipes, which at first were wooden; as the city grew, the purity of the canal water decreased, city wells became contaminated, and the need of a high pressure service to reach the tops of the houses and save the use of fire-engines, was felt.

Chiefly by the influence of Sir John Gray, chairman of the Waterworks Committee, it was resolved to bring a new water supply from Wicklow, the basin of the river Vartry being the source selected. This supply was made available for use in 1868, the works being designed and carried out by Park Neville, C.E.

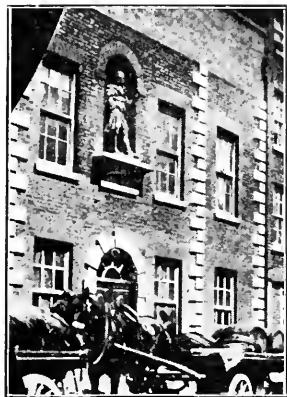
The river Vartry rises at the base of Sugar Loaf mountain and flows in a south direction through a thinly populated district into the sea at the town of Wicklow, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its source. The Roundwood reservoir is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles below its source, and covers 409 acres, its greatest depth being 60 feet, and its average depth 22 feet. It contains 240,000,000 gallons and is 692 feet high, or 380 feet above the highest part of Dublin. Large filter beds are constructed here. The water is brought by a tunnel, nearly three miles long, and by large pipes (a second service of which is now laid) to the distributing reservoirs at Stillorgan, a little over four miles from the city boundary. The lower reservoir is 250 feet above the Dublin quays. The supply of water is large and constant, and the

quality good; and only once (1893) had the amount used to be curtailed, although it is supplied not only to the city and neighbouring townships, but to the district between Dublin and Bray. In 1893 extra supplies were drawn from the Grand Canal.

Hydrants are laid in the streets every 100 yards, and no steam or hand engines are required in coping with fires.

Weavers' Hall, Coombe, a red-brick building, fallen into sad decay. A statue of George II, adorns the front, and next door is an equally aged and decrepit Weavers' Alms House. The Hall measures 50 x 21 and contained a portrait of George II, worked in tapestry, with the following couplet on the frame:—

"The workmanship of John Van-beaver,
Ye famous tapestry weaver."



THE WEAVERS HALL,
THE COOMBE

This portrait has been removed and is in the possession of Messrs. Atkinson, the Poplin Manufacturers in College Green.

Wellington Testimonial. The Wellington Testimonial (designed by R. Smirke) was erected by public subscription:



THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT,
PHENIX PARK.

the committee desired to place it in the centre of S. Stephen's-green, but it was not considered fit "that a king should make way for a subject," and the request was refused. The Salute Battery in the Phoenix Park was then given as a site and the monument was commenced in 1817. It consists of a massive obelisk, bearing the names of

the victories gained by the Duke, this rises from a square pedestal ornamented with bas-reliefs in bronze, which in turn stands on the summit platform of a flight of steep and slanting steps 480 feet in circumference. The total height is 205 feet. A smaller pedestal for a statue was built at one side, but money for the statue not being forthcoming, the pedestal was removed, greatly to the advantage of the monument.

Werburgh, Church of S. The church stands on the east side of S. Werburgh-street close to Christ Church Cathedral. Originally the parish was dedicated to S. Martin, but a church dedicated to S. Werburgh was erected in the end of the twelfth century. The present church dates from the commencement of the eighteenth century, being opened for service about 1712, a tower being added ten years afterwards, and six bells hung in 1748. In 1754 the church was burned by the candle-snuffers being emptied on the matting. It was rebuilt and re-opened in 1759; in 1768 a spire 160 feet high was added. This spire was the only church spire in Dublin and forms a conspicuous object in many old views, but being poorly built of small stone it soon got out of repair, and as the Government considered it dangerous to have a tower over-looking the castle, the parish authorities were induced not to have it restored but removed; in 1810 the spire was taken down, in 1836 the tower followed, and in 1855 five of the bells were sold—a sad history.

The façade of the church is

classical—Ionic pilasters and Doric doorway. Built into the outside of the south wall are the figures of a knight and his lady, with a number of smaller figures and the Geraldine arms; these are portions of an altar tomb which stood in a pew in the old church. The interior, 80 x 52 (which is described in old guide-books as of “noble and awful simplicity”) contains some objects of interest, the Royal arms (1767), mark the old Viceregal pew (S. Werburgh’s is the parish Church of the Castle, and was the Chapel Royal until the Castle Chapel was built) The fine pulpit erroneously attributed to Grinling Gibbons, belonged to the Castle Chapel until the stone pulpit was erected; it was then given to S. Andrew’s, afterwards removed to S. John’s, and in 1878 came most appropriately to the old Chapel Royal of S. Werburgh’s. The lectern is supported by the shaft of the old pulpit. The organ dates from 1767 and the church plate from 1676. The E. window was presented in 1876 by Canon (now Dean) Green. There are a number of mural monuments, and under the chancel lies the body of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. In another vault lies the body of Sir J. Ware (1594-1666) the antiquary. The monuments from S. Bride’s have been moved to the porch.

The rebuilding of the tower has lately been mooted, but so far funds have not come in. A view of the old spire may be seen in the R.I.A. collection. An interesting history of the church has been written by the Rev. S. C. Hughes, Rector.

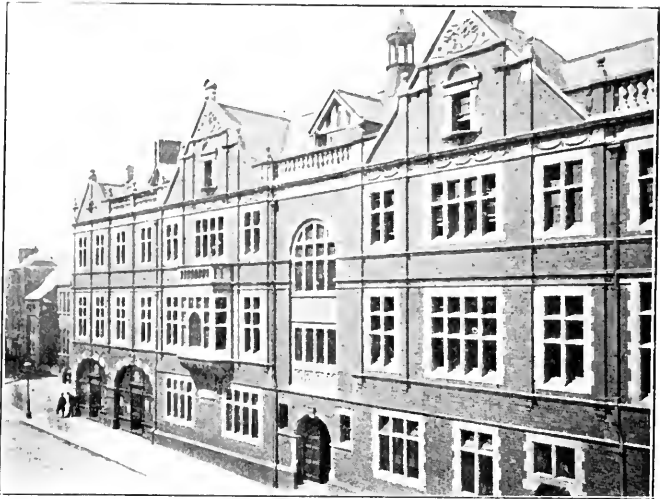
Wesley College, a fine building,

unfortunately shut out from view by the range of houses in front of it, stands behind the Wesleyan Chapel in Stephen’s-green, S. (SCHOOLS.)

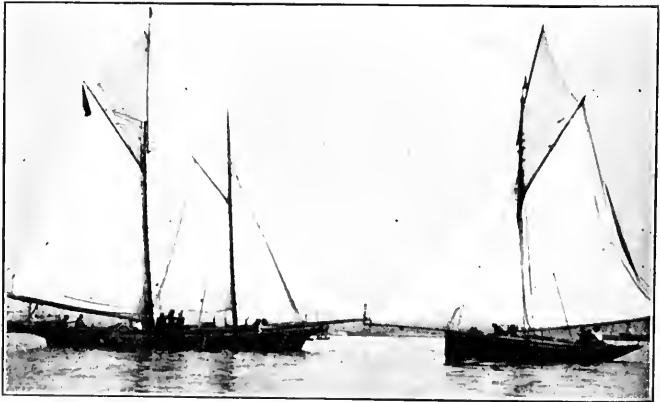
Wide Street Commissioners deserve mention. They were appointed in 1758, and given large powers for “opening wide and convenient streets,” the cost being met by taxation, but the Commissioners being unpaid. They opened Parliament-street in 1762, from the Castle to Grattan Bridge, opened the west end of Dame-street (1790) to connect the Castle with the Parliament House. They also opened North Frederick-street, Sackville-street, Westmoreland-street, D’Olier-street, Great Brunswick-street. They intended to open streets from Dame-street to Christ Church Cathedral, and from York-street to S. Patrick’s Cathedral, thus making a direct passage to the latter from S. Stephen’s-green. The former of these projects has lately been carried out by the Corporation, but the latter is still undone.

Winstanley Memorial Hall.—AUDEON, CHURCH OF S.

Wooden Bridge.—RATHDRUM.
Working Boys’ Home and Harding Technical School. The Home was founded in 1877. In 1886, money bequeathed by Miss Harding was given on condition that a Technical and Night School should be opened in connection with the Home. With part of this money the present building was erected in 1892. It has a frontage of 162 feet to Lord Edward-street, and is built in the Elizabethan style of red brick with buff terra-cotta facings, from the



HARDING TECHNICAL SCHOOL, LORD EDWARD STREET.



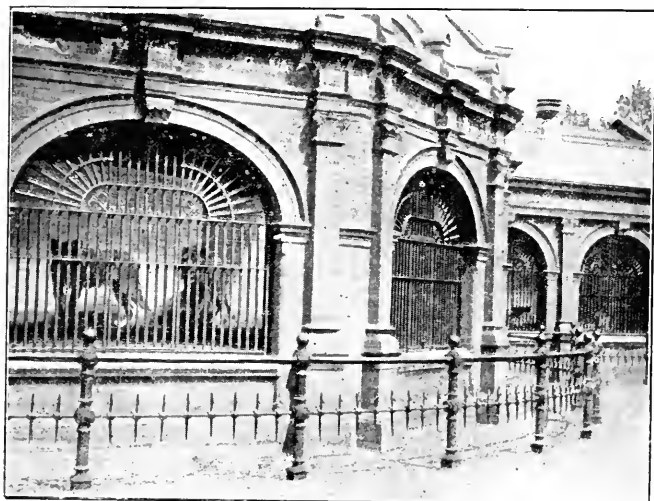
IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.



ENTRANCE TO THE ZOO.

design of Albert Murray. It has a large Lecture-hall, two School-rooms, a Dining-hall, and

Dormitories for 60 boys. There are four shops on the ground floor.



ROBERTS' HOUSE, OPEN AIR CAGES.

Yachting finds many ardent supporters among the residents

Royal S. George's, and the Royal Irish, both of which have their



THE BEAR PIT IN THE ZOO.

of Kingstown and Howth. The most important clubs are the

club-houses in Kingstown Dublin is a paradise for the

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The *Haughton House*, the upper part of which with its balconies, serves as a tea-room, was erected in 1899 in memory of Rev. Samuel Haughton, F.T.C.D. for years Hon. Sec. of the Society. A members' room was added, 1906. The *Lord Roberts House* was erected in 1902; it houses lions and tigers, and has open-air cages at the sunny side. Both houses were designed by L. A. MacDonnell. The *Open-Air Aviary* for land and water birds, the *Anthropoid House*, the *Small Mammal House*, and the *Members' Tea Room*, were added in 1906.

An interesting CROMLECH, found at Knockmaroon, has been re-erected within the Gardens, and ought not to be overlooked. Admission, 1s.; Saturday, 6d.; Sunday, 2d. Membership, £1 os. od. entrance fee and £1 os. od. annually. Garden Subscribers annual subscription for family, £1 os. od.

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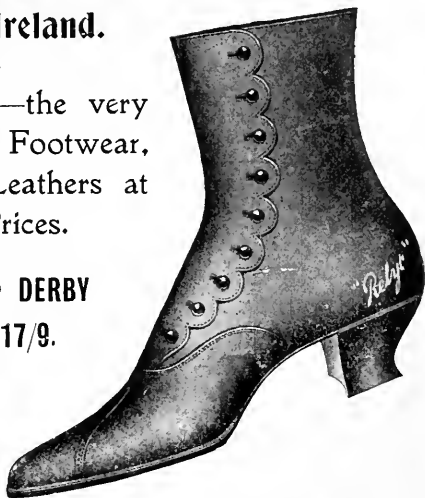
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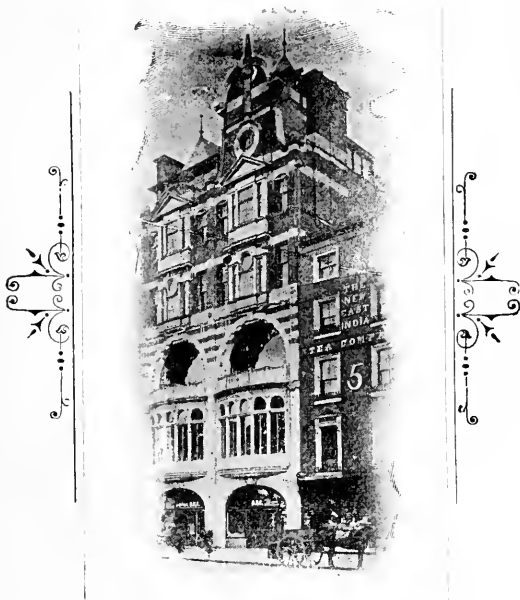
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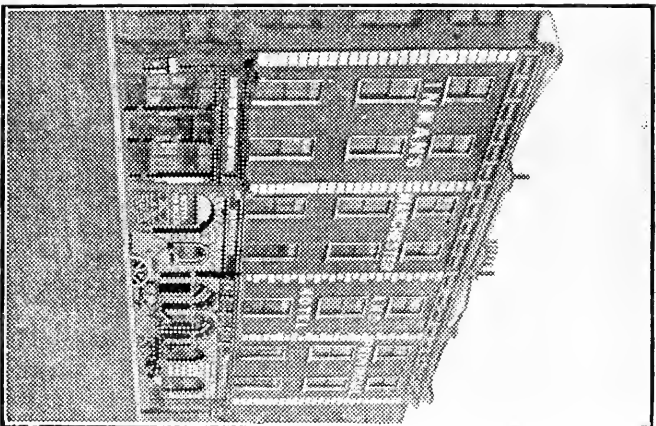
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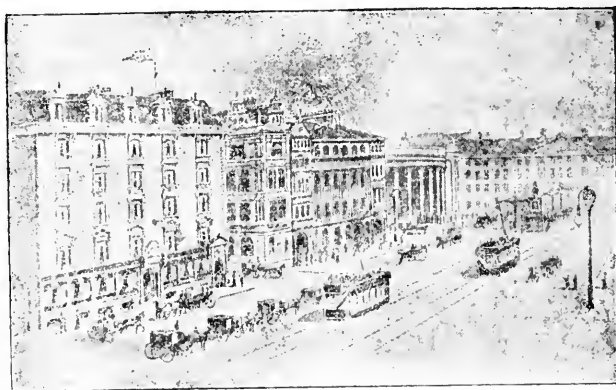
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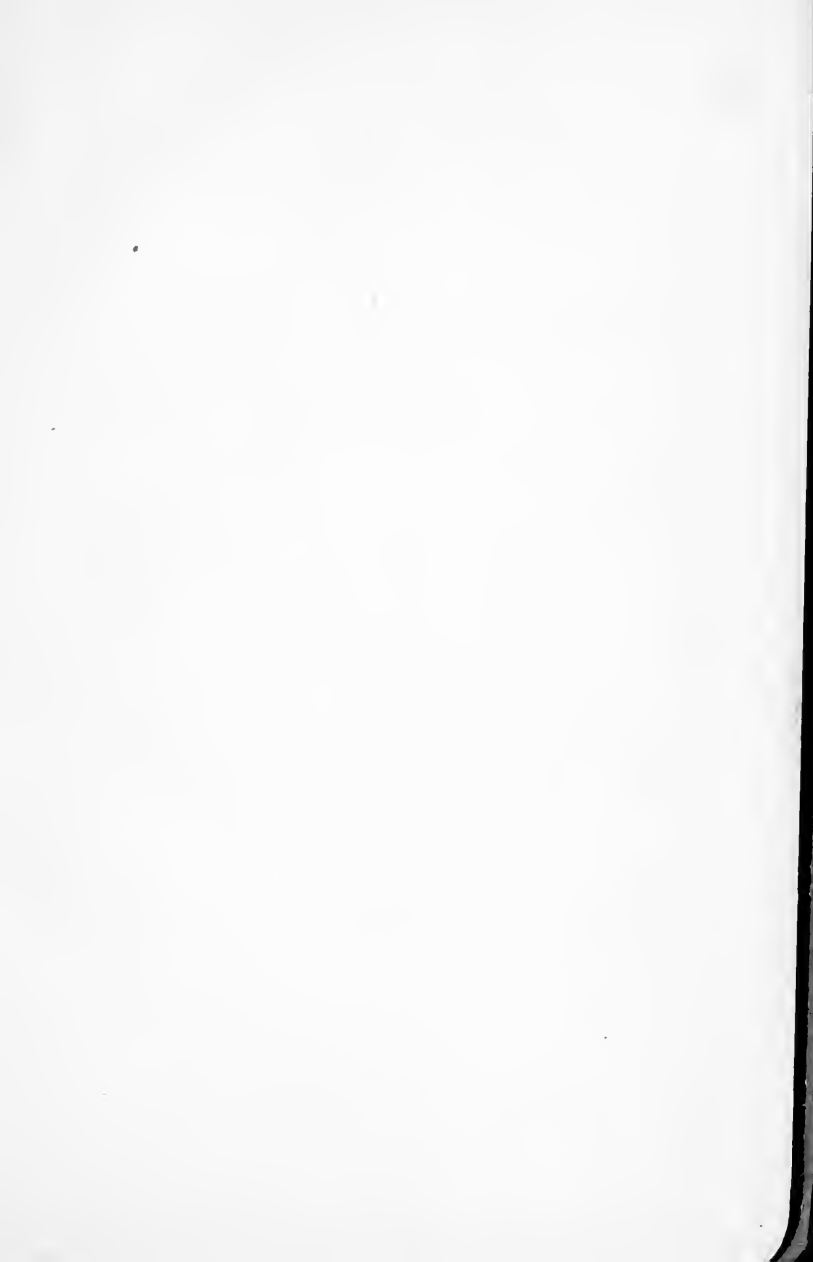
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