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1912

HOTELS.

The letters (I.A.C.) placed before the names of hotels indicate that such hotels have been appointed by the Irish Automobile Club, and the letter (C.) that the hotels so marked are on the Cyclists' Touring Club list.

The Editor will be glad to receive any notes or corrections from Tourists using this Guide-book. Communications to be addressed to the Publishers, 4 Soho Square, London, W.

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Silloth	12	2 a week	10s. 0d.

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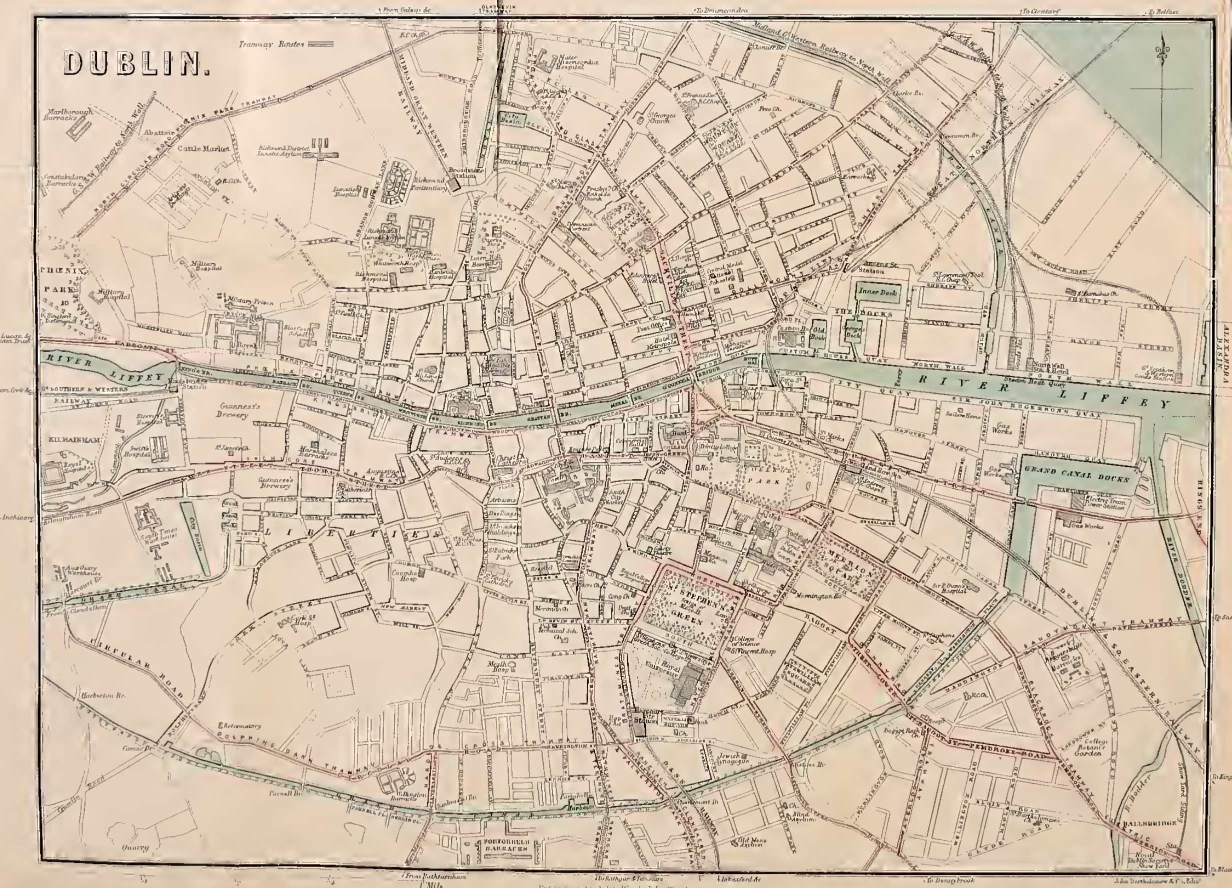
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To Donnybrook
To Blackrock
To Kingstown
To Sandymount
1 Mile
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DUBLIN

Railway Stations.—(1) **Great Northern,** *Amiens Street;* (2) **Great Southern and Western,** *Kingsbridge;* (3) **Dublin and South-Eastern,** *Westland Row, Harcourt Street,* and *Tara Street* (the latter Joint with Great Northern Railway); (4) **Midland Great Western,** *Broadstone;* (5) **North Wall** (Liffey Branch), *North Wall Quay.*

Hotels.—*Shelbourne* (St. Stephen's Green); (I.A.C.) *Hibernian* (Dawson Street); (I.A.C.: C.) *Metropole* (Sackville Street); *Maple's* (Kildare Street); *Gresham* (Sackville Street); *Imperial* (Sackville Street); *Power's Royal* (Kildare Street); (I.A.C. : C.) *Standard* (Harcourt Street); *Kilworth* (Kildare Street); *Hammam* (Sackville Street)—baths; *Granville* (Sackville Street); *Central* (George Street), Commercial; *Russell* (St. Stephen's Green), Family; *Jury's* — Commercial (College Green); *Buswell's* (Molesworth Street), Private Hotel; *Grosvenor* (Westland Row Station).

Restaurants.—*Metropole* (Hotel, Sackville Street); *Mitchell's* (Grafton Street); *Empire* (Nassau Street); *The Savoy* (Grafton Street); *The College*—Vegetarian (College Street); *The X.L.* (Grafton Street); *Bodega* and *Hyne's* (both Dame Street); *The D.B.C.* (Dame Street, Stephen's Green, and Sackville Street); *Bewley's Café* (George Street and Westmoreland Street); *Princes* and *Café Cairo* (both Grafton Street); *Roberts* (Suffolk Street); *Thompson's* and *Harrison's* (both Westmoreland Street); *Larchet's* (Dame Street); *Sackville Café* (Lower Sackville Street).

Theatres.—*Theatre Royal,* Hawkin's Street; *Gaiety,* South King Street; *Queen's Royal,* Great Brunswick Street; *Empire Theatre of Varieties,* Dame Street; *Tivoli Music Hall,* Burgh Quay; various *Cinematograph Houses.*

Car Fares.—(*a*) *Within City Boundary.*—"Set down" between any two points, two persons, 6d.; three, 1s. No 6d. fare between 10 P.M. and 9 A.M. Luggage, 2d. per article, except small things. (*b*) *Within Ten Miles of Post Office.*—First hour in borough, 2s.; each succeeding half-hour, 9d. For more minute details consult local tables.

Trams.—The electric system is exceedingly efficient. Almost all cars start from Nelson Pillar, Sackville Street. The 1d. fares cover liberal

distances. The outward termini are Glasnevin, Drumcondra, Howth, Sandymount, Dalkey, Donnybrook, Palmerston Park, Rathmines, Rathfarnham, Inchicore. Steam trams run to Terenure, Poulaphuca, and to Lucan.

"A HANDSOMER town, with fewer people in it, it is impossible to meet on a summer's day." Such was Thackeray's impression of Dublin. But this was in '42, and the latter half of his description is amusingly inapplicable now. To-day the central arteries of the city, surrounded by seven railway stations, and fed by a dozen different tramway lines, to say nothing of the steamer at North Wall and the Liffey barges, form one of the liveliest scenes of traffic and business in the kingdom.

Dublin is still perhaps the largest and certainly the finest of the cities of Ireland. The Liffey, running from east to west, divides it into two parts, the southern being now considerably the larger; and no fewer than twelve bridges, in a distance of two miles and a quarter, connect long lines of streets running north and south.

Seven centuries ago the great Plantagenet King gave Dublin to the men of Bristol, confirming the gift by a charter. Of the two cities the Avon seaport seems to have been most favoured by the facts of recent history. For though Dublin fifty years back stood well ahead of Bristol in size and national position, the serious competition of Belfast and the late rapid increase of Bristol have disturbed the relative importance of the two places to such an extent that in the tournament of towns Bristol is now bearing hard against the Irish capital. But by the Dublin Corporation Act of 1901 the city of Dublin was extended so as to include the townships of Clontarf, Drumcondra, and New Kilmainham, with about 1365 acres of county area. The population within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District at the 1911 census was 415,886, an increase of 23,069 since 1901. There are 80 members of the municipal council. Dublin returns 8 members to Parliament: 4 for the Borough, 2 for the County, and 2 for the University.

Trams and cars supply transit readily and quickly to every part of the city; many of the shops, especially in Grafton Street, are as good as could be desired. It may be as well to give a word of warning to visitors that the first or second week after Easter is devoted to the Punchestown races, one of the great social events of the year, and anyone not having arranged in ad-

vance some time beforehand will find it hard to get accommodation. The last week in August is the great Horse Show, to be avoided for the same reason. The Castle season runs from Feb. 1 to March 17, and very gay indeed can Irish society be for those who have the entrée. What with the Phœnix Park Race Meetings, the University Boat Club Meetings, the various golf fixtures, and the fêtes and entertainments in the grounds of the Royal Society at Ballsbridge, there is something for every day in the week. Dublin is peculiarly well off for **Golf Clubs** ; within easy reach by rail or train are those of Dollymount, Portmarnock, Foxrock, Carrickmines, Malahide, Sutton, Killiney, Bray, Greystones, Rathfarnham ; some of which names are known far beyond the island ; the course at Dollymount has few natural hazards, but gives full scope for "thinking golf." The All Ireland Polo Club has its ground in the Phœnix Park and the matches can be freely watched. The Leopardstown Race-course (Foxrock) is one of the finest in Ireland, with four to six meetings in the year.

HISTORY.—The town at an early period received the name of *Baile-atha-cliath* (*"Bally-Ahclee"*), that is, "the town of the hurdle ford," from the "ford of hurdles constructed across the Liffey where the main road from Tara to Wicklow crossed the river" (*Joyce*). The name of *Duibh-linn* ("the black pool") may be of even earlier date.

In 448, the king of Baile-atha-cliath was converted to Christianity by the teaching of St. Patrick, and baptized at a spring on the south side known as St. Patrick's Well. The city early became the capital of the Danish settlements in Leinster, and fortified with a "rath," was securely defended until Brian Boru, King of Munster, captured it (1014). The Danes, however, were not finally crushed till the Anglo-Normans, in 1171, defeated Hasculf's fleet, and put that prince to death. It passed to the English king, Henry II., and he held a court at Dublin in a pavilion of wicker-work, made "after the country manner," somewhere near St. Andrew's Church, where he entertained the Irish chiefs with great pomp. Then came a curious transfer. By the same king a charter was granted to the citizens of Bristol to hold the city of Dublin "of him and his heirs *for ever*."

In the 10th year of King John, while the citizens were celebrating Easter, they were attacked by the native Irish at Cullen's Wood, and 1500 slain. The spot is still known as the "bloody meadow," and Easter Monday as "Black Monday." Dublin was again peopled by citizens from Bristol, and shortly afterwards a castle was erected on the eastern brow of the hill. During the invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce, after some of the churches had been torn down to supply stones for the city walls, and some of the suburbs saved from surrender by fire, his attacks were successfully repulsed.

The enthusiasm which crowned Lambert Simnel in Christ Church dis-

appeared upon his appointment as scullion in the king's kitchen; and the insurrection of Lord Fitzgerald—the "Silken Thomas,"—fifty years later, came to an end in the smoke of Henry the Eighth's artillery.

During the civil wars the Marquis of Ormonde held the city successfully for long, but at last gave way at Rathmines. James II. held a parliament here and established a mint; and it was in St. Patrick's Cathedral that William, after his battle at the Boyne, returned thanks for victory. The insurrection of "'98" and the Emmett rebellion of 1803 are well-known events of later history. [*The 2 vols. of "Selections" from Gilbert's "History of County Dublin" are of great interest.*]

Two items, which most forcibly arrest the attention of anyone visiting the country for the first time, are the duplication of the street-names in Irish and English; and the little jaunting-cars which can be hired at a very cheap rate, and form one of the best possible methods of sight-seeing. The jarvies, however, like the London cabmen, until chastened by the advent of the taximeter, do not always accept with gratitude any extra tip that may be offered, and their obstinate conservatism is shown in their rude and lawless treatment of the first motor bus which ventured to run in the streets. A few of the men still retain the spirit of wit which makes their shrewd observations so delightful to the stranger, but for the most part they have lost their gaiety, or hide it beneath a reserve which it is hard to melt. Although taxi-cabs cannot be hired in the streets they can be ordered by telephone. The streets of the city are almost entirely paved with the noisy and uncomfortable granite blocks with which London was familiar in the early Victorian age.

Dublin certainly does its best to be courteous to visitors; numerous hotels, headed by the Shelbourne, which worthily takes rank with the first-class hotels in London, offer accommodation to suit all purses. In no city in the world perhaps are the "sights" more free. The open spaces, such as St. Stephen's Green and Trinity Park, no less than the larger pleasure grounds further out, such as Phœnix Park, the Botanical Gardens, and Herbert Park, are excellently managed, and not hampered by too many restrictions. Blots there are, of course; the slums of Dublin are notorious, and it is impossible to reach St. Patrick's Cathedral except through slumland; but perhaps the slums of Dublin are no worse than those of Edinburgh, but only more in evidence.

The two best street-views in Dublin are that of College Green and Dame Street, obtained by standing just in front of "Gold-

smith," at Trinity College door; and the view up Sackville Street, as seen from O'Connell Bridge.

The architecture of nearly all the inner portions of the city is of that extremely plain Georgian style which is associated with the London of Charles Dickens. Only here and there are the straight and gaunt perspectives of dark red brick broken into by any modern buildings, and the eye picks out with pleasure the classic details of the doorways and iron balconies in which alone is there any relief from the monotony of brickwork. Interiors, on the other hand, are often very finely decorated. This is particularly the case in the large houses in Merrion Square and the adjoining streets, and in a now dilapidated portion of the city on the north side of the river at one time a spot favoured by the wealthy. Ceilings and walls are in many instances decorated with the most elaborate and beautiful plaster-work, fireplaces are richly carved in rare marbles, staircases and landings are so finely composed and so beautifully treated that pictures and furniture are scarcely needed to complete them. And outside these palatial town houses the passer-by sees nought but a plain and flat frontage of smoke-blackened red brick!

The chief shopping streets are Grafton Street and Sackville Street.

For walks through the city see pages 19-30.

PRINCIPAL SIGHTS

1. **The Bank of Ireland** (*open* 10 *to* 3; 10 *to* 1 *on Saturdays*) was formerly the House of Parliament, in College Green. It adjoins the site of "Hoggen Green," which the discovery of ancient remains has fairly proved to have been the earlier site of the ancient "Hogges" village.

Early in the 17th century the building was sold to Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Lieutenant, and was named Chichester House. After the Restoration it was purchased by Government for the Parliament House, which was mostly built between 1729-39, under Sir E. L. Pearce's supervision, but from designs by an unknown artist. After the Union (1801) the Bank of Ireland purchased it for £40,000, and made considerable alterations.

The style of architecture is Grecian, but, as the exterior was sixty years in building, and is the result of the efforts of four different architects, it is an uncommon specimen of harmonious patchwork. The principal or southern front, facing College

Green, consists of a façade and two projecting wings. The eastern front, facing Westmoreland Street, previously the entrance to the House of Lords, consists of a Corinthian colonnade.

The House of Lords remains unaltered save that the site of the throne is occupied by a statue of George III. (by F. Bacon). It is now used as the Secretary's Office with a double row of temporary desks resting on the long table which runs down the centre of the hall. The old tapestry represents on one wall King William crossing the Boyne, with Schomberg expiring almost at his horse's feet, and, on the opposite, the siege of Londonderry.

The Cash Office was the old Court of Requests. The ceiling was put in after the bank was established in the building.

The old House of Commons has disappeared with the many internal alterations that have been made.

The chandelier of the House of Commons is in Trinity College Hall, and the Mace and Speaker's Chair are at Antrim Castle.

The printing of bank-notes is a most interesting process, but can only be seen by permission of the Directors of the Bank.

2. **Trinity College** faces College Green.

History.—In 1320 Archbishop de Becknor obtained the consent of the Pope to establish a university in connection with St. Patrick's Cathedral; but the institution, which had not attained much importance, was suppressed, along with the religious corporations, by Henry VIII. By Mary it was again revived, but it ceased to exist on the accession of Elizabeth. In 1591 the Corporation made to Lucas Challoner and Archbishop Loftus a free grant of a site outside the city. On this site, formerly occupied by an ancient nunnery, rose the original "College of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity near (*juxta*) Dublin." This group of red brick buildings stood just south of the present campanile up to 1759. The College was specially befriended by James I. and Charles II., who endowed it with large grants of confiscated lands in various parts of Ireland.

By the Act of 1792 Roman Catholics were permitted to take degrees in the University, and in 1873 all religious restrictions, tests, and disabilities were removed.

The external façade of the College is built of Portland stone in the Corinthian style, and, though plain, is effective. At the entrance are bronze statues of Goldsmith and Burke, by Foley; the former is one of the best works by that sculptor. At the doorway notice the sporting-looking gentleman with black velvet

hunting-caps—a rare species of porter. Passing under the archway you enter PARLIAMENT SQUARE, which, with the West Court, was erected in 1759. On the right a Corinthian portico marks the EXAMINATION HALL (1787). Here are portraits of Dean Swift, who when a student here was "stopped of his degree for dullness"; the youthful-looking Bishop Berkeley; Edmund Burke, and other great Irishmen, and on the right wall Hewston's monument of Provost Baldwin, who left a large legacy to the College at his death. About the organ there is as wild a story as of that in Derry Cathedral, but it is probable that its front screen was taken from a Spanish ship in Vigo Bay.

Opposite, on the left side of the Square, is the CHAPEL (1798), the successor of two earlier ones. In the central east window is a copy of Raphael's "Ascension," in Munich stained-glass. Outside, and behind, the rotting and neglected figure of Lucas Challoner, "real founder" of the college, is a disgrace to all members of T.C.D. Some of the best church *music* in the city may be heard in this chapel at the Sunday morning service.

Beyond, on the same side, is the DINING HALL (1745). It contains portraits of Grattan, Flood, Prince Frederick, etc. Here formerly stood a block of buildings in which Oliver Goldsmith once had chambers.

The "Queen Anne" block, farther on, is the oldest part of the buildings, and is generally known as "Rotten Row." Behind it is the "Botany Bay" of Lever.

In the centre is Lord J. G. Beresford's graceful CAMPANILE (1852), too delicate a structure for its original purpose. The heavy Gloucester bell within is now only struck, without swinging.

The red block behind the Campanile, though strikingly out of keeping with the rest as regards style, adds colour and warmth to what is on the whole a picturesque group of buildings.

The LIBRARY (*entrance under tree immediately E. of Campanile; open* 10 *to* 4) owes its origin to English soldiers.[1] It was founded in 1601, after the battle of Kinsale, by subscriptions of Elizabeth's soldiers from arrears of their pay. Dr. Challoner and Archbishop Ussher were commissioned to select the books in London, where they met Sir Thomas Bodley on a similar errand on behalf of his library at Oxford. Some fifty years after, Ussher died, and it was again the soldiers in Ireland who purchased and presented his

[1] For other Libraries see p. 13.

library to the College. The books, however, were detained in the Castle by Cromwell's orders, and in consequence partly spoilt, before they eventually reached their destination. By the Act of 1801 this library has, with four others, the right to claim a presentation copy of every book published in the kingdom.

The ancient map of the world at the top of the staircase should be noted (date 1459). The south is at the top, and the Isle of Man nowhere. Facing it is an old painting of the battle of Kinsale.

The *interior* of the Library (upstairs) is one of the finest things in Dublin. It is a very handsome room, entirely fitted with oak and adorned with marble busts of great writers. It contains some priceless treasures among the many valuable books and MSS.

The principal exhibits are in the central cases, and include,—A fragment of a 6th-century Gospel of St. Matthew ("codex z"); the harp of the O'Neils, dated at about 1400 by Petrie, but popularly known as "Brian Boru's Harp"; the Satchell of the Book of Armagh (8th century Gospels); and a finely illustrated "Fagel" Missal of 1459. Of chief interest, however, is that *chef d'œuvre* of ancient illuminators—the **Book of Kells** (650-690), "doubtless written in the monastery of Kells, and called by Professor Westwood 'the most beautiful book in the world.'" The delicacy of the work is marvellous. Note the absence of gilt.

Older than this are the *Gospels of Durrow*, of the 7th century; and the Latin Gospels known as *Codex Usserianus* and dating back to A.D. 600. The Crystal Case, or "*Cumdach*" *of the Book of Dimma*, is of 13th century date; it was "found in 1789 by boys hunting rabbits in Devil's Bit Mountains."

The Roll of the Irish Parliament of 1683-90 should be noticed on the wall: at the top right corner is Grattan's autograph.

The GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, designed by Sir Thomas Deane, is one of the ornaments of the city, and has been justly praised by Mr. Ruskin. The Entrance Hall, coloured with the pillars and facings of green marble, and adorned with delicate mouldings, is very fine. The double dome is peculiar. The electric clock works conjointly with that at Dunsink Observatory.

In the COLLEGE PARK are the *Medical School* and the *Anatomical Museum*, where Dean Swift's death-mask can be seen.

3. **The Castle** (*open to visitors* 11 *A.M. to* 4 *P.M.; no charge is made. The Custodian takes parties over at intervals*) is at the far or west end of Dame Street, behind the City Hall. This motley group retains only one tower of the four-towered castle built here by King John over the river Poddle. Since Sidney, the Lord Deputy of Queen Elizabeth, made the Castle his official quarters, it has always remained the city residence

of the Lord Lieutenant. In the upper quadrangle, opposite the Bedford Clock Tower, are the vice-regal quarters, *St. Patrick's Hall* (*open to public*), used for the Investment of the Knights of St. Patrick, and several Government offices. In the lower square is the *Record* (or *Wardrobe*) *Tower*, which, with the exception of its modern parapet, is a remnant of the old Norman fortress. The present *Chapel* (*open to visitors*), adjoining this tower, was built on the site of an older one in 1814. It is of limestone, and Gothic in design—a comparatively rare thing in Dublin. It contains effective *woodwork* in the window tracery and gallery arches; and is decorated with the coats-of-arms of the Lord Lieutenants from the time of its foundation.

Below the lower quadrangle are the Metropolitan Police Barracks and the Armoury. The Garrison band plays at the morning ceremony of changing guard during the residence of the Lord Lieutenant throughout the Castle "season" (usually last week in January to St. Patrick's Day).

4. **Christ Church Cathedral** (*services*, 10.45 *and* 4, *week-days; Sundays*, 11.15 *and* 4; *seats free*) is a little farther west, beyond the City Hall. (*Open to visitors every week-day from* 12 NOON *to* 3.30 P.M. *The Nave is free, but visitors to the chapels and other parts instead of giving a gratuity are expected to contribute not less than* 6*d. to the maintenance fund, for which a box is provided.*) The interior is very striking owing to the contrast between the bright colour of the 13th century nave and the dark marbles and shade of the eastern end. The filleted mouldings and carved capitals of the lower arches, the graceful arcades above, with their black Kilkenny shafts, and the lofty arches of the east end, all lend richness of effect to the finest of the old churches of Dublin. The roof is "groin"-vaulted throughout with stone.

The **history** of this, which since the Disestablishment of 1870 has been the Cathedral of Dublin as distinguished from the national Cathedral of St. Patrick's, is of unusual interest. In the crypt, extending under the greater part of the building, is seen, if not the structure, at any rate the exact plan of the original church built here in 1038 by Sigtryg, the Christian king of the Irish Danes. This was rebuilt about 1170 by the Normans, under Strongbow and Archbishop Lawrence O'Toole, under the new name of the Priory Church of the Holy Trinity. Soon after, as at Canterbury, arose jealousy between this and the newer Cathedral of St. Patrick's, but long contention ended

in the supremacy of Christ Church as the Mother Church. About 1230 there was much rebuilding in both churches, and the present nave is probably some of the work done then. After various vicissitudes—in which fire, wind, and ignorant architects worked their worst—came the catastrophe of 1562. In that year, owing probably to the soft subsoil under the buttresses, the nave, roof, and south aisle fell, leaving the north wall bent as it is now; and it remained in a painful condition until Mr. Henry Roe, at great personal cost, provided the funds for the restoration of the church by Mr. G. Street in 1871-78.

The principal monument is that in the nave of De Clare or "*Strongbow*," who headed the invasion of the Normans from Wales in the 12th century, and married Eva of Leinster. If the effigy be that of FitzOsmund, the tomb is at any rate genuine, as discoveries beneath have proved. The adjoining truncated figure may perhaps be that of Strongbow's son, pierced by his father for cowardice "through the belly."

The *Transepts* and a small piece of the Choir are the original work of Strongbow and Archbishop Lawrence (1170), and exhibit the earliest stages of E.E. The arch mouldings at the Sanctuary end of the Choir are original and good. The same feature is to be noticed in the far east chapel of St. Mary the White, where Mr. Street's work has been elaborately carried out. In the south chapel (right) of St. Laud are some ancient tiles from which the excellent modern copies have been made, and a case reputed to contain the heart of Archbishop Lawrence O'Toole. In the chapel east of the south transept dedicated to that Archbishop there is a black marble figure said to be that of Eva of Leinster, the wife of Strongbow.

The somewhat ponderous *screen* and the 16th century *lectern* deserve notice.

The early history of the *Crypt* (1038-1170) has been referred to above. In it are the old city *Stocks*, brought down from the churchyard in 1821; statues from the Tholsel; and the tabernacle and candlesticks used at the Mass performed in the church by James II. The Danish crypt of Waterford was copied from this (*see* p. 132).

Lambert Simnel attempted to prevent the rising of the Tudors in England by his coronation here before he had to leave his crown to clean the royal kettles.

In the ruins of the Early English Chapter-house outside the south transept is a plan of the monastic buildings on a slab. Outside, and connected by a bridge at the west, is the Synod House, also built by Mr. H. Roe.

5. **The Cathedral of St. Patrick** is approached by St. Nicholas Street, just opposite the Synod House of Christ Church (*services*, 10 *and* 4, *week-days ; Sundays*, 11.15 *and* 3.15. *Visitors can see the interior from* 11 *A.M. to* 4 *P.M.*) St. Patrick erected a place of worship near the well in which he baptized his converts. This was on the site of the present cathedral, so that the history of the site dates farther back than that of Christ Church. That chequered history, however, records so many disasters and changes that it is not surprising to find the St. Patrick's of to-day architecturally as much less interesting than the latter church as it is richer in wealth of monuments and historical associations.

The cathedral, together with an adjoining college, was built here by Comyn the Norman archbishop (1190) in opposition to Christ Church. Only fragments of the ancient palace remain, to be found in the Marsh Library and the neighbouring Police Barracks. A few years after, whilst a new nave was being added to Christ Church, St. Patrick's was rebuilt ; and after a fire in 1360 a new west end was put to the nave, and the tower, under the present 18th century spire, was built. The church was used, it is said, by Cromwell as a law court, and by James II. as a stable ! The whole building was completely restored between 1860 and 1865 by Sir Benjamin L. Guinness at his sole and very great expense,—a precedent well followed by Mr. Roe at Christ Church. The chief interest of the place centres in its connection with Dean Swift.

The large and plain NAVE is unfortunately rendered monotonous by much stucco ; and this is carried also over the false "groined" roof, the depressed arching of which is not in harmony with the lower arches. Very little of the original 13th century nave remains. Perhaps the Baptistery with groined roof at the west end of the south aisle may be some of Comyn's Norman church. In it is the plain square font of the 12th century.

At the base of the pillar, by the south door, brasses in the floor mark the grave of DEAN SWIFT (1745) and of STELLA (Mrs. Esther Johnson), beside whom he was buried at midnight, and privately, as she also had been buried seventeen years before.

Close by the door mentioned and to the left of the memorial of "Stella" is the bust of Swift, "executed by Cunningham for Swift's publisher Faulkner." Note how his own inscription, written by himself, indicates his ambition that posterity should think of him as "libertatis vindicatorem."

Jonathan Swift, the ever famous and ferocious satirist, less well known as a Christian preacher, was Dean here for thirty-two years. His writings, such as the "Battle of the Books," the "Tale of a Tub," and "Gulliver's Travels" will ever remain popular. His character and end excite pity and wonder as much as his mastery of English wins admiration. For the man who preached those "two noblest of things—sweetness and light," and who long refused to sell his conscience to purchase a clerical career; who helped poor and struggling authors in "nasty garrets," held out an ever-ready hand of sympathy to the poor Irish folk in their distress, and won the love of a city, was the same man who trifled with loyal affection till the woman he most loved died "killed by his unkindness"; who became the morose, pessimistic, solitary, "and died old, wild, and sad"; mentally hemmed in, as he had dreaded, "like a poisoned rat in a hole." (*For a short but good sketch of his life see the late Sir Leslie Stephen's in "Dictionary of National Biography."*)

Near the west door is *Swift's pulpit*; not far off in the nave, (south side) is the huge Caroline monument erected by the great Earl of Cork to the memory of his "virtuous and religious" Countess in 1629, and originally in the place of the east reredos. No wonder that Archbishop Laud complained of such a block occupying "the place of God's altar"! Farrell's statue of *Captain J. M. Boyd* is striking. The captain's "Christ-taught bravery that died to save" is eloquently told in verse beneath. At the west end of the north aisle is a large stone bearing a raised cross. It was found in 1901 six feet below the surface on the traditional site of St. Patrick's Well.

In the north aisle are several monuments, including that to Carolan (1737), the last of the Irish bards; and, farther on, those of the Marquis of Buckingham and of Chief-Justice Whiteside (by Bruce and Joy). The hole in the old chapter-house door preserved in the South Transept was made for the hand-shaking between two combatants, the Earls of Kildare and Ormonde, in Henry VII.'s reign. The incident is fully described in the inscription.

The North Transept, like the south one, dates mostly from 1228; it was once used as the church of St. Nicholas, and for long lay in ruins. Here is the famous Latin inscription by Swift above the grave of Duke Schomberg, the hero of the Boyne (1690).

On the north wall of the north transept is a fine inset cross to

Valentine and Sons, Ltd.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

the memory of the soldiers who fell in South Africa; it stands between the older monuments to those who fell in China in the war of 1840, and to those who fell in Burma in 1852. The three make a striking group.

The SOUTH TRANSEPT—once the chapter-house—is dominated by the bulky monument to Archbishop Smyth; but is adorned by Farrell's well-chiselled face and figure of Archbishop Whately.

The CHOIR is much of the same date as the Transepts. The oak stalls are surmounted by the banners of the "Knights of St. Patrick."

George the Third established this Order in 1783. It compares with that of James the Second's Order of the Thistle in Scotland. A curious paradox on popular sentiment is that while the ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick is blue, that of the Order of St. Andrew is green, a reversal of the popular idea of the national colours. Many distinguished sons of Erin have borne the honourable title which attaches to the descriptive abbreviation "K.P."

The LADY CHAPEL, a light and graceful building, is in the place of one built in the 13th century. Like the crypt at Canterbury, it was used in the last century by French Protestants, but by the middle of this century was in ruins. The vaulted roof is supported by eight slender piers composed of four detached grey ones round a white central shaft.

The pre-Reformation BRASSES in the south choir aisle are of exceptional interest.

A good bronze statue of Sir B. L. Guinness, the restorer of the Cathedral, whose family give liberal assistance to its present maintenance, is outside.

6. **National Museum and Library.**—This group of buildings in Kildare Street is very handsome, perhaps the finest of its kind in the city. On the far side of the quadrangle is Leinster House, once the town house of the Earl of Kildare, now used by the *Royal Dublin Society.*

On the left is the National Library, and on the right the Museum, two striking modern classic buildings (by Deane, 1885), which put the old house entirely in the shade. The fine group of statuary in the centre of the court was erected to Queen Victoria by her Irish subjects in 1907.

The NATIONAL LIBRARY (*open free,* 10 *to* 10, *except Sundays*) is the largest and most useful library for general readers in Dublin.

The Reading Room is spacious, and the arrangements good. The characteristics of the library arise from its being a State Library, and thus fulfilling for Ireland, on a small scale, the functions of the library of the British Museum. It possesses about 130,000 volumes. The service of books is rapid, and the systems of classification and storage are modern and compact.[1]

The MUSEUM is open free, 10 to 5; on Tuesdays open till 10; Sundays, 2 to 5 (some sections only); closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.—Admirable halfpenny catalogue, or, more detailed, in penny sections. After passing the Entrance Hall we enter

ART SECTION

Central Court.—In the middle of this spacious and well-lighted building, which is devoted to Irish ecclesiastical architecture, are models of the gigantic ancient crosses of Ireland, England, and Scotland, also statues. The surrounding cases contain costumes, gems, and coins. There is also some fine Gothic ornament from Italy and France. At the far right-hand corner begins the series of—

Ground-Floor Rooms (Arts and Industries).—Room I. contains Greek and Roman casts. II. Egyptian Antiquities. III. The Arts of Prehistoric Peoples and Savages. IV. and V. Oriental. VI. Italian Architecture. VII. Musical Instruments. See especially Irish bagpipes, Moore's sweet-toned piano, the harps, and the 1590 spinet, VIII. and IX. Furniture. A "Goldsmith" chair, wood-carving, the *Paradiso* of Isabella d'Este, and the Rokeby Room from Essex. X. Italian Furniture.

First Floor (Gallery of Central Court).—Miniatures, Lace, Iron, Pewter, Brass, and Bronze of many countries of Europe; also enamels, Romanesque, Byzantine, and Scandinavian Art. (In the Gallery of Rotunda) Gold and silver work. Room V. Arms and Armour. VI. Carved Ivories. VII. Japanese Art. In the two passage rooms are Photographs, Water-colours, and Sketches. VIII Pottery, Porcelain, and Glass. IX. China, Burma, and India. X. Embroideries.

Upper Gallery of Central Court (Irish Antiquities).—Section I. (at end above "Barye's Lion"). Lake Dwellings or "Crannogs." See primitive forms of boats. II. Stone Age (before 1500 B.C.). The "celts" from Donegal and battle-axes from Athlone deserve careful notice. III. Bronze Age (1500 to 400 B.C.). Axes, cauldrons; fine spear-heads and swords. Iron Age (400 B.C. to 200 A.D.). Note the spiked cauldron. IV. Early Christian Art (200 A.D. and onwards). Here are "the two finest examples of the goldsmith's work

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[1] Other large libraries open to the public are: *Trinity College* (College Green), by introduction, 10 to 4; *Royal Dublin Society* (Leinster House), open to the public "under certain conditions"; *King's Inns* (Broadstone Station), "by express permission of librarian," 10 to 6; *Marsh* (St. Patrick's Cathedral), 11 to 3, closed in August and September. The libraries of *Dublin University*, of the *Royal College of Physicians*, and of the *Royal College of Surgeons*, are accessible under certain conditions.

of Christian Ireland" (M. Stokes)—the *Tara Brooch*, perhaps of the 9th century, a wonderful specimen of "exquisite delicacy,"[1] and the *Ardagh Chalice* of the same date, a "unique example of two-handed chalices used in earliest Christian times." The inscription on the *Cross of Cong* (1123) states that "in this cross is preserved the cross on which the founder of the world suffered." The Shrine (cumdach) of St. Molaise's Gospels (1001-25) is the oldest one of the kind. Among many bells the principal are *St. Patrick's Iron Bell* (406), "the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work" (M. Stokes); *Bell of St. Patrick's Will* (or Armagh), of date earlier than 552; the *Gartan Bell* of St. Columba (about 10th century). One of the finest of Irish crosiers is the *Clonmacnois Crosier*, 6th century. Notice also the crosier of *Dysart* (5th century); of *St. Columba*, of Durrow (6th century); and that from *St. Cormac's* 12th century tomb at Cashel.

The collection of ancient Celtic **Gold Ornaments** is the finest existing. It includes *Torques* from Tara, *Gorgets* (collars) from the bog districts, and the mysterious *Lunulae* (perhaps the "Minn") from Athlone, Roscommon, etc. See also the model of the Wicklow nugget (1795; 22 oz.; value £80), the silver caterpillars used as murrain charms, and the silver mace from Carlow.

BOTANY

These collections are for general consultation, and are intended to be of use in the development of *Irish Industries*. The *Herbarium* is chiefly for students of Irish field botany.

(Observe the slice of the little 1335-year-old "Wellingtonia.")

NATURAL HISTORY

This department (entered also from Merrion Square) comprises, on the **Ground Floor**—*A.* General Specimens; *B.* Irish Invertebrates (collectors note the mounting of insects); *C.* Irish Vertebrates, including casts of a 60-pound Lough Neagh salmon and other monsters; and on **Upper Floor**—General Invertebrates and Vertebrates, among others the Bantry whale skeleton (65 feet). **Annexe.**—Fossil animals.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

The collection includes that of the geological survey of Ireland, and a very fine set of sea reptiles on the walls. Most attractive are the three skeletons of the extinct Great Irish Deer, one 7 feet high, with antlers 11 feet across; and the remarkable specimens of antlers mutually indented by action of the bog.

In the centre of the *Mineralogical Collections* is a geological model of Ireland, of much interest.

The Merrion Square entrance affords easy communication with—

7. The National Gallery of Ireland (Merrion Square, West). Open free on Mon., Tues., Wed., and Sat., 10 to 6, or dusk; on

[1] Discovered, 1850, near the seashore by a child. The name is only a fancy title.

Sunday, 2 to 5. Thurs. and Fri., students' days, admission 6d. Biographical and descriptive catalogue, price 6d. The Gallery contains a collection of pictures and drawings by masters of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, British, and other schools; these are arranged in the upper galleries. The ground floor contains the National Portrait Gallery, a collection of portraits of celebrated Irishmen, and of those connected with Irish history. A range of new galleries has lately been added, and in these has been hung the fine collection of Flemish and Dutch pictures and a portion of the national portrait collection.

The above Art Gallery is separated from the Museum (page 14) by Leinster Lawn, a pleasant "lung" adorned with statues of the Prince Consort, William Dargan, the originator of modern Art Exhibitions in Dublin, and others.

8. **St. Stephen's Green** (*at the south end of Grafton, Dawson, and Kildare Streets; from National Gallery turn right*). This popular "lounge" can hardly be recognised nowadays as the square where Thackeray found "not more than two nursery-maids to keep company with the statue of George II.," and little else of note beyond "a couple of moaning beggars leaning against the rails and calling upon the Lord."

To-day this favourite square is indeed a garden of delight, cooled by pleasant waters and fountains, and threaded by shady meandering paths. The artificial waterfall at one end of the lake has matured into a most natural appearance.

The specimen of sculptor's art above referred to stands in the centre—an abomination in decayed metal, and a blot upon the scene. The statue of Lord Ardilaun, however, near the outer rails, is one of the best in Ireland. Mr. Farrell was favoured with a good subject.

The Green was entirely re-arranged in 1880 by the liberal munificence of Lord Ardilaun (Sir A. E. Guinness). A fine stone arch at the N.W. corner makes an imposing entrance. It was erected in 1907 to the memory of the officers and men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers who fell in South Africa 1899-1900.

Entering the Green at the end of Grafton Street (north-west corner), you have on your left (north side) the "clubland" of Dublin, including the Society of Antiquaries, No. 6; Hibernian United Service, with bow-windows, No. 8; Stephen's Green No. 9; University, No. 17; Brothers of St. Patrick, No. 22.

No. 16 is the Archbishop's Palace; and at the far end is Ireland's greatest hotel, the Shelbourne. On the east side of the green is the existing ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE; and ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, on the site of Henry Grattan's town house.

A doorway in the middle of the south side, surmounted by a lion, marks the façade of the *Roman Catholic University College*, once the house of Buck Whaley. The brick Byzantine doorway on the right is that of the *Roman Catholic University Church*, erected in 1856 by Cardinal Newman. It is well worth a visit. Note the carved marble capitals, the students' "golden" gallery, and the gleaming marble bust of the Cardinal. Beyond are the Wesleyan College buildings, hidden from view.

The west side is adorned by the classic façade of the *Royal College of Surgeons.* This institution "claims descent from the Guild of Barbers, 1446." Within the building (*closed August and September*) are the Medical Library and a Museum.

Among past residents in the Green have been Mrs. Hemans, Whately, and Chancellor Plunkett.

9. **Phœnix Park** (*free. Frequent trams to Main Entrance, near Kingsbridge Station; but car is strongly recommended. Band, 4 to 6 Sundays, near Zoo*) lies west of Dublin, standing about 4 miles along the north bank of the Liffey. It is about 1½ miles broad at the widest.

The impression of the park's vast extent is increased by the straightness of the centre road, and the unbroken flatness of surface. To the left (south) across the river, the Wicklow Hills show their graceful outline. (There is an excellent map of the district, right of entrance, inside.)

The lands here, which Charles II. formed into his deer park, originally belonged to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham. The first Lodge was built by Nathaniel Clemens, the father of Lord Leitrim, in 1751, and this was purchased thirty years later by Government for the Viceregal residence.

Visitors who are hurried should go as far as the Phœnix Column (*see below*), and then see the "Zoo."

A few minutes' walk up the central road, and beyond the PEOPLE'S PARK, on the right, is the bronze equestrian statue of **Viscount Gough**, "the conqueror of the Punjaub." This, by Foley and Brock, is the best of all the statues of Dublin. The

handsome officer bears himself with dignity upon a charger of no mean spirit. The *Wellington Monument* to the left—"the big milestone"—is of Egyptian massiveness, but is as sadly lacking in any lines of beauty as the St. Rollox chimney-stalk at Glasgow. Continuing along the central road, and passing the Refreshment Kiosk (right), you see on the right, opposite the *cricket grounds*, the turning to the Zoological Gardens (*see below*). Beyond it the drive separates the "9 Acres" Polo Ground (right) from the old duel ground of the "15 Acres" (left), and soon the front of the white VICEREGAL LODGE can be seen through the trees (right). At a spot on the left-hand footpath, exactly opposite the centre of the Lodge front, Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were murdered in 1882 by the "Invincibles." Farther along, the six-roads-crossing is marked by the PHŒNIX COLUMN, erected by Lord Chesterfield in 1745, and popularly known to Paddy as "the Goose on the Stone."[1] On the left, past this, is the Chief Secretary's Lodge; two other official lodges lie some distance away on the right. Some way out along the central drive, at the far west end, are the Mountjoy Barracks, now the Ordnance Survey Office, where also the Meteorological Observations are taken.

If time allows, the longer round by car is recommended, viz. by the left-hand road from the Gough statue, past the *Magazine Fort* on Phœnix Hill (right), to the *Chapelizod Gate* near the *Hibernian (Military) School* (right). From the *Knockmaroon Gates* the road to Lucan and the Strawberry Gardens turns off (left), and leaving this, the Park road bears right, passes the Mountjoy Barracks (left, *see above*), and strikes the central drive a short distance from the west boundary.

The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (9 *to dusk*, 1*s.*; *Sat. and Wed.*, 6*d.*; *Sun.*, 12 *to dusk*, 2*d.*, *children half price*; *general feeding at* 3 (*Lions, Tigers, Leopards, and Bears*); *Sea-lion at* 3.30) are about ¾ mile from the main entrance of Phœnix Park (*see above, page* 17), or about 3 minutes from the tramway in the north circular route. They are near the People's Park, the Constabulary Barracks, and the Marlborough Barracks; and though small are well worth a visit. The finest house is that of the *Lions*, which contains seven or eight cages. Dublin has been successful in lion-breeding

[1] The Park "takes its name from a beautiful spring well near the Viceregal Lodge, called *Fionnuisg*, clear or limpid water" (*Joyce*). The bird of Lord Chesterfield's column, therefore, is merely a winged fancy.

to an extent unknown elsewhere, and sends lions all over the world. They breed regularly and are in magnificent condition. Ostriches wander freely about the gardens. Among the many animals may be mentioned the pumas, the deer, the zebras, camels, monkeys, wart-hog, dingoes, and wolves. There is a large refreshment-room in the gardens.

A *cromlech*, found at Knockmaroon (page 18), has been re-erected here. The lake is a charming feature.

WALKS THROUGH DUBLIN

FIRST WALK

Sackville Street. Bank. Trinity College. Kildare Street. Museum Buildings. Merrion Square. Stephen's Green.

The conspicuous **Monument to O'Connell**, at the north end of O'Connell Bridge, is our starting-point. This large and handsome statue, by Foley, was erected in 1882. Below, round the pedestal, is a group of figures representing Ireland looking to O'Connell as their liberator; farther down there are bronze figures of Patriotism, Justice, Eloquence, and Courage.

Beyond this is the statue of Sir John Gray, by Farrell, of Sarabezza marble, and erected in 1879. The **Nelson Pillar** (3d.; *admission to top*), at the crossing of Earl and Henry Streets, does little more honour to the great admiral than the "big milestone" in Phœnix Park to the hero of Waterloo. Nelson, by Kirk, is represented leaning against a capstan. The figure is 13 feet high, and the entire height (134) is 28 feet less than that of the corresponding monument in Trafalgar Square, London.

A Dublin gentleman known to the writer once climbed up, when a boy, to the shoulder by "swarming" the sword. The less adventurous tourist will be well repaid by the view from the upper railing.

This Pillar is the chief starting-place of the **tram-cars**, and the Tramway Office is close by, near the corner of Earl Street (page 1).

About half-way up Sackville Street (left) is the General Post-Office (1815), of which the imposing Ionic portico is seen projecting over the west-side pavement.

In the upper part of the street is the statue of the "apostle of temperance," Father Mathew, by Mary Redmond (*see Cork*), and at the extreme end is the statue of Charles Stewart Parnell, which was unveiled by Mr. John Redmond in 1911. The

bronze figure stands at the base of a three-sided pillar of red granite.

If time allows, turn up Earl Street (opposite the Nelson Pillar) into *Marlborough Street*. A few yards up (left) is the ROMAN CATHOLIC PRO-CATHEDRAL, a massive classic temple. The interior has been much improved by bright colour. Farrell's statue of *Cardinal Cullen* in the north aisle is good.

Immediately opposite are Offices and *Model School* of the Education Board. Observe the statue of Sir A. M'Donnell, by Farrell.

Returning down Sackville Street we cross, at the bottom, **O'Connell Bridge.** This was formerly called Carlisle Bridge in honour of the Viceroy at the time when it was commenced (1791); it still, indeed, bears as many names as it does roadways. Owing to the double thoroughfare, its width, in proportion to its length, is unusual.

From the centre of this bridge are obtained some of the most interesting views within the city. Turning round, we look up Sackville Street, with the Nelson Column rising boldly in the middle of it; the façade of the Post Office on the left, and the corner of the Rotunda in view at the northern end. In the opposite direction (south) the eye runs up Westmoreland and D'Olier Streets, at the intersection of which will be seen Farrell's statue of Smith O'Brien. Looking up Westmoreland Street we see the Bank (right) and Trinity College (left). Then turning towards the upper stream, on the right, are the Four Courts and the Quays, but this view is spoiled by the huge advertisements on what is called the Metal Bridge, which is a conspicuous blot on the central part of the city.

Down the river are the shipping, and the obstructive Railway Bridge, which has now spoilt one of the finest views in the city, and hides the splendid front of the *Custom-House;* the copper dome of the latter, one of the most picturesque things in Dublin, still rises pathetically behind the iron intruder.

Continuing our walk southwards we pass through *Westmoreland Street* at the south end of which, in College Street, the ludicrous thing on the left is supposed to represent Dublin's greatest poet, THOMAS MOORE.

Then passing the *Bank of Ireland* on the right (page 5), and the façade of Trinity College on the left (page 6), continue straight forward, having College Green on the right hand.

Following the College palings (left), turn away from Grafton Street, for the present, into *Nassau Street* (left). Turn up *Dawson Street* on the right, and just short of *St. Anne's Church*, where there is a window to the memory of Mrs. Hemans, who died at No. 21 in this street, cross along Molesworth Street into one of Dublin's chief streets, Kildare Street.

Farther along Dawson Street is the house of the ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, founded in 1786 in the interests of literature, science, and antiquities. The "Annals of the Four Masters" is amongst its treasures.

In Kildare Street note the large Venetian façade of the *Kildare Street Club* (founded in 1788), and further on the MUSEUM BUILDINGS and NATIONAL LIBRARY, with the imposing group of statuary in the courtyard in front. They are fully described on page 13. After inspecting these, one of the chief attractions in the city, pass through the corner door (or the far Merrion Square entrance) into Leinster Lawn, and so across to the NATIONAL GALLERY, described page 15.

Leaving this gallery bear right along *Merrion Street*, noticing "Mornington House."

This is about 100 yards beyond the Merrion Square entrance of the Museum. Behind its lofty and dull face of red brick is the room in which the Duke of Wellington was born. It is now used by the Irish Land Commission, as the brass plate shows.

Southward of the museum is the building of the Royal College of Science, founded in 1904. This is a magnificent building with three wings enclosing a courtyard, the principal one surmounted by a dome.

South of St. Stephen's Green in Earlsfort Terrace, a continuation of the east side, is the Royal University founded in 1879. It is an examining body granting degrees in Arts, Medicine, Law, Engineering, and Music. Opposite is Alexandra College for Women. In Harcourt Street, westward, No. 17 contains the Municipal Art Gallery; open free, week-days 10-6; Sundays 3-6. It is not a large collection, but contains some very interesting pictures.

SECOND WALK

College Green. City Hall. Castle. Christ Church and St. Patrick's Cathedrals. Kevin Street.

Proceeding to the Bank of Ireland, as on page 20, bear to the right in front of it into College Green.[1] Noting the view from Goldsmith's statue, at Trinity College entrance, and the fine classic features of the Bank, and the striking attitude of Foley's statue of Grattan, observe *William III.* beyond. His majesty is of lead, got up as a Roman general, with gold facings, and is said to be leading in triumph to the Castle "a somewhat overgrown tail attached to an impossible cart-horse."

On the left side (south) are some good modern bank buildings. In the competition among them for the finest entrance, the *Ulster Bank* (by Drew), with its exceedingly fine iron gates, obtains easily the first place.

After continuing into *Dame Street*, past the end of *Trinity Street* (left), where the Gothic front of the "Sun" office deserves notice, and *George Street* (left), the façade of the *Munster and Leinster Bank* (by Deane) is seen opposite the pretty little *Empire Theatre.* These are just short of

The City Hall, which faces into Parliament Street. This building, in front of the Castle, was erected originally (1769) as the Royal Exchange, "the expenses being raised by lotteries" (*Dict. of Dublin*); and was adapted to municipal purposes in 1862.

The Entrance Hall, circular in form, and surmounted by a dome, is well built, and well and brightly decorated.

The statue of *Henry Grattan* (1829), by Chantrey, is exceedingly good. The face of the old man in a moment of excited oratory exhibits keen, if not fierce, feeling. But among all Dublin monuments the most dramatic figure is that of *Dr. Charles Lucas* (1771), by E. Smith. It commemorates that patriotic citizen, who "secured from Parliament the purchase

[1] There is an interesting view of College Green as it appeared in 1779 in the National Gallery (page 15).

money for the site" of the building. Note the broad muscular form of *Daniel O'Connell* (by Hogan), who in this Hall made his maiden speech; and the same sculptor's statue of *Thomas Drummond*. The quotation beneath the latter—"Property has its duties as well as its rights"—has been recently added. *George III.*, dressed as for a fancy dress ball, is a bronze addition.

In the *Muniment Room* are a number of manuscripts of considerable archæological interest, including the City Charters, City Annals, and the parchment Assembly Rolls of the Corporation.

On the floor of the entrance hall are brass plates giving the Corporation *Standard Measurements* of inches, feet, and yards.

The **Castle**, which is immediately behind, is described on page 8; and a furlong farther along (west) is **Christ Church Cathedral** (page 9).

The *Augustinian Church*, which is within 500 yards, and can be conveniently reached from this point by continuing direct, is one of the finest churches in Ireland. It is well worth a visit. A description will be found on page 28.

Just opposite the Synod House bridge of Christ Church is the shortest way to St. Patrick's Cathedral, viz. by St. Nicholas and *St. Patrick Street*. A few yards along the latter (left) is the site of the old Tholsel (of Inigo Jones), once adorned by the statues of Charles II. and James II., which are now entombed in Christ Church crypt. The public gardens presented by Lord Iveagh to the city now occupy the area formerly covered by some of the most miserable tenement houses in Dublin. They adjoin the precincts of the much-battlemented CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK (page 11).

Passing up, cross *Kevin Street*, we may turn a little way to the left into *Aungier Street*, where, at No. 12, Moore, the poet, was born on the 28th of May 1780. His first published production was a sonnet, written in his fourteenth year. Returning to Kevin Street we continue our walk up Cuffe Street until we enter *Stephen's Green* at its south-west corner (page 16).

For Grafton Street turn left, and continue, passing the statue of Lord Ardilaun (right). In the vicinity of Grafton Street is Pitt Street, where, in No. 10, the great composer Balfe was born on May 15, 1808.

THIRD WALK

The Western Quays. Four Courts. Kingsbridge, Phœnix Park, and Zoological Gardens.

From the face of the O'Connell statue turn right with the tram-line along the north bank of the Liffey ("Bachelors' Walk"). The view back towards the Custom-House is no more enhanced by the tram-wire posts than is the scenery of the Upper Liffey by the Metal Bridge.

Some day, it is to be hoped, the aldermanic eye, with more highly developed sense of the unfit, may condemn the present use of this bridge for the advertisement of the latest specialities in "foods" for dogs and men.

Over on the south the somewhat monotonous line of buildings is slightly varied by the numerous towers and spires behind them. The next bridge passed is Grattan Bridge, which crosses to the Castle. Then in half a mile the tram passes the Four Courts, an imposing classic group, surmounted by a circular "lantern" with a green dome. The central entrance is under a good Corinthian portico, above which the highest statue is that of Moses.

After St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Castle, and Christ Church had successively been used with varying discomforts as Courts of Law, this stately building, partly by Corley and partly by Gandon, was erected here in 1796. On the same site there once had stood a 13th-century convent. Within are the Four Courts of Exchequer, Common Pleas, Chancery, and Queen's Bench.

In the circular entrance hall—much inferior to those at the City Hall and the New Museum—are several statues, notably that of *Sheil*, by Farrell; the panels above represent leading legal events in national history.

Continuing past Whitworth,[1] Queen's, and Victoria Bridges, you see Guinness's (brewery) stores across the Liffey, and, on the right, the *Royal Barracks* of the usually severe style. It is the quarters of the Army Service Corps. Then come King's Bridge and the terminus station of the *Great Southern and Western Railway*. The latter is a stately building unspoiled by advertising, and the addition of the uncommon side tower is a

[1] On the foundations of the oldest Liffey Bridge. The river was spanned here at least as early as the 14th century.

pleasing feature. Just beyond is the famous *Steevens* (general) *Hospital*, founded by Dr. Steevens and his liberal-minded sister, and partly endowed by "Stella" (Mrs. E. Johnson). Close by is St. Patrick's Hospital, or *Swift's Asylum*, founded by Dean Swift, and opened in 1757 ; his pathetic bequest is celebrated in the lines—

He left the little all he had
To found a house for fools and mad.

The trams stop at the main gate of PHŒNIX PARK ; for description of which and of the "Zoo," see pages 17, 18.

FOURTH WALK

SACKVILLE STREET. RUTLAND SQUARE. Glasnevin Cemetery, and the Botanic Gardens.

The Glasnevin tram runs from the Nelson Pillar up Sackville Street to the *Rotunda.*

This is used for public entertainments ; the Dancing Room is considered one of the finest in Dublin. The frieze decoration round the Circular Room deserves notice.

The foundation of the rotunda (*Lying-in*) *Hospital* was the result of the philanthropic efforts of Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, who started a small hospital in George Street in 1745, spent all his means in re-establishing the hospital in Rutland Square, and died in poverty in 1759.

It is proposed to place the newest statue, that of Parnell, at the top of Sackville Street. The total height of column and figure is 65 feet.

Thence through *Rutland Square*, and past the spire of the Presbyterian Church, by Blessington Road to the North Circular Road, and so out to

The village of **Glasnevin**, once a favourite resort of Addison, Swift, and Sheridan, which is situated about 2 miles from Dublin, and offers popular attractions in the Cemetery and the Botanic Gardens. The **Prospect Cemetery**, formed by the Roman Catholic Association, and consecrated in 1832, is on level ground, and tastefully laid out. The first public cemetery is said to have been originally founded by *Daniel O'Connell*, whose monument—a lofty "round tower" of granite—is here the chief object of interest.

The Liberator's remains, after lying for years in the "O'Connell Circle," were removed hither (1869) below the tower. To the east is the cross to the *Manchester Martyrs* of 1867. "*Honest Tom Steele*" is the curt in-

scription over the grave of O'Connell's staunch supporter. The memorial of *Curran*, the orator and wit, is a handsome classic sarcophagus. Other important graves and memorials are those of *Parnell*, *Sir J. Gray*, *Hogan* the sculptor, and *Cardinal McCabe*.

The **Botanic Gardens** (*open free*; 10 to 6 or sunset; *Sundays* 1 to 7 or dusk; *Conservatories*, 11 to one hour before closing time; *Sunday*, 1 to dusk). Here once lived the poet Tickell, from whose descendants the grounds were purchased a century ago.

There are splendid greenhouses and conservatories. An admirable ½d. guide with plan of the gardens and some interesting botanical details can be bought at the gate. The collections of aquatics, orchids, and palms are very complete. The Victoria water-lily is very successfully cultivated in the aquatic house. The grounds are divided into herbaceous ground, arboretum, and pleasure grounds, all of which are well stocked with representative plants. At the lower end of the garden the river Tolka flows, and there is a lake in which hardy aquatic plants are grown. A tramway from Dublin passes the gate.

In this neighbourhood (4 m. from Dublin) is *Dunsink*, where is the Observatory of the University; and on the east side a road of ¾ mile leads along the right bank of the Tolka to *Drumcondra* (or Clonturk), a place of popular amusement. Here a tram starts for the city, which passes, on the left, off Dorset Street, *St. George's Church*, which reminds us much of Wren's work among the London city churches. Notice the height of the steeple, and, inside, the tablet to Charles Giesecke. In Upper Gardiner Street, just behind, is the Jesuits' Church of *St. Francis Xavier* (by T. B. Keane). It is one of the largest and most decorated, and contains large pictures representing the life of St. Francis and other saints.

FIFTH WALK

DOMINICK STREET. KING'S INNS. Some Churches, and OLD DUBLIN.

From the upper end of Sackville Street bear left by *Britain Street* into *Dominick Street* (right). At No. 36 the astronomer Sir W. R. Hamilton was born, and No. 13 has been used by the Duke of Leinster as a residence.

By continuing towards *Broadstone Station* (M.G.W.R.), or to left by Bolton Street

[In Dorset Street, a little above on the right, is the high, narrow, brick house bearing a tablet with an inscription to the effect that "*In this house was born . . . Richard Brinsley Sheridan.*" Close by is St. Saviour's Priory.]

and Henrietta Street, you can quickly reach the *King's Inn.* It is best seen from the station. The copper-topped dome is, like that of the Four Courts, much depressed.

Then follow Constitution Hill southwards across King Street (north) to *Church Street.* On the right is the good Gothic west front of the Roman Catholic *Church of St. Mary* ("of the Angels"). The best feature of the lofty and bright interior is the fine pointed eastern arch. The slender supports of the roof arches are uncommon, and the marble pulpit is well carved.

A little left from the crossing of Mary Lane is the *Fruit Market*—a thing of some sweetness in an otherwise highly-scented slum.

Farther down Church Street is ST. MICHAN'S CHURCH (the tower is the only part of the original building remaining). Though founded in 1095, most of the present building dates only from 1676. It is ugly, dirty, and neglected, and reflects little credit on any one. But this—till 1697 the only Protestant church north of the river—has points of interest. The legend that makes the old effigy (in the chancel) that of Bishop Michan is more probable than the stories that tell of Handel first playing his *Messiah* upon the quaint organ that is here, and of the burial of Emmett in the graveyard. The vaults have the remarkable power of preserving the bodies without decomposition, and in them are deposited the remains of the brothers Sheares. Oliver Bond, Dr. Lucas, and the Rev. W. Jackson of tragic death, are buried in the graveyard at the back of the church.

This street ends at the Quays, near the Four Courts.

If the rest of the excursion be omitted, the return to O'Connell Bridge (left) can now be made. Before doing so, however, the Augustinian Church in Thomas Street should certainly be seen (page 28).

Continue across *Whitworth Bridge* (p. 24)—once the Friars' Bridge—and up Bridge Street into the **Corn Market.** Here was the focus of the exciting events in the later history of Dublin. In Bridge Street some of the committee of "United Irishmen" which had met there were executed; at No. 22 Corn Market Lord Edward Fitzgerald found brief refuge before his capture. Turning to the right along the historic **Thomas Street** you notice No.

152, where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was captured and wounded by Major Sirr in 1798. Not far off Lord Kilwarden was killed a few years after in a riot. In front of *St. Catherine's Church* (left), Robert Emmett, "the Irish darling," as Thackeray called him, was executed in 1803.

On the right side of the street **St. Augustine's Church** will quickly attract notice by its handsome "west," as well as by its remarkable spire, which, though so narrow, is one of the ornaments of the city.

Within is the finest modern interior in Dublin. The Gothic *Nave* rises to a great height above bays of massive but noble proportions, and is roofed by a beautifully-arched wooden ceiling. The lofty windows of the *East Apse* have good tracery. On the right side of this notice the chapel of "The Mother of Good Counsel" enclosed within a very rich screen, and beautified with equally rich stained glass and elaborate decoration. The principal window represents the miraculous translation of the picture of "The Mother of Good Counsel" from Albania to Italy. This building, which perhaps has no rivals among the modern churches of Ireland, except at Queenstown and Cork, is the work of Messrs. Pugin and Ashlin, and was completed in 1897.

Farther along (left) is *St. James's* Roman Catholic Church, with one of the best reredoses in the district; and near is *Guinness's Brewery*, on the same side.

The road, "Mount Brown," to the left of the sundial just beyond, reaches in ¾ mile the famous KILMAINHAM GAOL, where the "No Rent Manifesto" first saw the light, and which gave a name to Mr. Parnell's "Treaty." "There must be fine views from the windows," reflected Thackeray! A little short of it (right) is the *Kilmainham Hospital* for old soldiers.

It "is called Kilmannan by Boate, which is more correct than its present form. The name signifies the Church of St. Mainen, who was bishop and abbot there in the 7th century" (*Joyce*). In this earlier abbey were established the Knights Templars by Strongbow four centuries later.

After returning along Thomas Street to the Corn Market, notice the old tower (left) of *St. Audoen's Church*, which is said to contain a 15th-century bell. The present building included the north-west corner of the old 12th-century church, and the Portlester Chapel, as well as the old Norman font, are worth seeing. Close by (north) is the only remnant of the old city gates—*St. Audoen's Arch*. From the old tower-room, once above this, the first *Freeman's Journal* was issued.

In *Back Lane*, just opposite, stands an old historic building called "Tailors' Hall." Before passing over to the sartorial Corporation it had been a religious house until Charles I. suppressed it.

Christ Church Cathedral (fully described on pages 9-11) is a few yards farther on. Here, between the south aisle and the street, were once the quarters occupied by the Law Courts before the erection of the Four Courts (page 24); and beneath was the dark passage "named *Hell*, from a figure of black oak . . . probably an old figure of the Virgin" (*Dict. of Dublin*). Behind the Cathedral, in School House Lane, once stood the Free School where Archbishop Ussher and John Churchill of Marlborough were educated, and not far off[1] is the site of Sheridan's Theatre.

For St. Patrick's Cathedral, *see* page 11.

Werburgh Street is the next turning right beyond the Cathedral; and here (left) is *St. Werburgh's Church*. From its gruesome front, garnished with skull and cross-bones, it might well be mistaken for a slaughter-house, or at least a mortuary chapel! Here were buried Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Ware the antiquary, and perhaps Major Sirr.

It was from a house off *St. Bride Street*, a continuation of St. Werburgh Street, that Napper Tandy escaped through the window when arrested in 1792.

In No. 7 *Hoey's Court*, on the left, Dean Swift's strange life had its beginning (1667; *see page* 12); then a left-hand turning leads to the right of the Castle along Great Ship Street. Here on a modern house (right) note the tablet bearing an inscription to the effect that—

"Here anciently stood the church and the round tower—adjacent lay the Mill Pond or "Pool," which gave name to those buildings (*St. Michael le Pole Church*) and the old city gate. . . . Here . . . was the famed Latin School of the last century, in which Henry Grattan and John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, were educated together."

At the far end bear left into *South Great George Street*, In Aungier Street (see page 23) is the house in which the poet Moore was born. On the right side of the former Street is the excellent façade of the quadrangular *South Market*, an important modern addition to Irish architecture of the kind. Follow round the far side of this into Exchequer Street (right). A street on the

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[1] In *Fishamble Street*, opposite Werburgh Street, formerly stood the Music Hall in which Handel's *Messiah* was first produced.

left turns to *St. Andrew's Church*,[1] probably the site of "the wicker-work pavilion outside the city," in which Henry II. "received the homage of Irish kings and chieftains" (*Murray*). Turn along *William Street* in the opposite direction, and notice (left) the *House* of the *Powerscourts*, which after the Union became a Stamp Office, and is now a drapery warehouse; continue to the far end, and bear left into *King Street*, passing the Gaiety Theatre; and so arrive at the end of Grafton Street in St. Stephen's Green (page 16).

DUBLIN DISTRICT

Dublin has not so striking a situation as the sister capital in Scotland, but she is even more fortunate in the varied and attractive scenery which lies within easy reach. It is usual with visitors who come from across the channel to think that the most characteristic and desirable Irish scenery can only be seen by going far west; this is quite a mistake. Every variety of typical Irish scenery is to be found along the eastern shores of Ireland; and for those who are limited in time or money, a most delightful holiday may be arranged along the line of the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway, which is one of the most up-to-date and progressive railways in Ireland. There are two termini of this company in Dublin, at Westland Row and Harcourt Street respectively, and the converging lines join at Bray. The visitor is advised to obtain the tourist handbook, *Through the Garden of Ireland*, price 3d., issued by the company, where many more details as to fares and minor routes will be found than it is possible to notice in an ordinary guide-book. The intense interest and wildness of the valley of Glendalough (see p. 58) are well known to Irish people and the place annually attracts its thousands, but it is not nearly well enough known to the visitor from across the sea, and for those who have cycles some of the wild valleys lying between Dublin and Glendalough show a grandeur unsurpassed elsewhere. Wooden Bridge and the Vale of Avoca are well worth seeing. Further afield there is the delightful cycling district around Inistioge, reached by train to New Ross.

Northward of Dublin the antiquarian ruins around Drogheda and Kells are of exceptional interest.

[1] St. Andrew's Church was the parish church of the Irish Parliament when it sat in College Green. With true Irish character it was then known as the Round Church, "on account of its oval shape." This church was burnt down in 1860, and the present handsome building was shortly afterwards erected.

DUBLIN AND THE WICKLOW MOUNTAINS

DUBLIN AND THE WICKLOW MOUNTAINS

EXCURSIONS FROM DUBLIN

I. DUBLIN TO HOWTH

Electric trams from Nelson pillar. Frequent trains from Amiens Street. Distance 9 miles. Return fare, 1st, 1s. 8d.; 2nd, 1s. 4d.; 3rd, 1s. The G.N. Rly. runs electric trams from Sutton to top of Howth Hill. Passengers from Amiens St. can change at Sutton from train to tram and return from Howth Station by rail. Trams to Clontarf and Dollymount.

Perhaps no better way of spending a day can be proposed than in an excursion to the peninsular Hill of Howth. The ancient name of the hill is Ben Edar, which literally means the "Mountain of the Birds." It is the first object that attracts attention in approaching Dublin from the sea. Taking the Great Northern Railway from Amiens Street, we cross the Royal Canal, half a mile from the terminus, by a fine viaduct of latticed iron 140 feet long, and immediately after obtain a view of the spacious bay of Dublin, with its breakwater two miles in length.

On the left is seen **Marino,** formerly the residence of Lord Charlemont, situated in the middle of an extensive and beautiful demesne with many fine trees. It is now rented by a Roman Catholic community. Right in front a muddy bay attracts attention by the work that is going on therein ; it is destined, in time, to be a public park, and great will be the improvement when the mighty task is done.

A little farther on is the memorable plain of **Clontarf,** famous as the scene of Brian Boroimhe's (pr. Boru's) last victory over the Danes, on Good Friday, 1014.

As a matter of fact the battle was not fought here at all, but actually close to Dublin itself; but the fact that the survivors were overtaken and slain at Clontarf has caused that name to be for ever associated with the event.

> "Remember the glories of Brian the brave,
> Though the days of the hero are o'er ;
> Though lost to Mononia, and cold in the grave,
> He returns to Kinkora no more."—MOORE.

The Danes, after their first landing in the 8th century, harassed the Church of the West and drove many Irish scholars to Continental cities. But against them the chieftains could do nothing till *Brian Boru* subdued them in the 10th century. Encouraged by success, Brian fought for and won the overlordship of the whole county in 1001 ; but in 1014 the Vikings returned to meet united Ireland in its first combined effort. They did so to their cost, for Brian, though an old man, was fierce and skilful as ever. "He raised up all his power to meet the Danes, and completely defeated them after a bloody struggle at Clontarf. Their bravest chiefs were slain . . . but the victorious Irish had to bewail their king, who, owing to the negligence of his guards, was killed in his tent." The invasions of the Danes were thus at an end, but "they still held their own in the great seaport towns, and carried on fierce feuds with the native tribes, and in slow processes of time became absorbed into and united with them" (*J. H. M'Carthy*).

Clontarf Castle, the seat of the Vernons, is also in this neighbourhood. It is built in the Norman castellated style. The site of the building was formerly that of an ancient preceptory of the Knights Templar, dependent on that at Kilmainham.

Clontarf may be reached either by train or tram, the tram-line running under the railway, continuing to Dollymount and thence to Howth.

At DOLLYMOUNT (hotel), 4 miles from Dublin, a little beyond Clontarf, are the Links of the Royal Dublin Golf Club. The course, which is 3 miles in extent, is a narrow one, having the sea on one side and on the other rough hillocks covered with bent. The hazards are bunkers, bents, and rushes. The turf is very fine, and the putting greens excellent. There are eighteen holes, the longest being about 400 yards, and the shortest 125. There are constant trams from Dublin, which run in about thirty minutes. Strangers are permitted to play if introduced by a member of the club.

Beyond **Raheny** the hills of Howth come well into view. On the rich plain, which extends nearly to the foot of the Hill of Howth, corn and cattle flourish, and seawards above them rises the rugged outline of the "Eye" islet. About a mile farther we come to the Junction, where we leave the trunk line for Drogheda, and diverging by a branch to Howth, cross a long sandy isthmus which connects the Hill of Howth with the mainland.

Baldoyle, a fishing village near the "velvet strand," where races are held, is situated to the left, with one or two villas in its neighbourhood ; while Sutton Strand lies to the right of the railway near *Sutton Station*. *Hotel*, Strand (Sutton Cross Roads). An electric tram runs from Sutton to the top of Howth Hill and on to Howth Station.

HOWTH (pr. like *growth*)

HOTELS.—(I.A.C. : C.) The Claremont. St. Lawrence. Royal.

It was originally intended that this should be the Packet station ; but after the costly piers had been built, the silting-up of the harbour necessitated new arrangements, and in 1816 Kingstown Harbour was commenced. It is now a favourite sea-bathing place and summer resort, the slope of the hill being studded with villas. An early opportunity should be taken of seeing the view from the Pier Head Lighthouse, which embraces a long stretch of the northern coast beyond the "Eye" rock. There is a bathhouse to the west of the harbour, where hot, cold, and shower sea-baths may be obtained. The ladies' bathing-place

adjoins it. The gentlemen's is farther east. At the top of the street is a striking new Roman Catholic Chapel in "French Gothic" style.

HOWTH HARBOUR.—The importance of constructing a harbour here was first urged upon the attention of Government in 1801 by the Rev. W. Dawson. At length, after many applications, the work was commenced in 1807 by the celebrated engineer Rennie. The left pier runs out about 2280 feet; that on the right is 2700 feet in length, but is so constructed as to form two sides of a boundary, leaving in front an entrance 320 feet wide. Howth is an important herring-fishing station, and the fishermen's wives mending their husband's nets are a picturesque bit of life, common enough on the pier. The charming rocky island, seemingly a stone-throw from the piers, but about a mile distant, is that long known as IRELAND'S EYE.

To this a boat may be had for a few shillings. The ancient name of this island was "Inis-mac-Nessan," which literally signifies the "Isle of the sons of Nessan." The present name appears to be a corruption of that bestowed on it by the Danes, who called it Ireland's Ey—the word Ey in the Danish signifying an island—*e.g.* Lambey, Anglesey, Jersey, etc. In ancient books it has been printed Irlandsey. The remains of the later church of St. Nessan are still to be seen. A portion of a round tower is attached, and is evidently the ruins of the bell-tower. Dr. Petrie assigns the period of its foundation to the middle of the 7th century, when the island was inhabited by Dichuil, Munissa, and Neslug, sons of Nessan, princely scion of the family of Leinster. Visitors should notice a rock known as Carrigeen island or rock, and enter Carrigeen Bay, among large loose rocks covered with wild lichens, mosses, and ferns, and approach the semicircular arch of the old church doorway, which stands towards the west. Little of the ruin remains, so there is time to wander about for half an hour in quiet enjoyment of the scenes which, like a panorama, spread round on every side. The rocks and caves have each their peculiar names, as the Stags and the Rowan rocks, but we leave these to the eloquence of the boatman. On the seaward side the cliffs are very precipitous and imposing. It will be well to row round the Eye, and, weather permitting, to visit a curious cave on this side. The island contains about fifty-three statute acres. To the southward another of about one acre in area, called Thulla, is connected by a submerged reef, Thulla rocks, over which the sea sometimes lashes with great fury.

HOWTH CASTLE (*open Saturday, 2 to 7, grounds only*), a long ¼ mile to the right on coming out from the station. From the castle gates proceed up the drive, and turn left by "Arthur's Elm" to the moat-pool; from this you get the best view of the castle.

Though this has been the seat of the Lords of Howth (St. Lawrence) since Sir Almeric Tristram de Valence arrived here in the 12th century, most

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HOWTH AND IRELAND'S EYE.

of the present building, consisting of a main block with two side wings, dates from the 16th century.

It is remarkable for the wealth of luxuriant foliage with which it is embowered. The "French gray" colouring of the stucco which covers it, the thick mantle of ivy, and "false" battlemented gables that adorn the tops of the wings should be noted.

Returning to the castle, pass across the front and so round to the south lawn, on the left side, which for quality of turf runs even the lawns at Powerscourt rather hard. Flowers are conspicuous by their absence. Again returning to the front, bear round (left) out of the drive into the main avenue. Notice the close-cut yews. This avenue with its two side avenues branching out of it—all trimly tunnelled—is very uncommon. By continuing thus past the stables (observe the inscription), you can get out at the far end, upon the high ground, and obtain fine views.

The chief legend of the castle is that of Grace O'Malley, Granuaile, or Grana Uile, a western chieftainess, who, returning from a visit to Queen Elizabeth at London, landed at Howth, and essayed to tax the hospitality of the lordly owner, who refused to give her any refreshment. Determined to have her revenge, however, and to teach the descendant of the Saxon hospitality, she kidnapped the heir, and kept him a close prisoner until a pledge was obtained from his father that on no pretence whatever were the gates of Howth Castle to be closed at the hour of dinner. Strange though it may seem, this promise was most faithfully kept up to a very recent date. A painting of the incident is preserved in the oak-panelled dining-room. The castle is approached by a flight of steps, leading into a hall extending the entire length of the building, and decorated with arms. Among these is the two-handed sword of Sir Almeric, measuring, even in its mutilated state, five feet seven inches; the hilt alone being twenty-two inches long.

At the foot of the rocks, south of the Castle, is the "Giant's Grave" CROMLECH, near a magnificent bank of rhododendrons.

The monument consists of ten blocks of quartz, the largest measuring 19 feet in length. "Beranger, who visited and described the remains about a hundred years ago, states: 'This, one of the grandest mausoleums, must have been a noble figure standing, as the tallest man might stand and walk under it with ease.' The covering stone, which has been computed to weigh 90 tons, appears to have somewhat slipped from its original position" (*Wakeman*). It is pointed out by Miss Stokes that though no carvings of any kind can be found on these cromlechs in Ireland, yet the evidence that their builders "celebrated funeral rites in tombs," manufactured axes, knives, and spear-heads of flint, and were acquainted with the "shaping and burning" of pottery, shows that they had made some considerable progress in civilisation.

After seeing the Castle there are two courses open to the visitor. He may take the Clontarf and Dollymount tram which runs past the gate on to Howth east pier, passing below the village, or he may return to the station and take the higher tram route round the hill. If he wishes to see the Abbey he must do the first, or proceed there on foot, for he cannot see it by taking the circular route.

THE "ABBEY" OF HOWTH, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in the village overlooking the harbour. Both the church—which was not an "abbey"—and college were originally founded by St. Nessan on Ireland's Eye, nearly thirteen centuries ago. In the middle of the 13th century the establishment was removed to this site, and the present building either erected or enlarged. The oldest of the two portions is the nave, divided from the later "Tudor" aisle, on the north side, by rude pointed arches. The west end appears to have been much altered, and has a triple belfry; Mr. Cochrane thinks it was probably built by the Danes. The bells are preserved in the castle. The south door may be perhaps a bit of 12th century work. Notice the porch, a rare feature in Ireland. Perhaps the west door of the north aisle is of 12th century date. The 16th century tomb of Christopher Lord Howth bears the arms of both the St. Lawrences and Plunketts, as well as of other families.

THE COLLEGE OF HOWTH is a name given to a peculiar mass of buildings situated close to the burial-ground of the Abbey. In the centre is a small court, surrounded with high-walled buildings, now the habitation of the poorer classes.

A footpath called the "New Path" has been made by the railway company around the whole east face of the peninsula; this is, however, rough and precipitous, and should only be undertaken by good walkers. It passes by the bay of Balscadden, a favourite bathing place, and goes on to Puck's Rocks and the Nose of Howth at the north-east corner. A deep fissure separates the rock from the cliff. Near the summit of the chasm is a rude representation of a human figure.

This figure, tradition tells us, is the petrified remains of an evil spirit which used to plague the good Saint Nessan when he lived on Ireland's Eye. On one occasion the saint was reading the much venerated Book of Howth on the approach of his fiendish enemy, and raising the precious volume, struck the intruder so forcibly with it that he was knocked right across the water into the rock, which split into that yawning chasm to receive him.

A little farther on is the unlucky Castlena rock, on which the *Victoria* struck. We next come in sight of the lighthouse, on the headland to the south-east, known as the Baily of Howth. From hereabouts we can rejoin the main road or the circular tram-route.

THE CIRCULAR ROUTE: Leaving the station we rise steeply, and, looking back at intervals, get a fine view of Ireland's Eye and Lambey Islands, with the village of Howth in the foreground, all the prettier for being partially shrouded with trees. Ben Howth, to the south-west, the highest point of which is 563 feet above the sea-level, is most conveniently ascended from the public road at its base. The steep rocks of Carricmore overhang the beautiful grounds of Howth Castle and St. Fintan's Churchyard, and afford an extensive view of the coast, with a foreground of heather.

There are many little stations before we reach the summit where there is an admirably conducted tea-room. Then the vista opens out on the south and we see the Baily lighthouse.

BAILY OF HOWTH.—The term Baily is supposed to be derived from an old Irish word signifying a fortification. The lighthouse was built in 1814 by the "Ballast Board," in order to supersede an old one which stood 300 feet above the level of the water. "Here so long ago as the 9th century A.D. flourished a King of Erin, named Criomthann ('Criffan'). Some considerable remains of the monarch's residence . . . might have been seen previous to 1814." There are still "more than traces of the earthen walls and trenches" (*Wakeman*). From the lighthouse a magnificent panoramic view may be obtained of Dublin Bay and all the coast-line down to Bray Head. Visitors wishing to view the Lighthouse and Fog Signal should obtain permits from the Secretary, Irish Lights Office, Carlisle Buildings, when passing through Dublin, as otherwise they cannot be admitted.

The views over the wide Bay of Dublin backed by the mountains of Wicklow and Dublin are very fine.

ST. FINTAN'S CHURCH (ruins) stands on the south-west side of Howth, facing the expanse of Dublin Bay, near the Castle. It was probably built some few years after the Abbey Church at Howth; the windows are small, and, with the exception of that in the east wall, are destitute of ornament.

Besides the supposed Druidical remains already mentioned, several others of a like character are observed on different parts of the hill; indeed the ground is rich in historic and traditionary associations. The mountain limestone of Howth is much prized for mantelpieces and ornaments, being susceptible of a fine polish. Manganese is at present wrought on the south side of Howth. To the botanical visitor it will be sufficient to notice the follow-

ing plants recorded as *found*. *Scilla verna*, on the beach; *Crithmum maritimum*, the samphire; *Statice limonum*, sea-lavender; *Carduus marianus*, milk-thistle; and in the marshes, *Anagallis tenella*, the bog-pimpernel; *Iris fœtidissima*, the blue-flowered iris; and the *Veronica scutellata*.

II. DUBLIN TO MALAHIDE

By railway from Amiens Street Station (20 mins.).

Malahide (*Hotel:* (I.A.C.) The Grand). This village is resorted to for sea-bathing, golf, and yachting. There are two golf grounds, one, the Island, especially popular.

MALAHIDE CASTLE (*grounds open on Wednesdays and Fridays, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. by order to be had at Amiens Street Station, Dublin; special order required for House*), the fine baronial mansion of Lord Talbot de Malahide, a large square building flanked by lofty circular towers. The ancient character of the building has been retained, but little now remains of the original castle erected in the reign of Henry II. The main entrance is a handsome Gothic porch defended by two circular towers. The grand hall is roofed with richly-carved Irish oak, and among the many objects of interest is the "Oak Chamber," a room exhibiting the most elaborate carving in oak, and lighted by a pointed window of stained glass.

The roof, which is lofty, is strengthened by horizontal beams. The walls are completely wainscoted with carved oak, and in the compartments are Scriptural subjects. Age, instead of diminishing the splendour of this apartment, has only added to its beauty; the asperity of the carving has been softened, and the colour mellowed into a hue of almost ebony blackness. The other rooms of the castle are worthy of a visit, but lose much of their interest in the mind of the antiquary from being denuded of their ancient furniture and decorations, and being restored in a more modern and probably more comfortable style. Some of the pictures are of great value and interest, among which may be enumerated:—Portraits by Vandyke, of Charles I. and his Queen; by Sir P. Lely, of James II. and his Queen; the Duchess of Portsmouth and her son, the first Duke of Richmond; and Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, and daughters. The finest picture is that by Albert Dürer, a small altar-piece representing the Nativity, Adoration, and Circumcision. This painting, it appears, was the property of the "beauteous, hapless Mary," and is said to have been originally in that unfortunate Queen's oratory at Holyrood. Charles II. afterwards purchased it for £2000, and presented it to the Duchess of Portsmouth when she stood in high favour at Court.

The lordship of Malahide was granted by Henry II. to Richard Talbot, an ancestor of the present proprietor. Under the Cromwellians the castle was occupied by Miles Corbet, the regicide; Cromwell also stayed at Malahide Castle.

The ancient moat is filled up, and transformed into a sloping bank decorated with shrubs. The park is adorned with stately timber, and commands a fine sea-view. The island of Lambey

is a conspicuous object in the prospect, rising boldly from the sea about 3 miles from the shore. The ruins of an ancient fortress which defended it were some years ago transformed into a shooting-box by Lord Talbot.

Malahide Abbey, adjoining the castle, contains a well-executed window.

An altar-tomb in the centre of the ruin will attract attention, from the figure of a female in antiquated dress sculptured upon it. She married Lord Galtrim, and her bridegroom went from the altar to head his followers against a marauding party and was killed. Thus the lady in one day was "maid, wife, and widow." She afterwards married Sir Richard Talbot.

The Church of Saint Doulaugh, with its holy well, stone cross, and "St. Catherine's Pond," is about 6 miles from Dublin and 3 miles (south) from Malahide. Though probably of 13th century date, it has a stone roof of much earlier character.

Swords (*Hotel:* the Royal), a small but ancient town, lies about 3 miles to the west of Malahide, and is of great interest to the antiquary. The Round Tower, 73 feet in height, and thickly clad with ivy, stands close to the church and was connected with a monastery founded in the 6th century by St. Columba, whose well is near. The picturesque 13th century castle, to the north-east of the town, was formerly the palace of the Archbishop of Dublin. Its walls are still high and forbidding and are studded with massive towers.

The line crosses the wide mouths of two rivers making great bays. After passing Donabate a large red asylum among the trees seaward attracts attention.

Lusk, which shares a station with Rush, has a very ancient parish church with remarkable towers. At the west end of the church there are the remains of the old building, dating from the 13th century, and adjacent to it a fine example of a Round Tower. At Rush there is an exceptionally fine bulb farm.

Skerries (18 miles) is a small favourite with Dublin folk in the summer. It has a population of about 1800, among which embroidery is a staple industry. Near it are the three islands of the same name. Combined railway fare and admittance to hot or cold sea-water baths can be had. After Skerries comes **Balbriggan**, still famed for its hose.

III. DUBLIN TO DROGHEDA, THE BOYNE, AND KELLS

The G.N.R. issues combined rail, coach, and launch tickets for the exploration of the interesting antiquities in this district. See p. 41.

DROGHEDA

or the "bridge of the ford" (32 miles; pop. 12,501 (1911 census); *Hotel:* (I.A.C.; C.) White Horse), is situated on the Boyne about 4 miles from its mouth. The river is spanned by a railway viaduct of 15 arches of 95 feet in height. The town was formerly fortified, and considerable portions of its walls, with two of its

gates, still remain as ruins. *St. Laurence's Gate*, on the northern side of the river, is a very perfect specimen ; and the West Gate, also on the northern side, forms a most picturesque ruin. In the barrack-yard stands an old tower from which a wide view is gained.

The harbour has lately been improved, and considerable trade is carried on with Liverpool. There are linen factories, a cotton factory, and flour-mills, saw-mills, tanneries, breweries, and chemical works, as well as large engineering works.

Associated with Drogheda are the histories of the memorable siege by Cromwell, and the "Battle of the Boyne." In 1649 Cromwell landed at Dublin with an army of 12,000 men, besides artillery. Drogheda was the first place he attacked. It was garrisoned at the time by 2800 men, commanded by Sir Arthur Aston. The assailants were twice gallantly repulsed, but the third attack, led by Cromwell in person, was successful, after which he put the garrison to the sword, on the plea that "this bitterness will save much effusion of blood." On the south side of the town the breach in the wall where Cromwell and his troops rushed in is still pointed out.

Drogheda contains numerous military and ecclesiastical remains. Among the latter is St. Mary's Abbey, founded in the reign of Edward I. on an earlier site. On the northern side is situated the Magdalen Tower, being the only existing remains of the Church of the Dominican Friary, where the Irish chiefs submitted to Richard II. There was at one time an archiepiscopal palace in the town, built in 1620. There is an Erasmus Smith Grammar School and a Blue-Coat School. Among the other public buildings may be mentioned the Mayoralty, with assembly rooms attached, and the "Tholsel," or Town House, a square building with a cupola.

In the tombs on *Rath-hill*, near Drogheda, "from a hundred and fifty to two hundred urns were disinterred, all filled with burnt bones" (*M. Stokes*).

The Boyne.—This historic river, which first rises in the districts round Mullingar, and joins the Blackwater at Navan, here reaches the coast amid some very pretty scenery. A walk of 2½ miles from Drogheda along the south side of the river leads to the obelisk marking the site where, on the 1st July 1690, the troops of William of Orange crossed the stream to engage the Irish confederates under James II. in the famous "Battle of the Boyne."

William landed at Carrickfergus, and pushed rapidly to the south. His columns soon caught sight of the Irish army posted strongly (south) behind the Boyne. "'I am glad to see you, gentlemen,' William cried, 'and if you

escape me now the fault will be mine.' Early next morning . . . the whole English army plunged into the river. The Irish foot broke in a shameful panic, but the horse made so gallant a stand that Schomberg fell in repulsing its charge, and for a time the English centre was held in check." Just then, however, William himself, with his wounded arm in a sling, arrived at the head of his left wing, and all was soon over. "James, who had looked helplessly on, fled to Dublin and took ship . . . for France, while the capital threw open its gates to the conqueror. The cowardice of the Stuart sovereign moved the scorn even of his followers. 'Change kings with us,' replied an Irishman to the English taunts, 'and we will fight you again'" (*Green*).

"On arriving at the Castle of Dublin, James met the lady Tyrconnel, a woman of ready wit, to whom he exclaimed, 'Your countrymen, the Irish, madam, can run very fast, it must be owned.' 'In this, as in every other respect, your Majesty surpasses them, for you have won the race,' was the merited rebuke of the lady" (*Kohl's Ireland*).

The Great Northern Railway Company arrange for the summer season a series of tours throughout the Valley of the Boyne, including visits to the antiquities of the district. The tours include rail to Drogheda; (1) coach to Boyne Bridge, Dowth, New Grange, Mellifont, and Monasterboice; (2) Drogheda, New Grange, Slane, Tara Hall; (3) steamer trip on the Boyne; with several variations. For fares and particulars see the Company's Tourist Programme.

A bridge crosses the Boyne near the obelisk. Donore Church, where James stood during the action, is a ruin occupying a piece of rising ground on the south side of the river. The grave of Caillemote, the leader of the French Protestants, is pointed out at a little distance from the field. It is marked by two elm trees. The tourist may proceed from the obelisk to New Grange (page 43) 4 miles, and Slane (page 43) 8 miles by road.

Monasterboice, a celebrated assemblage of ecclesiastical remains, about 4½ miles north of Drogheda by road, will well repay a visit. Enclosed within a churchyard of modest dimensions, and standing quite solitary in the midst of fields, are the ruins of two chapels, a round tower in good preservation, and three stone crosses, two of which are the finest in Ireland.

The exact dates of the two chapels are not known; but the smaller one is of about 13th century date, and the other is undoubtedly much more ancient. Of the three crosses the *High Cross* is the finest here, and one of the best in Ireland; it is 27 feet high, and the date assigned by Miss Stokes is 923. Of the 22 panels, 13 yet remain unexplained, but the central panel contains the scene of the Crucifixion. The sides of the cross are ornamented with figures and scroll-work alternately. The eastern side is also divided into panels containing scriptural subjects. The *West* (*or Muredach's*) *High Cross* is of

uncertain date, as the maker may be one of two Muredachs who died respectively in 844 and 921. It is remarkable for the "knob" character of the decoration of the face; to obtain which effect—similar to that of the jewel bosses of the bells and book shrines—the numerous human heads have been cleverly used. The carving is sharper, and the subjects include the Judgment weighing of souls, and the Magi. The costumes give an excellent idea of Irish dress during the 9th and 10th centuries.

The **Round Tower** is 110 feet high, and so second only to that on Scattery Island (125 feet). It was probably built not later than the beginning of the 10th century, and was one of the earliest formed of "hammer-dressed" stones. (*See also remarks on Clonmacnois.*)

Mellifont Abbey, founded in 1142 by O'Carrol and Archbishop Malachy for Cistercians, is about 3 miles to the west of Monasterboice, and 5½ from Drogheda. Both places may be conveniently visited in one excursion. It was consecrated in 1142, and in 1157 an important synod was held in it. About forty years after, it sheltered the death-bed of Devorgilla, "Erin's Helen," whose abduction by the brutal old Dermot had begun "the whole story of Irish subjugation and its seven centuries of successive struggles." After its demolition it passed to Sir Gerald Moore, ancestor of the Marquesses of Drogheda.

The ruined **Baptistery** still remains, a remarkable building, which once had eight sides; some of the round-headed doorways which pierced each side are in good preservation, and springers and corbels of the roof prove that it certainly had a roof.

St. Bernard's Chapel, a somewhat later portion, still possesses a finely-vaulted crypt; and there is the remnant of the *Gateway Tower*.

A copper-gilt *monstrance* from the monastery is now in Dublin Museum.

The Boyne Tumuli. (After September 30 the tumulus of New Grange is closed until the spring!) From Slane the Boyne bends away to the south round a short range of low hills; skirting their southern slopes it curves back again to the north, and after the great loop at the battle-field makes for Drogheda. On the hills of the D-shaped bit of country within the bend, between the battle-field and Slane, and bearing the ancient name of the *Brugh*, or Palace of the Boyne, are, says Wilde, "the remains of no less than 17 sepulchral barrows." The most important are those at Dowth, New Grange, and Knowth.

At **Dowth** is a prehistoric tumulus, about ½ mile west from Dowth House.[1] Several explorations have been made, including

[1] For full description and sketches see Mr. George Coffey's book on New Grange (published 1912).

the important one of 1885; and Mr. Coffey considers it to be of the same date as New Grange. The general plan consists of a long passage between large stones ending on a central chamber, and on three sides of the latter are smaller chambers. When opened it contained the burnt bones of man and animals, glass and beads; and the carvings include the spiral, and the encircled, or "wheel" cross.

Between this and Dowth House are the Rath or "Castle of the Geese," St. Bernard's Well, and the old Church.

A tree-topped hill, 1½ mile to the south-west of Dowth, covers the remarkable tumulus of **New Grange**. It lies to the right of the road, about ¼ mile short of New Grange House, and is not at all easy of access. In shape the interior plan resembles that of Dowth, and is like an Irish cross without the head circle, the long entrance passage corresponding to the stem. Mr. Coffey, after much study of the spiral designs which appear on several of the stones, is inclined to give these tumuli a very much earlier date than *circa* 100 B.C. which he at first regarded as probable. The passage is built of large stones, and the large central chamber is roofed by flat stones overlapped to form a dome. Basins and a few trinkets have been found, but it is supposed that the plundering Danes carried off all valuables. The carvings, however, are many and elaborate. These include concentric circles, spirals, lozenge, hatched-work and chevrons.

"Among the various designs . . . of these tumuli, such as New Grange, are many which . . . seem but repetitions of similar decorations in the cave tombs of Malta and other islands in the Mediterranean" (*M. Stokes*).

The tumulus at *Knowth* lies 1½ mile north-west from New Grange, and 2¾ from Slane. Its treasures have still to be unearthed.

Four and a quarter miles north-west of New Grange is **Slane** (*from Drogheda 7 miles road; Station Beauparc, 3½ miles; Inn*). In the time of *Hugh de Lacy* Slane was a place of some note, being a borough in his palatinate of Meath. The 15th century Hermitage of *St. Erc*, on the Hill of Slane, lies south of the town, near the river, in the shade of a grove of ancient yew-trees. It is named after St. Erc, who was consecrated by St. Patrick, and an old tradition makes this the place where the latter first lighted the Pascal Fire in A.D. 433.

Near the hermitage is Slane Castle, dating from the beginning of the 17th century, and now the seat of the Marquis Conyng-

ham. The ruins of the abbey, consisting of a church and belfry tower, now form a picturesque object in the demesne of Slane Castle. Open once a year to the public on August 15.

Duleek, easily reached from Drogheda by rail, 4½ miles, is 7 miles from Slane. Its ancient name was *Daimhliag—i.e.* the house of stone—and it was celebrated for having been the first stone church built in Ireland. It was erected by St. Patrick in the 5th century, and placed under the charge of "St. Kienan, a high-born youth whom he had baptized. Nothing now remains of the first church." It was frequently plundered by the Danes. The village is situated on the river Nanny. The portions of the Priory now standing are of various dates and aspects. The tower is fairly entire. A portion of the defeated army of James II. retreated to Duleek after the battle of the Boyne, and a bridge erected in 1587 is pointed out as the spot where his cannon were placed.

Navan (*Hotels:* (C.) Central, etc.), about 12 miles farther on by the same line of rail, is a town of considerable antiquity, consisting of three principal streets. The market-day is on Wednesday. Navan is a noted hunting centre, and its annual horse show is famous. In the immediate vicinity are the ruins of Donaghmore, and a round tower 70 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter. The remains at Clady and the underground passages and chambers are worth seeing. On the Boyne between Slane and Navan there is salmon fishing.

Bective Abbey, 3½ miles south of Navan, is a fine old ruin on the Boyne near Bective bridge. It was founded about the middle of the 12th century for Cistercians, but there are few remains of that original building. The chief point of interest about it is the Cloisters. The walls are built partly in the form of a fortress. The windows are entirely in the pointed style. The body of Hugh de Lacy was buried under one of the arches, but his head was placed in the abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin, in the tomb of Rosa de Monmouth, his first wife.

For **Trim** (*Hotels:* Central; (C.) Railway; Connel's) we change lines at Kilmessan. It is the county town and a centre for the archæologist. On Fair Green a Corinthian pillar surmounted by a statue was erected in 1817 in honour of the Duke of Wellington, who spent much of his early life at Dangan Castle, four miles

from Trim. The ancient *castle* of the De Lacys (*Key at draper's shop named Reilly at end of Market Street—two minutes*), called King John's Castle, and considered the finest specimen of Anglo-Norman military architecture in Ireland, still exists in ruins; so lately as 1688 it was garrisoned. The remains, which pleasantly overlook the Boyne, consist of the thick walls flanked by no less than ten towers of various shapes. The keep or donjon rises to a height of nearly 70 feet. It was built in 1178, some fifty years after Rochester keep, which is 30 feet higher. The summit, which may be reached by dangerous winding staircases, commands a fine view.

The site of an abbey, said to have been founded here by St. Patrick, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, can still be traced, and on the same spot stands one side of the picturesque Yellow Tower, upwards of 125 feet in height—probably dating from the middle of the 15th century. Trim church has a 15th century embattled tower. In the modern nave there is a curious font with painted coats of arms in the panels. In the porch there is a large stone bearing a crucifixion and an elaborate design of foliage.

About 2 miles south is LARACOR, where, in Swift's parish, the cottage where "Stella" and Mrs. Dingley often stayed still exists.

Swift tells how, during his residence here as vicar, he once performed service to a congregation of one—the sexton; and opened with the words, "Dearly beloved Roger, the Scripture moveth you and me, etc."

Nearly one mile below the town, on the river Boyne, are the fine ruins of the monastery, founded in 1206 by Simon de Rochfort, Bishop of Meath, and of the ancient cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, one of the earliest and most elegant specimens of the light-pointed Gothic style in Ireland.

Tara (*Kilmessan Junction*, 4 *miles*—less by taking a footpath—the station footbridge commands a clear view of the hill with its two coppices and the statue of St. Patrick; *Navan*, 6¾ *miles*; *Bective Abbey*, 5 *miles*) is the later form of "*Teamhair*, a residence on an elevated spot. There are many places of this name in Ireland" (*Joyce*). "The history of this, one of the most interesting places in all Erin, stretches back into a very shadowy past, teeming with romance and incident, but to-day grass-grown mounds and coppices alone mark the sites of Halls of Heroes, Palaces of Ard-Righs, and the sepulchres of kings and queens. Amid the misty legends of its origin, the first figure that can be

discerned is the Firbolg King Slainge ; then at different intervals follow Nuada 'of the silver hand' from Greece ; Tea, wife of Exemon the Milesian ; Meave, the far-famed 'Queen Mab,' whose grave lies a mile to the south ;[1] and Tuathal, who built in Meath 'four painted palaces.'" But "the most famous of the early kings was *Cormac Mac Airt*" (227-266 A.D.), "who, say the Four Masters, 'promulgated law,' and here 'assembled all the chroniclers of Ireland.'" The love-story of his daughter Grania and Dermat is a favourite subject of the early legends. Then comes Dathi, famous as the last pagan Ard-Righ, and the contemporary of St. Patrick. The last of all the Tara monarchs was Dermot MacFergus ; for did not St. Rodan, after the refusal of his request, curse the king, his place, and his race? Since the year 563 those "Tara's Halls," of which Moore wrote, have vanished, and "the meeting-place of heroes" is but "now a green grassy field."

Just west of the fork of the two ancient roads there are on the north slope of the hill two parallel mounds 759 feet in length ; upon these stood the Teach Miodchuarta or Hall of Assembly, entered by seven doors on each side. "Our ancient books enable us to form a vivid picture of this. . . . Along each side were double rows of seats and tables, while in the middle space stood vats of liquor, lamps, and huge fires, at which were numerous attendants cooking. . . . At the southern and highest end sat the king and chiefs . . . lower down sat the other courtiers, bards, doctors, historians, 'druids or augurs,' down to the rabble of 150 cooks, waiters, jugglers, jesters, and doorkeepers."

On the west of this is the *Rath of Grania*, daughter of Cormac, two concentric earth circles ; it is the nearest Rath to the "Clear Well" in the plantation. Just south of the Hall of Assembly is the *Rath of Synods*, where the synods of SS. Patrick, Rodan, Brendan, and Adamnan were held, and close to it, beneath Tara *Church* (containing parts of the older building), is the Rath of *Adamnan's Tent*, where gold torques were found (page 15). Hard by (S.E.) was the house of Marisco, the Court "Beauty."

"The oldest monument on the hill," the King's Rath (Rath na Riogh, or Cathair Crofinn), is again due south of the Rath of Synods, and encloses two large mounds, the greater one being surmounted by the Lia Fail or Stone of Destiny. This mysterious block, removed hither from the Mound of Hostages, immediately to the north of it, is, according to Petrie, the original one which was brought by the colonisers from Greece, or the Milesians, and which would cause a "black spot" to appear on any guilty man seated upon it. Keating, however, believed it to have been carried to Scone in Scotland, and thence to Westminster Abbey, where perhaps under the coronation chair it may still rest. The earthwork beneath it is the *Forradh*, or Place of Meeting ; and adjoining is *Cormac's House*. Alongside the Stone of Destiny is a modern statue to St. Patrick raised on an uninscribed pedestal.

In the grave mound, due south of the above King's Rath, was buried

[1] Or perhaps on Knocknarea at Sligo.

King Laioghaire, as he had desired, "upright, in his armour, looking towards his foes . . . till the day of the judgment of the Lord."

It is pleasant to find that Tara is not desecrated by any tourist flavour and there is no fee to pay.

(*The* exhaustive work on Tara is that by Petrie in volume 18 of *Trans. R. I. Acad.*; and there is an excellent paper by Murphy and Westropp in the No. 1 *Handbook of R. Soc. Ant. Ireland*, 1895, from which extracts above are taken.)

Dunsany Castle, some 3 miles south of Tara, is not far from Drunree station; modern changes have not interfered with the Norman portions. North-east is the 15th century *church*, a large and well-preserved ruin. *Skreen* church, in ruins, derives its name from the "shrine" of St. Columba, whose cross and well are near. There is a fine view from the tower.

Kells, or "*Ceannanus*" (*Hotel:* Headfort Arms), is pleasantly situated on the Blackwater, 9 miles north-west of Navan. This market-town, one of four towns in Ireland bearing the same name, is of interest from its antiquarian remains.

St. Columba probably founded his monastery here in 550, some years before he left it to found the famous House in Iona, or *Hy-Colm-Kill*. Strange to say, nothing now remains at either place of these two original monasteries. Three centuries later (807) the Iona monks fled hither before the terrible Danes, and made Kells famous for ever as a religious establishment, by preserving the old foundation and increasing its influence. Never free, however, from the attacks of the old enemies, Kells saw its Abbey burnt in 1019; and in the 14th century the houses were destroyed by Bruce.

Columba's House is the oldest building, dating, Miss Stokes thinks, from the arrival of the monks from Iona, but having no connection with St. Columba himself. St. Kevin's House at Glendalough was probably built about the same time, and has a similar roof. Between the upper vault here and the outer roof are small chambers, in one of which Petrie found "St. Columba's penitential bed" of stone. The Round Tower is probably 11th century, and much later than those of Lusk, Swords, and Antrim. Of several fine *crosses* the most striking is the High Cross in the market-place, which is covered with detailed sculpture representing the Fall, Types (4) from the Old Testament of Christ's Descent into Hell, etc. At the bottom are soldiers and horsemen of much interest. These may possibly depict the joys of the chase awaiting souls in the life to come. The Religious House of Columba, however, is most celebrated as having produced that monument of patience and penmanship—the *Book of Kells*, now at Trinity College, Dublin (page 8), of which the Four Masters record:—"A.D. 1006. The Great Gospel of Colam Cille was stolen at night from the western erdomh (porch) of the Great Church of Ceannanus." In the British Museum is a fine *crosier*, of the 10th century, from Kells. At Kieran, not far from Kells, is a holy well and also a sacred bush which, particularly during the first week in August, is an object of pilgrimage, and is adorned by rags hung there by the peasants.

IV. DUBLIN TO KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, AND BRAY

By Rail from Westland Row or Harcourt Street (Dublin and South-Eastern Railway).

The line to Kingstown, the first made in Ireland, was opened on the 17th of December 1834.

On reaching *Black Rock* we get the sea-breeze. Here are good baths; there are some bright-looking gardens on the right-hand side, which are refreshing after the monotonous and mottled landscape of the south Dublin suburbs. Three minutes past Salthill, the gloomy grey block on the left, and the long-extended harbour walls mark our arrival at

Kingstown (*Hotels:* Royal Marine; Victoria; (I.A.C.: C.) Royal Mail). This was a fishing village until the harbour was commenced in 1817. Formerly called Dunleary, it received its name from the embarkation of George IV. If a town can be said to be a thief, then is Kingstown one *par excellence;* for it has taken from Howth all its Packet services, and withdrawn to this side of Dublin Bay all the trade originally intended for the fine harbour built at the older port in 1807.

The thing here is the **Harbour**, and from the end of the *East Pier* is one of the very finest views of the kind in the British Isles. Within the harbour is a fleet of every kind of craft, and above and beyond the buildings of the town rise the hills of Wicklow. Away on the left is Dalkey and its islet, and to our right is Dublin and the Head of Howth. Notice the monument to Captain Boyd, "who perished in a noble attempt to rescue the crew of the brig *Neptune*, 1861" (page 12).

Round the *Marine Gardens* are several large and imposing buildings, including the Court House and St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, a massive Gothic structure. The *tram* from Dalkey to Dublin passes constantly; *bathing* can be had at Sandycove (1d. tram). Clarinda Park is residential; the People's Park is a pleasure-ground. There is a fine Pavilion.

This is the principal *yachting* station in Ireland, though its well-known club yields in seniority to the Royal Cork Club. The Regatta is generally begun about the 20th of July.

Two miles farther is **Dalkey**, a little town most pleasantly situated on the shore rocks at the southern extremity of Dublin Bay. Overlooking Kingstown Harbour, at the north-west, and lying at the foot of the southern hill of Killiney, with its accompanying islet rock off the shore, and with a climate and north-eastern aspect that just correspond to those features of Howth, it possesses many points of similarity to the

W. Lawrence, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN FROM EAST PIER.

latter rival. It was known as a port before the 14th century. During the 16th and 17th centuries Dalkey harbour was much used by the Dublin merchants, who found it safer to have their goods landed there than allow their ships to venture into the bay, and attempt the passage of the Liffey. In the town and neighbourhood are extensive remains of fortifications erected to defend the place against the incursions of Irish pirates, who at one time swarmed in the channel.

The chief business thoroughfare is not pleasant, but there are many well-built and attractive villa residences at the south-east point, within sea "blow." These are chiefly near *Sorrento Gardens*, above Sorrento Point, where the breezy outlook is delightful, and the Bray coast and Sugarloaf Mountains spread out in fine view. On *Dalkey Island*, once a Danish fort, is a ruined church. In the 18th century it was the seat of a mimic kingdom, "the annual election and coronation of whose king was an occasion of much festivity and mock pomp by the facetious characters of the city. At the last coronation (1797) 20,000 persons are said to have been present."

Killiney Hill (1 *to* 1½ *mile from Dalkey Station, long car*, 3*d.*) was in 1887 named Victoria Park. With its obelisk marking the summit (470 feet), it is a conspicuous landmark for miles. A pillar at Ballybrack marks the spot where the young Duke of Dorset was killed by a fall from his horse when out hunting with Lord Powerscourt's hounds. Near the village there is a very *old church*, probably of 9th or 10th century date. On the north side of the hill are extensive granite quarries; and from the summit there is a magnificent view of Dublin Bay. Upper boulder clay can be plainly seen in the coast cliff south of Killiney Hill, resting on worn surface of middle sand and gravel, sloping down to Killiney Bay. The junction of granite with mica schist is visible at the White Rock, the schist contorted and convoluted forming concentric crusts. In a field near the road to Bray, a quarter of a mile from Ballybrack, a cromlech resting on three gray stones can be seen.

On leaving Dalkey Station be on the look-out for an exquisite but quickly-passing *view* as the rail turns the headland.

From the gracefully-curving shingle beach the villas of Dalkey climb up among the tree-clad rocks of Sorrento Point; and away to the left the beautiful line of the coast extends, rising and falling over the acutely pointed sugar-loaves, until down the steep sides of Bray Head it drops to the sea.

At 7½ miles from Kingstown we reach **Bray.**

DUBLIN TO POULAPHUCA. (For Map see p. 50.)

From the Nelson Pillar take a tram to Terenure; and at the latter suburb change into the steam tram. There are 6 through connections daily, each way (Sundays also). Return fares about 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. (*N.B.*—Cyclists cannot always have machines conveyed.) The journey is a curious and interesting one. Notice the Liffey Bridge, and Rathmines Town Hall, before reaching *Terenure*. Then the line lies (literally) on the main road, and passes through Tallaght, under Mount Seskin, and past Brittas to *Blessington* (Hotel). Here the scenery begins and Mount Kippure comes into sight (left).

Poulaphuca Falls (*Hotel*) are reached about 2¼ hours after leaving Dublin. The falls are unusually fine and the creamy foam of the Liffey as it dashes down three steep ledges of rock into the "Pool" of the "Pooka" or Demon, is very picturesque. It is a good cycle run back to Dublin, as it is downhill.

BRAY

DISTANCES.—(Road and Rail) Dublin, 13 ; 12½. Belfast, 101 ; 125½. Kingstown, 8¼ ; 6½. Wooden Bridge, 32¾ ; 44¾. Glendalough, 20½ ; ——.

HOTELS.—*Marine Station ;* (I.A.C.) *International ; Bray Head ; Lacy's ;* (C.) *Esplanade.* All near the sea. *Royal,* in town. The first three under same company.

Annual Regatta in July.

POP.—7691 (1911 census).

Car fares from Bray Station.	For two persons.
	s. d. *s. d.*
To the Dargle	2 0 to 3 6
Waterfall	4 0
Glen of the Downs . .	3 6
Delgany	4 0

Bray is an admirable stopping-place for tourists. It has first-class hotels, is a centre from which the charming scenery of county Wicklow can easily be visited, and has close to the town many beautiful walks ; those round the lower face of Bray Head, and to the summit in Kilruddery, cannot easily be surpassed for interest and grandeur.

The town is a fashionable watering-place, and has rapidly risen into importance as a tourists' station, from its proximity to the Dargle, the Glen of the Downs, and the Devil's Glen, and from the facility with which it can be reached from Dublin.

Bray Head is the northern and sea cliff of a rocky mass which at its more southerly summit rises to 793 feet. (*a*) The *coast path* by the railway does not lead to the top, but is breezy and delightful. At far southern end of the Esplanade follow path ascending through an iron gate. This gate is open (*except Friday*) till 8.30, and leads to Greystones ; but caution is necessary. (*b*) The best way to the summit is through Kil-

ruddery (Earl of Meath's) grounds (*daily except Friday; cyclists, 3d.; horses, 1s. each*). These are reached either by taking the road (right) near the Bray Head Hotel, and at the upper inland crossing turning left; *or* by turning left at top of Bray Town, and passing Newton Vevay and the convent.

Of the two gates at Kilruddery, the right leads to the mansion (*Monday, 11 to 6*); that on the left is the entrance for the summit of Bray Head. An ever-widening panorama unfolds as you ascend until the climax is reached near the White Pillar on the highest point. The lavish profusion of heath and gorse in late summer makes this a garden of no mean colouring.

The view is perhaps, of all the views in Ireland, except that from the Great Sugar Loaf, the richest in general interest. North over Bray the thin outline of Dublin Harbour divides Dalkey from Howth; and beyond is Lambey Island. Then the line of Wicklow hills culminates in the Little Sugar Loaf, heather-clad, in front of its big brother. South-west is a bit of Lugnaquilla; and left of it (south) are Greystones and Wicklow Head. Over sea, in a line with the edge of the bottom step of the White Pillar, on the Greystones side, *Snowdon* can be seen on clear days.

Geologists make the "Cambrian" rock of Bray Head, like that of Howth, second only to the Archæan rocks of the West in point of age, among the formations of Ireland.

After visiting the Head, the walk may be continued over Little Sugar Loaf (1120 feet) to the Glen of the Downs road, whence we may either return to Bray or visit the Dargle, or proceed southwards to the Glen of the Downs.

I. BRAY TO THE DARGLE, POWERSCOURT, GLEN OF THE DOWNS, ETC.

Dargle. Enniskerry. Powerscourt Demesne. Waterfall. Glencree. Loughs Bray. Sally Gap. Luggala. Lough Tay. Roundwood. Glen of the Downs. In all about 45 miles.

The Dargle.—This is the favourite excursion from Bray. Keep along left bank of river by Little Bray; after crossing a bridge the road forks, take right turn, the Enniskerry road. Almost immediately there is a gate and small lodge (N.B. not larger lodge at corner). There are two possible routes through the Dargle valley, one on each side, (*a*) Lord Monck's; (*b*) Lord Powerscourt's. This first entrance is (*a*). Horse cars are admitted on payment of 1s. or 2s. according to number of horses;

motors, cyclists, and pedestrians not at all. The two latter may cross the small bridge in the road and turn left after a very short distance to Lord Powerscourt's gate (Golden Gate). Here they are admitted at a charge of 2d. each. They can go right through the Dargle Glen and come out near Enniskerry.

(*a*) The steep car road from Lord Monck's entrance of the Dargle leads in a long 1¼ mile to the *Main Gate of Powerscourt*, just beyond the cross-ways. From here a drop of 500 yards descends to *Enniskerry*.

(*b*) Inside, descend the *second* side path (left), and see a charming view of the stream; then regain, by the steps, the broad path, and so past the *Moss House* and *Burnt Rock* to the precipitous view-point called **Lover's Leap**. Left is the Little Sugar Loaf with two humps, and below (right) is the small tower of the Dublin Waterworks bridge. Beyond the gate at the thatched cottage is a very fine view—from Great Sugar Loaf (left) to Douce and Knockchree Mountains. The lane forward to Powerscourt entrance is clear; or, if wished, the ways to Bray or to the Waterfall *by Tinnehinch House* may be taken on the left in ⅜ mile. The latter house was the favourite residence of Grattan.

Enniskerry (*Hotels:* (I.A.C.) Powerscourt Arms (pleasant); (C.) Leicester Arms). The village clusters around a copper-topped clock tower. Its situation makes it a capital centre for the beautiful country round it. A long-car runs to the hotel from Bray Station, 6d. each. From Enniskerry one can explore

Powerscourt (**Park**, *free week-days to neighbours; but cycles* 6*d.*, *and horses* 1*s. each, except for ticket-holders. Tickets at Office, Enniskerry.* **Gardens**, *week-days*, 1*s.*).—A mile of beautiful avenue and park-drive ends at the house; on the way notice, at the end of the beeches, the charming view of the two Sugar Loaves. Originally there stood in these grounds a Norman castle, built by De la Poer. Before continuing past the House (Lord Powerscourt) to the Waterfall, be sure to see the *Gardens and Terraces*, one of the best sights in Ireland. The central terrace is high above the lower tiers, adorned with statuary; beneath are the pool and the fountains. Here is, indeed, a splendid view—the gem of this beautiful demesne. From no

other point has the Great Sugar Loaf a finer setting. This terrace is copied from that of the Villa Butera in Sicily. Lower down, the winged horses of Hagan are as fine as the fountain figures—painfully posed and attempting impossibilities—are absurd.

Below the upper arbour on the right is the grave of the hound "Hector." Lord Castlereagh's lines on the slab beginning—

> By Dargle's stream and Powerscourt's smiling steeps
> On Erin's breast our Highland Hector sleeps—

are worth reading.

From the upper terrace continue past the house to the walled gardens. The trim lawns and gates are remarkable.

The Waterfall may be visited straight on from Powerscourt, where no further charge is made; or from the main road, where cyclists pay 3d. and vehicles 6d. or 1s. according to horses. The road starts from the front of the mansion, and proceeds direct through two gates and down the zigzag. Then turning sharp (right) up the stream it curves with the glen through a copse of "frosted" blue-green spruce and the *Deer Forest.* About ¾ mile short of the fall is the Keeper's Lodge (*Tea Room*), below which is an ancient burial-ground where, according to report, a church formerly stood.

The river in its Fall drops obliquely down the face of the precipitous rocks, which, at this part of Douce Mountain, forms a vast horseshoe wall round the "picnic green," in which the road ends. Though the flatness of the rocks detracts somewhat from the effect of the Fall, the sheer length of the stream (200 ft.) and its uncommon angle are striking features.

At the dark archway, seen across the stream on the left hand, was once the soup-kitchen instituted by Lord Powerscourt for the "unemployed," and supplied from his own deer-park.

The return may be varied by the road passing Charleville, Lord Monck's residence, or by taking the Rocky Valley Road through Kilmacanogue to Bray (see (*b*) p. 55).

To Roundwood there is only one good road for cyclists, viz. that which runs close under the north-west shoulder of the Great Sugar Loaf and follows the Vartry stream. This road, which turns south out of the Rocky Valley road, is reached from the Waterfall (above) in about 4 miles.

(*a*) The Glencree joins the Dargle at the wooden bridge. At the Glen head, and reached by a bad road, are Glencree Barracks, a solitary building occupied in '98 as a military station, but now used as a R.C. Reformatory. It would be a pleasant route to go up the glen, and visit the Loughs Bray, Upper and Lower, under the hill of Kippure (2475 feet). **Loughs Bray**, Upper and Lower, are situated on the side of the ridge of Kippure, one mile south of Glencree Barracks. The former, which is a dreary mountain tarn, covers an area of 28 acres, at an elevation of 1453 feet above the sea. The situation of the lower lake is highly picturesque, being backed by rocks and crags of most fantastic shapes, relieved by the beautiful rustic *cottage of Lough Bray*, and its cultivated grounds, which extend to the margin of the lake. Then take the rough military road as far as Sally Gap. From here one could go by a winding military road southward to Laragh in the neighbourhood of the Seven Churches, or, by adopting the left-hand track, traverse a wild uninhabited region to the east of Luggala and Lough Tay, and then regain the main road about 2½ miles from Roundwood.

A pedestrian can diverge from the route between Glencree and Roundwood by taking a bypath over the face of the hill from Glencree which leads to a fine view of Lough Tay. It is somewhat difficult to find the track without assistance; inquiry should therefore be made whenever the opportunity occurs. The pedestrian enters the field by a stile, and ascends in the direction of a larch plantation, which he passes on his left, and keeps a regular footpath in the direction of the head of a valley, which appears on the same side; crosses the head of this valley, and by a continuation of the same path passes over the next mountain shoulder, until he comes in sight of Lough Tay, and discovers an extensive prospect spread out before him. Far under his feet is a plantation of larches, and at the west end of the nook he overlooks the Annamoe River, which conveys the surplus water from Lough Tay to Lough Dan, of which he catches just a glimpse in the mountain cage which encloses it.

The house to the northern end of the lake, embosomed in trees and shrubs, and surrounded with grass sward, whose verdure contrasts strangely with the brown sterility around it, is Luggala Lodge. Moore's beautiful song, beginning with the line

"No, not more welcome the fairy numbers,"

was written to a very old air known as "Luggala." On the eastern side of the valley was formerly a "rocking-stone." A large stone was placed upon the top of another, so balanced that the smallest effort would shake it, and was supposed to be self-moved in the presence of a guilty person. In the year 1800 a party of military passing this mountain dislodged the rocking-stone from its pedestal, and it now lies some yards from its original position.

Lough Dan is situated 2 miles farther down the glen, and has an elevation of 685 feet, being 122 feet lower than Lough Tay. It is a larger lake, and receives a portion of its supply from the Avonmore. This lake is surrounded with wild hills covered with heath and furze, the hill on its northern side being Knocknaclog-hole, 1754 feet; on the east Slievebuckh, 1581 feet.

Roundwood (*Hotels* (*small*): Royal, and Prince of Wales), originally named Togha, is a small hamlet with no feature of interest, where horses can be had. It is a convenient halting-place on account of its central situation, and is also a good fishing-station for the neighbouring lochs and streams. The town is situated in the midst of an immense tract of tableland, about 700 feet above the sea. The reservoir for the supply of the Dublin waterworks is situated near the village. It was constructed in 1863 by enclosing the waters of the Vartry.

From here the tourist may return to Bray, direct *viâ* the Dargle, and the better roads (14 miles), or by Newtown Mount Kennedy (page 66) and Glen of the Downs, about 17 miles. If it is not necessary to return to Bray the same day, he may also proceed to Annamoe (page 57), and the Seven Churches (page 58).

(*b*) The tourist who does not follow the route by Sally Gap (*above*), but who, after visiting Powerscourt and the Waterfall, proceeds direct to the Glen of the Downs, will take the road which turns to the left round the southern base of the Grt. Sugar Loaf (1659 ft.), from the summit of which a remarkably fine view is obtained.

Passing Glen Cottage we arrive at **The Glen of the Downs** (*Hotel:* (I.A.C.) Glen View), about 1½ mile in length, and 150 feet in width. For a considerable distance it runs along the foot of the Downs Mountain, 1232 feet. The sides of the glen rise somewhat abruptly to a height of about 600 feet, and are clothed with a dense covering of copsewood. From the glen a view is obtained of the greater Sugar Loaf Mountain. There are two mountains bearing this name. These conical-shaped hills, which form a feature in Wicklow scenery, are said to have borne an Irish name meaning "the gilt spears," as they retained the light of the sun long after the rest of the landscape had been enveloped in the twilight, but their modern appellation is more matter of fact. The Turkish Pavilion and Octagon are well placed on the brow of the glen, and offord most extensive views of the surrounding country and the sea. From the glen of the Downs the drive back to Bray is 5 miles.

II. BRAY TO THE DEVIL'S GLEN, THE SEVEN CHURCHES, AND VALE OF OVOCA, OR AVOCA

ITINERARY.

Bray by Rail to Rathnew Station	. . . . .	19¾ miles.
Rathnew by Car to	Devil's Glen	3½ ,,
Devil's Glen ,,	Annamoe	6 ,,
Annamoe ,,	Seven Churches	3¼ ,,
Seven Churches ,,	*viâ* Avonmore to Rathdrum Station	8 ,,
Rathdrum ,,	to Meeting of the Waters . .	4 ,,
Ovoca (by Rail), return to Bray	. . . . .	32½ ,,

For this excursion (*good cycling throughout*) an early train may be taken from Bray to Rathnew. There a car may be had to proceed either direct to the Devil's Glen or to the village of Ashford, which is contiguous to the glen, and where there is a modest inn. Near the latter place are the classic grounds of Rosanna, where Mrs. Tighe composed the well-known poem of Psyche ; it is now the seat of Mr. Tighe. The estate is one of the best wooded in the county.

Supposing we proceed direct from Rathnew to the glen, the road ascends gradually, with beautiful hedgerows on either side, till the gate of Ballycurry demesne is reached (3 miles). The car may pass the first gate, but at the second (*except on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, fee* 1*s.*) the traveller must alight and proceed on foot up **The Devil's Glen**, about a mile and a half in length, and watered by the river Vartry, which forms a beautiful cascade at its upper extremity. It is somewhat like the Dargle in appearance, and as picturesque, of a sombre cast, and on a grander scale.

The pathway follows the left bank of the rivulet. The first halting-place is the Summerhouse, above which a series of steps leads up to a shelf of the rock where a fine view of the glen is obtained. Leaving the Summerhouse, and proceeding upward, the last gate is reached. Here we enter on a meadow, but keeping near the side of the stream, at a short distance the waterfall comes into view. The tourist will observe a space between two boulders known as King O'Toole's window, through which the fall may be seen to full advantage. Climbing up the side of the glen by a zig-zag road till the top of the declivity is attained, a fine prospect bursts on the view, including the fall, and in

the distance the Wicklow Mountains. This was one of the strongholds of Holt, the Wicklow General, in the rebellion of 1798.

Continuing over a high, level pasture to the upper lodge the car will be found in waiting, and the tourist proceeds to Glendalough. From the lodge a drive of 2 miles will take us to the village of **Annamoe**, which may also be conveniently visited from Roundwood. Little can be said about the few thatched houses which compose the village, save that the place is to a certain extent interesting ground, on account of the accident which nearly deprived the world of Uncle Toby, the poor Lieutenant, and Corporal Trim. Living at the barracks of Wicklow, in 1720, Laurence Sterne says in his autobiography: "From thence we decamped to stay half a year with Mr. Featherston, a clergyman, about 7 miles from Wicklow, who, being a relative of my mother's, invited us to his parsonage at Animo. It was in this parish, during our stay, that I had that wonderful escape of falling through a mill-race whilst the mill was going, and of being taken out unhurt. The story is incredible, but known for truth in all that part of Ireland, where hundreds of common people flocked to see me." A ruined water-mill is still shown as that which was the scene of the accident.

Whilst on the bridge at Annamoe, it would be well to take a look across the valley to a green knoll, about a mile distant, on which are situated **The Ruins of Castle Kevin.** This was from time immemorial the stronghold of the O'Tooles, who, with the O'Byrnes, held the greater part of Wicklow. There can be little doubt that the ground upon which St. Kevin built his churches was originally granted to him by the then chief of the O'Tooles, though the conditions of the grant, and the manner of raising the structures, are perhaps not altogether correctly stated in the old traditions, prose and verse, to be met with. The castle, which is now in ruins, is supposed to have been built by the O'Tooles some time in the 12th century, and to have remained principally in their hands until the end of the 13th. A little farther on is the village of Laragh.

Laragh.—Adjoining the old barracks, now a private residence, are a church, a school, a constabulary station, and a mill. The village itself is prettily situated at a spot where the vales of the Laragh, Glenmacnass, and Glendalough meet. We turn to the right, through the village, and pass the beautiful little

property of Derrybawn, so called from the mountain at the base of which it lies.

The road from Laragh now strikes westwards for a mile and three-quarters, and, noting the good views of the nearing valley, we reach **Glendalough**[1] (*Hotels:* (I.A.C.: C.) Royal (central, good); Kavanagh's Temperance (comfortable, a few beds). Distances: *Laragh*, 1¾ mile; *Rathdrum*, 8¾ miles; *Roundwood*, 7¼; *Bray*, 23¼).

Glendalough is one of the most beautiful valleys in Ireland, and, quite apart from its antiquarian interest, is well worth seeing. There are endless walks along hill-sides clothed in gorse and heather, fir and larch woods; fishing in river and loch for those who care for it, and at every turn, in every direction, views which are a delight to those with eyes to see. The Royal Hotel is in the very centre of interest. The hotel is well arranged and very pleasant. The season begins about the end of May, so those who like solitude are advised to go before that date. The "Seven Churches" of Glendalough, though scarcely of greater archæological interest than the "Seven Churches" of Clonmacnois in the west, have always been the most popular group of ancient ecclesiastical buildings in Ireland. The reasons are not far to seek. Glendalough is only 30 miles from Dublin, and easily accessible to all English tourists. Besides, whilst St. Kieran died quite young in his western monastery a twelvemonth after founding it, the long life of St. Kevin within the "city" of Glendalough has left a personal interest here which must attract the most lukewarm of hero-worshippers. In these ruins we have the saint's biography "writ large" in stone. Apart from historical associations also the glen is geologically interesting. "The Round Tower and churches at Glendalough," says Dr. Edward Hull, "are built on a moraine, which has been thrown across the Glendalough valley by the glacier that descended the vale of Glendasan. . . . Against its northern flank the old (river) terrace of gravel has been deposited."

Sir Walter Scott, who visited the ruins and the "Bed" in 1825, called it "the inestimable singular scene of Irish antiquity."

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[1] Saturday to Monday combined railway, coach, and hotel tickets are issued between Dublin and Glendalough at 21s. 9d. 1st, 18s. 3rd; day tickets 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

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GLENDALOUGH.

Kevin (*Coemhghen*), "a high name over the sea-wave, chaste and fair," as the ancient writers call him, was of the royal house of Leinster. After his education, under his uncle the Bishop of Ardstraw, he retired to the upper lake of Glendalough, where for 7 years, an ancient book tells us, he lived a hermit; "on the north shore of the lake his dwelling was a hollow tree, on the southern he dwelt in a very narrow cave." Such was his "narrow hovel," described by Cuimin of Condeire as "a great shelter against demons." But his retreat was discovered by a shepherd, and the people who then flocked to him built him a cell and an oratory near the lake's southern shore. Later on he founded the Monastery "of the valley of the two lakes," where, "clothed in the coarsest garments, and living on herbs," he built up the beginnings of "the city." Stern ascetic though he was, he could be as gentle as St. Francis, and legend tells of "King Branduff hunting the boar and finding the saint praying, while a crowd of tame birds sang on his shoulders and hands." The only reliable date we have is that of Kevin's death. It is pretty certain that he was buried in the Church of St. Mary, A.D. 618. Many of the buildings now standing are of later date, and most, if not all, of the carvings must have been cut after the first years of the 11th century. The place was devastated by fire and sword in that century, also in 1163, and again 200 years afterwards.

St. Kevin's two chief disciples were Berach and Machory, or Mochuarog, the Briton.

[For fuller details see *Petrie*, and the description by *Westropp and Murphy; R. S. Ant. I. Handbook*, 1895; also *Handbook to Glendalough, by T. Nolan, M.R.I.A.*]

The buildings, which are scattered over about 2 miles of the valley, are named below in the order in which they are usually visited. The accompanying plan will make the route quite clear. Guides can be had for the entire expedition, including boat to St. Kevin's Bed, at 2/6 a head. But the churches, etc., are national monuments and can be freely seen by those who prefer to go alone.

Trinity Church stands by itself and is passed before arrival at Glendalough about ¼ mile away on the Laragh road. It is in a field on the left. At the west end of this "very early building" —which is probably the cell founded east of the city by Mochuarog —an early door opens into the Sacristy, over which stood the round tower destroyed by the storm of 1818. The angular head

of the south chancel window is of the most primitive kind. After crossing the Glendasan stream from the hotel you see the heavy, round-arched **Gateway**, above which was once a tower. Going up the steps leading into a beautiful grove of firs on the right you approach the **Round Tower**. This, with the bell turret of "Kevin's House," is one of the most striking features of Glendalough. It is some 15 feet shorter than that on Scattery Island, and, according to Miss Stokes, of later date. Observe that, like the towers of middle date (10th to 11th century), the stones are "well dressed," and the doorway and windows of some finer material than the wall.

It will be observed that the Round Tower is close to the cathedral as in other cases, notably Brechin in Scotland. It served as a place of refuge for the priests in case of need ; for this reason the entrance door is always found at a height above the ground. The conical top of the Tower was blown off in a storm but has been restored, and the building is now the most perfect specimen of a Round Tower in Ireland.

Passing on to the churchyard you find the ruined **Cathedral**, called in 1307 "the Great Church of Gly-de-lagh." The original building was probably built soon after Kevin's death (618-700), but of such the remains are difficult to find. The nave is certainly older than the chancel, as the latter is not bonded-in, and exhibits work some 5 centuries later than the date of the foundation. The north door has some good mouldings ; on the south is a late sacristy, and perhaps the windows on this side of the nave are the oldest of all. The *chancel* arch has been almost wholly reconstructed, as also the inner arch of the east window of the chancel. In the latter are some early tombs. Outside the west end the lintel of the door is relieved by the arch above ; note also the *antæ* projecting from the end wall at each corner, a common feature in old Irish churches.

Close by the path on the south side of the cathedral is *St. Kevin's Cross*, of granite, 11 feet high.

Immediately west of the Cross, on the opposite side of the narrow path, the "curious arched seat or recess," with broken top, marks the end of the **Priest's House**. This building, which "was a complete ruin in 1840," has been rebuilt. The carved work of the fragmentary mouldings on the above "recess" are some of the most elaborate in the place. On the right-hand capital notice the moustache and chin. "The shattered frag-

THE VALE OF GLENDALOUGH

ment of the famous pediment, with St. Kevin seated between a bishop and a bell-ringer, is over the door." This is now sadly worn by weather.

Beyond, and nearer the stream, is one of the most interesting of all the buildings, **Kevin's House or Kitchen.** The date of this church, easily recognised by its short, round bell-tower at the west end, is supposed to be 807. Like St. Columba's House at Kells and some other similar chapels, it possesses an attic or "overcroft" between its barrel-vault within and the steep stone roof above. It was originally built without the tower or chancel, which were afterwards added. Note the holes for bell-ropes under the tower; and, outside, the "relieving" arch above the west door. It was partly burnt, together with a church near, in 1163. A fine cross and several carved stones are protected from the weather in this little building.

Its rude outlines seen rising against a background of swarthy hills possess a dignity which can only be the result of its being the work of hands dead for over 1000 years!

A little to the east (not marked on plan) is the recently unearthed little church consisting of nave and chancel with walls about four feet high. The base of the altar is also revealed.

From here the river is crossed, and on the other side is the great stone called the Deerstone with a curious hollow or "bullaun," concerning which Paddy has strange tales to tell, such as of the doe which in answer to the saint's prayers came and dropped her milk into it for the nourishment of starving babes. [If preferred a détour may now be made, left, along the river to St. Saviour's monastery (about ¾ mile).]

Otherwise continue, right, along the river-side past the Lower to the Upper Lake, and visit Pollanass Waterfall (see plan) and **Rhefort Church.** It is probable that we have here the second church erected by Kevin himself for his early monastery. It was later known as the "Priory of the Rock," and after being the cemetery of the Mac Giolla Mocholmog, became the graveyard of the family of King O'Toole (O'Donovan). That monarch's slab was once here, so say the guides, but was broken and sold piecemeal as "specimens of the grave of a rale ould Irish King." The church has round-headed, deep-set windows, and the corner-stones and doorway are massive. It has been judiciously and unobtrusively restored. On the east side are two Celtic crosses.

Noticing the numerous crosses around, retrace your steps and

go to the boat-landing, and take boat to **St. Kevin's Bed**, the famous cave known as "Leaba Caomghin," where the saint spent his early seven years of hermit life, high up on the lonely and almost inaccessible rock. "A great shelter against demons," as said Cuimin of old, it doubtless was, but no place of security from the persistent devotion of the fair Kathleen, who, "with eyes of most unholy blue," traced the saint's steps hither.

About 300 yards farther up the shore is the "**Church of the Rock**" (*Temple-na-Skellig*), a low oblong ruin, with a restored double east window. This is perhaps the oldest of the seven churches.

Returning now along the Upper Road, when almost at the Round Tower make a détour down a side road to **Our Lady's** or **St. Mary's Church**, identified by some with the "Cil Ifin" or Aiffen's Church. It is probably on the site given to the dying Kevin after the saint's vision. By this vision he had been directed to make a church "east of the lesser lake, where his resurrection was to be." The thickness of the walls is almost as striking as the much-admired and Egyptian-looking west door, which for impressive character rivals that at Temple Martin in Kerry. The cross on the lower face of the lintel is uncommon. Round the outer east window is a "Wall of Troy pattern."

Returning now along the Upper Lake Road to the hotel, it is necessary to go down past St. Kevin's Kitchen and turn left by the Deerstone, thence follow a charming terrace walk until the first cottage standing above on right is seen; opposite on left is a gate which gives access to a field in which amid a grove of Scotch firs stands **St. Saviour's Priory.** This is later than the ruins already visited, as it dates from the 12th century. It possesses the richest arch and east window in Glendalough. The chancel arch has been reconstructed, and the stones in the arch are not replaced exactly.

Returning again from the valley to Laragh Village, we take a sharp wheel to the right, and enter the charming **Vale of Clara**, through which flows the Avonmore River, swelled by the waters of Annamore, Glenmacnass, Glendassan, and Glendalough. Our way for the first mile is by the great military road, which leads from Dublin to Drumgoff Barracks,[1] and thence by Aghavannagh

[1] There is a road over the hills from Laragh to Drumgoff Barracks (New Inn), which, though avoided by the carmen on account of its steepness, possesses some exquisite views of the surrounding country.

to Baltinglass. On our right we pass under Derrybawn, and on our left Trooperstown Hill. The vale, which has little of the wild or striking in its character, is very beautiful, and affords an agreeable rest to the visitor after straining his eyes and having his ears all but deafened by the vociferations of the guides.

About 3½ miles short of Laragh we come to Clara Bridge, but do not cross it. A mile and a half farther is Copse House, situated in a wood, the property of the Earl of Meath. The copsewood extends from the base of Moneystown Hill along the Avonmore River, being the largest in Wicklow, to the vicinity of Rathdrum, a distance of fully 3½ miles. The road between Laragh and Clara Bridge is continued all the way on the bank of the Avonmore, which flows occasionally at our feet, and now and then is lost to view, owing to the elevation of the road. Approaching Copse House, however, we gradually separate from it, leaving it a considerable distance at times to our left, until we enter the town of Rathdrum.

Rathdrum (*Hotel:* (C.) Grand Central, at Station; (C.) Rathdrum) is about 7 miles from Laragh. The town is agreeably situated, but not attractive in itself. Cars can be hired (5s.) between Rathdrum Station and Seven Churches (8¾ miles), but inquiry should be made beforehand as to the time of starting. At Drumgoff, 7 miles from Rathdrum, Lugnaquilla (page 68) may be ascended.

From Rathdrum the train follows the course of the river, and enters **The Vale of Ovoca** or Avoca. (*Hotels:* Vale View about 1 mile northward of station, can be seen from train in passing; inn in village; a private hotel pleasantly situated about 1 mile southward of station; tea-rooms on public road above it.) The vale is well wooded, but has been much disfigured by mining works. Avondale, the residence of the late Mr. C. S. Parnell, is passed on the right, and then appear the turrets of Colonel Howard Brooke's seat, **Castle Howard.** The river is crossed by a quaintly-picturesque bridge known as the Lion Bridge. The entrance to the demesne is by a castellated gate surmounted by a lion passant, the crest of the Howard family. The structure gains much in effect from its position on an elevation of 200 feet above the river. The hills around are richly wooded. The **"Meeting of the Waters"** is soon approached, where the Avonbeg unites with the Avonmore, and flows down the vale under the name of the Ovoca, amid projecting rocks, o'erhanging

trees, and every adjunct to picturesque effect. The scene altogether is not unworthy of the verses of Moore—

> There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
> As the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet.
> Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
> Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.
>
> Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene
> Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
> 'Twas not her soft magic of streamlet or hill,
> Oh no!—it was something more exquisite still.
>
> 'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom, were near
> Who made each dear scene of enchantment more dear.
> . . . . . .

"On the summit of the bare ridge of Cronebane (816 feet), overlooking Castle Howard," is the huge boulder of gray granite whose history is so delightfully given by Dr. Edward Hull. The two valleys of Glenmalure and Glendalough are, as is pointed out elsewhere, of considerable interest to geologists; and at the lower end of the former, "above the junction of the rivers Avonbeg and Avonmore," is a good example "of old river terraces."

The vale is thus described by Kohl:—"Beautifully-picturesque groups of oaks and beeches, everywhere hung with ivy, constitute one of the main beauties of the Vale of Ovoca. This, to some extent, is the character of all the valleys of Wicklow through which rivers flow, while the summits of the mountains and the unwatered vales remain completely bare. The Irish oak differs materially from the English oak; yet this difference, so striking that you notice it at the first glance, is difficult to describe. The branches are less knotted and spreading. There seem to me to be more straight lines and fewer crooked ones; more length and less breadth in the Irish oak."

Another stranger, Prince Puckler Muskau, writes in glowing terms of the spot. "Just before sunset," he says, "I reached the exquisitely-beautiful Avondale. In this paradise every possible charm is united. A wood, which appears of measureless extent; two noble rivers; rocks of every variety of picturesque form; the greenest meadows; the most varied and luxuriant shrubberies and thickets; in short, scenery changing at every step, yet never diminishing in beauty."

An English writer (Mr. Barrow) gives a very different account of the place. "As to the 'Meeting of the Waters,'" he writes,

"as the Irish are pleased to call the confluence of two little streams, pompously or poetically as you may please to decide, I think more has been made of it than either the waters or their meeting deserve. There are, in fact, two places in the valley where two streams meet, one towards the lower end, where the scenery is rich and beautiful, the other, which I was assured to be the '*riglar*' meeting, was higher up the vale; and I confess, on arriving at it, I was disappointed, and could not hesitate in giving preference to the place of the confluence of the two streams we had passed lower down." In the neighbourhood are copper and sulphur mines, that of Cronbane producing black copper ore and pyrites.

At the end of the valley we come to **Woodenbridge Junction** (*Hotels:* Woodenbridge; The Bungalow; Tills'). Just before the door of the Woodenbridge hotel the second or lower meeting of the waters takes place, the river Aughrim here flowing into the Ovoca. This spot is supposed by some to be the scene of the poem, and many and fierce are the contests between the partisans of the spots for the honour of Moore's patronage. In a letter written to a friend by the author, and published in his memoirs and journal, he says: "The fact is, I wrote the song at neither place, though I believe the scene under Castle Howard (first meeting) was the one that suggested it to me." There is a 9-hole golf-course between the river and the beautiful hanging woods.

There is no doubt Woodenbridge is more attractive than Ovoca, and it does not suffer from the mining industry. Between this and Arklow are Glenart Castle (Lord Carysfort) and Shelton Abbey (Earl of Wicklow), see page 69.

Woodenbridge Station is the junction for Aughrim (see page 69).

Gold is to be found on Croghan Kinshela, a hill situate about 3½ miles to the south-west of Woodenbridge. A small brook, which joins the Ovoca at the bridge, flows through the auriferous district. At the end of the eighteenth century the Government realised about £3700 out of the gold mines (page 15). The river at this point stains its bed a brilliant orange hue.

From Woodenbridge the tourist may return by train direct to Bray, or proceed to Arklow (page 69) and Enniscorthy (page 71) and thence to Wexford or Waterford.

III. BRAY TO WICKLOW, WOODENBRIDGE, LUGNAQUILLA, ARKLOW

ITINERARY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bray to Delgany . . .	6	Newrath to Wicklow . .	2
Delgany to Mt. Kennedy .	3¾	Wicklow to Avoca (Meeting) .	14
Mt. Kennedy to Newrath .	8	Avoca to Arklow . . .	8½

Leaving Bray, we pass along the sea-coast under the great precipices of Bray Head; the line is a splendid piece of engineering work. The first station is **Greystones** (*Hotels:* Grand; Railway; Beach, small), a pleasant watering-place, coming rapidly into note. The little town, with its landward fringe of villas, gathers round a tiny harbour, and the whole group nestles at the low coast that almost bounds the outlying slopes of the Sugar Loaves. Two miles from Greystones is

Delgany (*Hotel*), where, at the end of the 5th century, and not long after St. Patrick's death, there lived St. Mochory (Mogoroc), disciple of St. Kevin of Glendalough. Some 500 years later its roads "wore a ruddier mien" when the King of Leinster defeated Sitric and his Dublin Danes.

One of the stations is *Kilcool*, 3 miles from which is **Newtown Mount Kennedy**, in a rich tract of country. At Newcastle is the National Hospital for Consumption in Ireland, which shows how favourably the climate is regarded by medical men.

It is 8¾ miles southward by rail to **Wicklow** (pop. 4435 (1911); *Hotels:* (C.) Bridge; Grand; Green Tree; 30 miles from Dublin), the county town. It is pleasantly situated on the side of the hill above the mouth of the Vartry river, and has an ancient history, going back to the foundation of its first church by St. Mantan, the contemporary of St. Patrick. Remains of a 13th century Friary are still to be seen.

There is a fine view of the north coast curving up to Newcastle to be seen from the hill above. The *Murragh* is a stretch of detached beach on the north, sometimes used for the militia encampments. It corresponds both in position and name with the "Mooragh" of Ramsey in Man, to which latter town Wicklow has several points of similarity.

Rathnew Station is 1½ mile west of Wicklow, and affords

communication with Ballinalea, the Devil's Glen (page 56), and **Newrath** (*Hotel:* (I.A.C.) Newrath Bridge), situated in the centre of what has been happily termed the Garden of Wicklow. About a mile from Newrath is Ashford (page 56), where there is also an hotel.

From Rathnew Station it is 8½ miles to *Rathdrum* (page 63), from which a cyclist will find a fairly good road through Ballinaclash (3 miles south) to Drumgoff (9 miles). Above Ballinaclash the road passes up the beautiful and wooded valley of the Avonbeg; and though the hills here are insignificant, the best parts of the Glenmalure excursion are, in our own opinion, between "Clash" and Ballinacor. *Greenan Bridge* (Edge's Tea-Room) is just short of Ballinacor House, the old house of the local chieftain of the 16th century, O'Brien, or O'Byrne. Notice the heather-carpet of the ground as you pass along the valley road under Kirikee mountain (right) to

Drumgoff (*Hotel:* (C.) Glenmalure). You now find yourself well into **Glenmalure**, one of the best bits of Wicklow scenery. It is worth while for all visitors to continue at least 2½ miles (excellent cycling) up the glen, to the disused quarryings. On your left you pass the zigzag path, by a waterfall, that climbs Lugnaquilla; and there is a fine view, after, of the head of the glen blocked by Table Mountain, with a form like that of an overturned dish.

This glen was held in the time of Queen Elizabeth by a rude chieftain, Pheagh MacHugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, who kept court here like a monarch. In 1580 he defeated with much bloodshed Lord Grey de Wilton in the vale of Glendalough. In 1597, however, he was killed in an engagement with Lord Deputy Russell. It was while in Glenmalure that Holt, the leader of the Wicklow insurgents in the rebellion of '98, received the conciliatory letter from General Sir John Moore.

Geologists will observe the granite boulders "which have been brought down from the interior of the mountains," and have congregated at Ballinacor Park; and at the upper end of the park the "old terminal moraine of the *glacier*, which formerly extended down this noble glen, and drained the snowfields of Lugnaquilla." A little above Drumgoff a moraine extended right across the valley, and above this the terraced valley "may once have been the bed of a lake. . . . This is probably one of the latest examples of local moraines amongst the Wicklow Mountains" (*Dr. E. Hull*).

To mountaineers who delight in extensive views, the ascent of LUGNAQUILLA (3039 feet; "the hollow of the grouse") will commend itself. It is best reached from Drumgoff Hotel by the path above mentioned (page 67), which leaves the Glenmalure valley road at the waterfall between 2 and 3 miles from the hotel.

In point of height it takes second place in Ireland, being 376 feet lower than Carntual in Kerry (page 165). Skiddaw, in Cumberland, overtops it by only 15 feet. It is interesting to the geologist as the central culminating point of the line of granite hills which stretch south-westwards from near Dublin to the hills above New Ross, and on which probably once lay the great snowfield of the east coast.

This mountain gives rise to three important rivers — the King's River on the north, one of the chief tributaries of the Liffey; and the streams flowing toward the south, which afterward become the Avoca and the Slaney. The latter at first begins its long journey to Wexford down the Vale of Imale, a glen on the north-west of the mountain, which takes its name from "the descendants of Mann *Mal*," brother of King Cahirmore, in the 2nd century.

The summit of Lugnaquilla commands a wonderful extent of country if you can secure a clear day. To the west is the wide dullish country running into Queen's County and Kilkenny; eastward are mountain and vale, wooded glens, and streams bounded by the sea. The curiously-named north and south "Prisons" on opposite sides of the mountain are imposing granite bluffs, with crumbling surface.

The upper part of the journey from Drumgoff over the shoulder of Table Mountain has not much to recommend it; but the "Military Road," which goes in a north-east direction to Laragh and Glendalough (8 miles), is interesting, and affords very fine views. It passes through the Glen of Ballyboy.

The *Military Road*, which crosses the Wicklow Mountains at a considerable height, runs from Aghavanagh Barracks almost into Dublin. It was made soon after the disturbances of 1798.

The best cycling road from Drumgoff to *Woodenbridge* (page 65) is the direct one following the Vale of the Avonbeg down to Avoca—in all, 12 miles. The river Avonbeg, which, uniting later on with the Avonmore under Castle Howard, forms the

first "meeting of the waters," passes down Glenmalure ; and the Aughrim River, from the glen of the same name, uniting with the Ovoca, forms the second meeting at the Wooden Bridge.

From Woodenbridge to Aughrim (5¼ miles) the road follows up the left bank of the Aughrim River, through pretty scenery. The stream is crossed by Coates Bridge in 3½ miles.

AUGHRIM (*Hotel:* (C.) Lawless') is pleasantly situated in the glen of Aughrim, which, properly so called, begins here, and stretches in a N.W. direction, almost parallel with Glenmalure, until it is terminated by the lofty Lugnaquilla (page 68). It is the first station on the branch railway, which runs through pleasant and mostly wooded country to Tinahely (12 miles), and Shillelagh (16½ miles), the famous nursery of walking-sticks.

In the glen of Aughrim—not to be confused with Aughrim near Ballinasloe—General Holt had an engagement with the king's forces in 1798.

From Woodenbridge, at the south end of the Vale of Avoca (described on page 63), the main line turns seaward past SHELTON ABBEY, the beautiful demesne of the Earl of Wicklow, on the left of the line. The Gothic house, in which the runaway James II. hid after his unhappy time at the Boyne, still exists. Glenart Castle is on the opposite side of the Avoca, and cyclists and cars may pass through the grounds on the production of a pass to be obtained at Woodenbridge Hotel or station.

Among meadows we reach, at 4¼ miles from Woodenbridge,

Arklow (pop. 5042 (1911) ; two small hotels). It is situated on the sea-coast, and from its position would undoubtedly assume an important position as a port but for the occurrence of a sand-bar, similar to that which obstructed the Liffey. Owing to the banks and oyster-beds which lie off the coast here, Arklow is an important fishery station, and this industry gives employment to one-half of the inhabitants. Near the sea are the Cordite Works, one of the largest explosive factories in the kingdom. A part of the town is exclusively the fishermen's quarter. A fine statue of Father Michael Murphy, who fought in the rebellion of 1798, has been recently put up by the American League.

The first object which catches the visitor's attention, as he nears the town from the direction of Woodenbridge, is a part

of the old castle of the Ormondes, now reduced to a complete ruin, containing in its interior the constabulary barracks. The castle was built by the fourth Lord Butler of Ireland, Theobald Fitzwalter.

It was formerly a place of strength and consequence, and the scene of much bloodshed ; the castle was, of course, demolished by Cromwell (1649).

At Arklow a battle was fought in 1798 between the English under General Needham and the rebels. The latter are believed to have exceeded 31,000 in number, while the conquerors only numbered 1500. The Irishmen afterwards retired to the hill at Gorey.

Of the monastery nothing now remains.

COUNTY WEXFORD

At Woodenbridge (8 *miles from Rathdrum, and* 34¼ *from Bray*), as mentioned before, the line bends eastward through pretty country to Arklow. Then continuing southwards within a mile or two of the coast, we have pleasant undulating meadows for the next 20 miles. The Hill of Tara—the Less—pops up on the left at *Inch*, in county Wexford.

Ferns (*Hotel:* (C.) Bolger's Commercial), though now sunk into insignificance, was once the capital of the kingdom of Leinster and the archiepiscopal see of the province. It was here that the traitor MacMorrogh held court. A church is said to have been founded here in 598 either by St. Mogue or St. Aiden. The present Protestant church stands on the site of the Cathedral; and a monument, incorrectly supposed to be that of the original founder, representing him in his ecclesiastical robes, in a recumbent position, is in the church.

The ruins of an abbey, said to have been founded by Dermod MacMorrogh, are closely adjacent to the church. The palace of MacMorrogh was situated on the top of the hill, on the sides of which the town now stands. Strongbow is supposed to have fortified and otherwise strengthened the position of his father-in-law. The remains of the Norman Castle (1176) include an interesting tower. They stand not far from the station. It was dismantled by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir Charles Coote, in the civil war of 1641. MacMorrogh died at Ferns in May 1171, and is believed to have been interred in the abbey. Eight miles south of Ferns we arrive at Enniscorthy.

Enniscorthy[1] (*Hotels:* (I.A.C.) Railway; Portsmouth Arms), a thriving little town, on a high bank above the wide and sheltered

[1] A pleasant drive may be taken from here to New Ross, 20 miles.

Slaney. The large warehouses and the lofty spire of the fine Gothic church are prominent among its buildings. Two quays have been erected by the proprietor, the Earl of Portsmouth. The handsome Roman Catholic Church was built from the designs of Pugin, and there is also a Protestant Episcopal church in the Early English style. Just outside the town is the red and painfully extensive building of the Lunatic Asylum.

Overlooking the town, to the east, is "Vinegar Hill," where the insurgents encamped during the rebellion of 1798, and whence they descended to attack the town and garrison. The old castle, now converted into a dwelling-house, a massive square pile with a round tower at each corner, owes its origin to Raymond le Gros, and is one of the earliest military structures of the Anglo-Norman invaders. The railway from Enniscorthy keeps to the right bank of the river Slaney, and passes through some picturesque country. At Macmine Junction the line for New Ross and Waterford diverges, and after passing Killurin we notice Ferrycarrig Castle and obelisk, see p. 73. The wide river narrows down to a neck at Ferrycarrig; the best view of the castle is after passing through the tunnel. Then we enter

Wexford (pop. 11,455 (1911); *Hotels:* (I.A.C.) White's, Imperial), the county town. It is a collection of small and much-crowded houses, threaded by narrow streets, and on the east side is lined by wharves. In situation it is not unlike Falmouth.

Wexford is picturesquely situated on the bank of the Slaney where it enters Wexford Harbour, about 13,000 acres in extent, and admirably adapted for commerce, except that a bar at its mouth does not permit of the entrance of vessels of more than 200 tons burden. The town was at one time enclosed within walls, the remains of which can still be traced. The most interesting ruin in the place is that of the *Abbey of St. Sepulchre* (corrupted into "Selskar"). The parish church stands on the site of the Abbey choir, and the tower which stood at the intersection of the choir and nave forms one end; beyond it, now detached, is an interesting fragment of the original nave with an arcade of pointed arches and indications of tracery in the two west windows. Unfortunately it is a habit in Protestant communities to keep not only their churches but their churchyards locked, and the keys can only be had after some trouble and with the penalty of an undesirable attendant. In this

instance the key is at 2 Abbey St., which leads straight from the churchyard gates. The first treaty between the Irish and English was signed in the church in 1169. Close by the church in an adjoining yard is the tower of the old West Gate, a picturesque object covered with ivy. The gate itself was taken 1795; it is described as having been one of the two most beautiful town gates in Ireland, the other being that at New Ross. St. Peter's College, for the education of Roman Catholic boys, is a fine building in the Tudor Gothic style, the grounds of which extend to about 15 acres. A Gothic church, by Pugin, adjoining the college, is remarkable for its delicate spire and the rich colours of its east windows. There are remains of other old churches (St. Patrick's and St. Mary's), as well as the houses where Cromwell stayed in 1649 (Main Street), and in which the brother of the poet Moore was born (Corn Market). A statue of a pikeman by Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A., a very fine bronze matching that at New Ross, stands in the "Bull Ring" in memory of 1798. It was unveiled in 1905.

The old bridge was over a narrow part of the river mouth. To this bridge the rebels of 1798, then in possession of the town, brought their English and Protestant prisoners, and flung them into the water. Mulgrave says "that the prisoners were speared at the same moment from before and behind, and then lifted up on pikes and thrown over the parapet of the bridge. These are matters yet fresh in the memory of living men."

The fight at Wexford, which took place after the storming of Vinegar Hill camp, near Enniscorthy, was brought to an end by General Lake, who re-captured the town from the insurgents. It meant the suppression of the revolt.

The barony of Forth, south of Wexford, up to about 70 years ago was inhabited by a race of people very different from the rest of Ireland in habits and appearance. It is believed that the district was colonised by Strongbow with settlers from Wales.

The splendid bay is bridged by a fine wide bridge, a favourite promenade with the inhabitants. There are unequalled facilities for boating. A favourite short cycling run is across the bridge, round by Ferrycarrig and back. The square keep of the castle stands on the summit of a rock above the narrow neck of the harbour. This was the first castle built by the English in Ireland. MacMorrogh having proceeded to besiege Dublin, is recorded to have left Fitz-Stephen behind him, who busied himself with the erection of a castle.

The translator of Giraldus Cambrensis says—"It was at first made but of rods and wiffes, according to the manner in these daies, but since builded

with stone, and was the strongest fort then on those parts of the land, but being a place not altogether sufficient for a prince, and yet it was thought too good and strong for a subject, it was pulled down, defaced and razed, and so dooth still remaine."

Facing it on a height across the river is a monument after the model of an ancient Round Tower, put up in memory of the county officers who fell in the Crimea.

About 3 miles from the town is Johnstown Castle, to the grounds of which visitors are freely admitted.

A short railway 12 miles in length connects Wexford with the harbour at Rosslare, one of the best known landing-places for the crossing from England. En route we pass (8 miles) Rosslare itself, a small seaside place.

FROM MACMINE JUNCTION TO WATERFORD

After Macmine Junction (through carriage from Dublin to Waterford) we pass through a wild gorse-clad country, refreshing in its openness and wide views.

At Palace East the G.S. and W. Railway line from Carlow forms a junction; and after another small station we come to

New Ross (*Hotels:* (I.A.C.) Royal, central; (C.) Ashe's Temp.; Globe, smaller), situated in the west of the county, on the River Barrow, about 29 miles from Wexford by rail. Some hold that the town dates from the 6th century; others that it was founded by a daughter of Strongbow, not long before the 13th century monastery near St. Mary's Church was built.

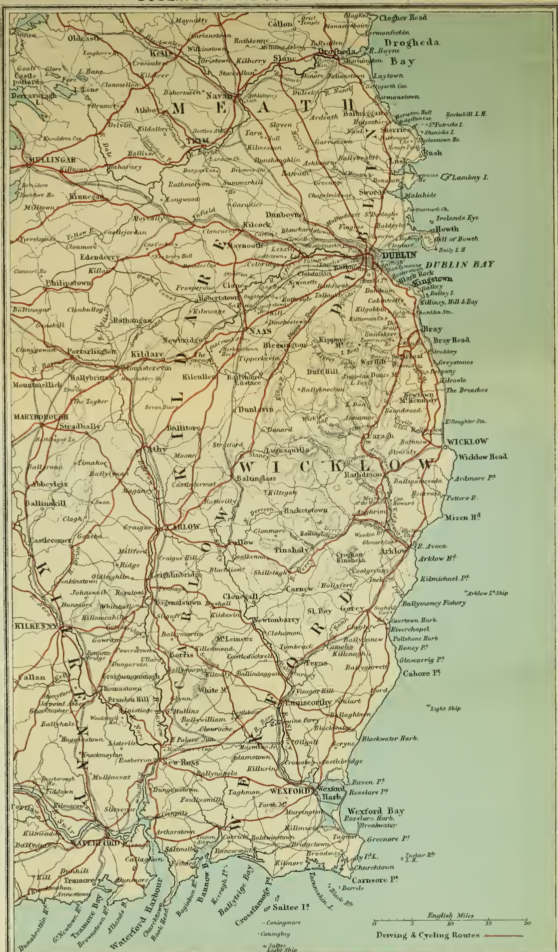
Tradition says that the name of the "Maiden Tower," once guarding the walls, was a record of the large share taken by women in the building of the fortifications; and that of "Three Bullet Gate," belonging to one of the old entrances, was due to Cromwell, who, as usual, made his mark here. The town yielded in 1649 to the Protector, who captured New Ross and Kilkenny on his way from the massacre at Wexford to his own miseries at Waterford. In 1798, however, New Ross held its own with success against the insurgents in the famous defence under General Johnson, when Lord Mountjoy fell at the Three Bullet Gate.

A fine modern bronze of a pikeman stands at the junction of the principal streets; it was put up in 1907 in memory of 1798.

From New Ross it is only 7¾ miles by a charming road to Inistioge.

Inistioge (pronounced "Inistaeg." *Hotel:* Cody's, comfortable and popular), a very pretty village with a history reaching back to the 10th

DUBLIN AND THE SOUTH-EAST COUNTIES



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WICKLOW
KILDARE
CARLOW
WEXFORD
KILKENNY
MARYBOROUGH
KILKENNY
CARLOW
Wicklow Head
Mizen Hd.
Arklow Hd.
Ardmore Pt.
Kilmichael Pt.
Cahore Pt.
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The Breaches
Kilcoole
Delgany
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Riverchapel
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Roney Pt.
Glascarrig Pt.
R. Avoca
Mountmellick
Ballybrittas
Stradbally
Athy
Kilcullen
Ballymore Eustace
Dunlavin
Baltinglass
Carlow
Tullow
Rathdrum
Arklow
Gorey
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Newtonbarry
Bagenalstown
Borris
Castlecomer
Abbeyleix
Ballinakill
Hacketstown
Tinahely
Shillelagh
Carnew
Clonegall
Leighlinbridge
Lugnaquilla
Duff Hill
Laragh
Rathnew
Castledermot
Ballitore
Moone
Callan

century. The bridge was built in 1761, and existing entries show the masons' wages to have been 6d. a day. There is the stone tomb of an early prior in the vestibule of the church and some quaint old stone carvings on the inner side of the wall of the R.C. Church close by. **Woodstock House** grounds are open on Thursdays on payment of 6d., but application must be made three days beforehand.

It is a pleasant continuation of the run for a cyclist to go on to Thomastown (5½ miles), thence Jerpoint Abbey, and Kells (13 miles), and so to Kilkenny.

For Waterford, see Killarney section, p. 131.

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The first if more than one reference is the most important.
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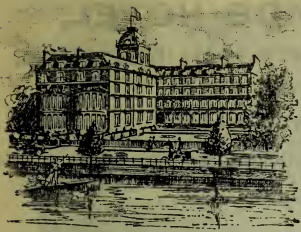

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THE above well-known First-class Hotel is the largest and best-appointed Hotel in Inverness, and universally acknowledged one of the most comfortable in Scotland. All the Public Rooms, including Lounge, are of a modern style, lit with Electric Light. The Bedroom views are unsurpassed, showing miles of Mountain Scenery, and overlooking the river Ness. Headquarters S.A.C. and all principal Automobile Clubs, including America. Omnibus attends Steamers, Hotel Porters all Trains. Moderate charges. Motor Garage and Repair Shop. Posting. Telephone No. 246.

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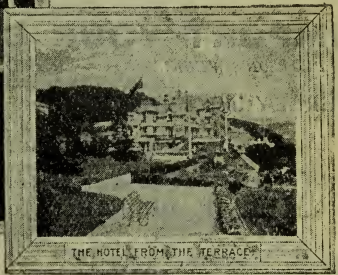

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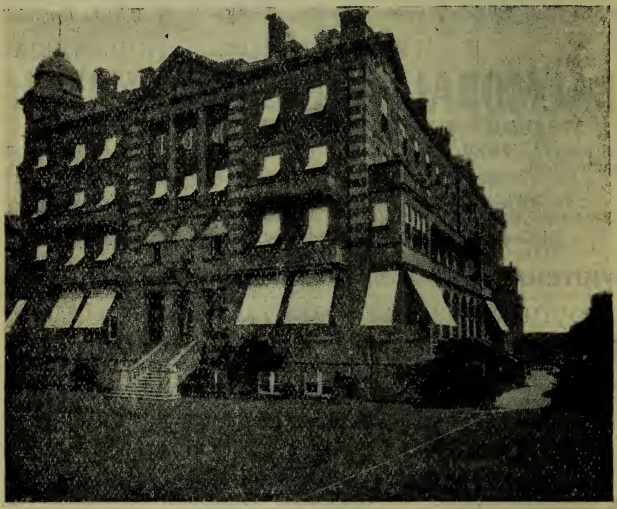

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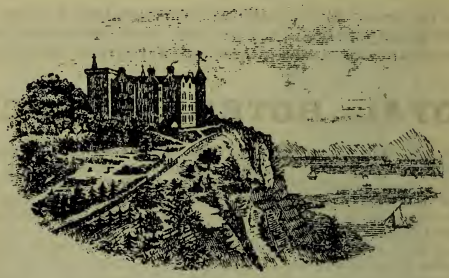

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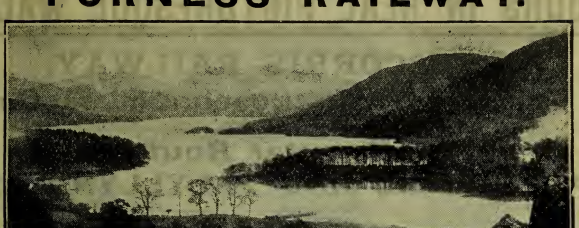

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Weymouth ,,	3½	Penzance . ,,	6½	Birmingham . ,,	2	Birkenhead, ,,	4½
Exeter . . ,,	3	Oxford . . ,,	1½	Wolv'hampt'n ,,	2½	Cardiff. . ,,	2½
Torquay . ,,	3¼	Worcester. ,,	2½	Shrewsbury . ,,	3	Swansea . ,,	4

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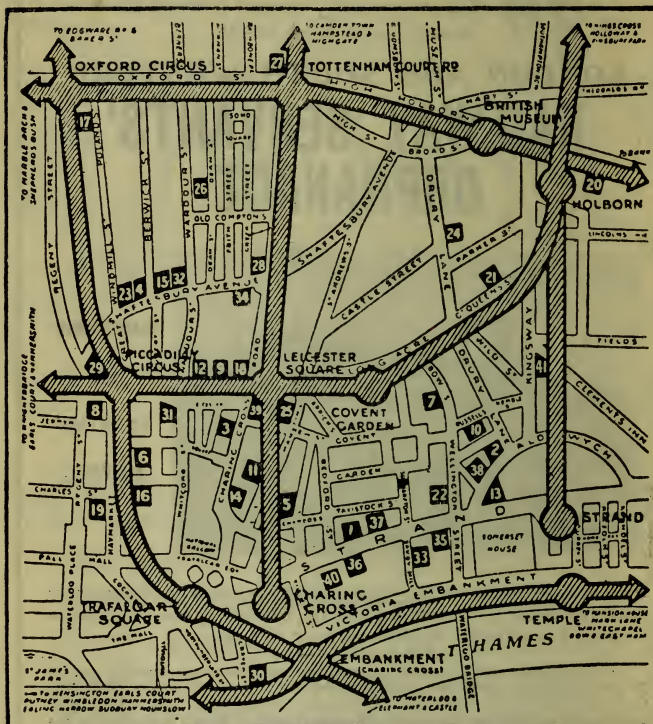

1	Adelphi	16	Carrick	27	Oxford Music Hall
2	Aldwych	15	Globe	28	Palace
3	Alhambra	16	Haymarket	29	Pavilion
4	Apollo	17	Palladium	30	Playhouse
5	Coliseum	18	Hippodrome	31	Prince of Wales
6	Comedy	19	His Majesty's	32	Queen's
7	Covent Garden	20	Holborn Empire	33	Savoy
8	Criterion	21	Kingsway	34	Shaftesbury
9	Daly's	22	Lyceum	35	Terry's
10	Drury Lane	23	Lyric	36	Tivoli
11	Duke of York's	24	Middlesex Music Hall	37	Vaudeville
12	Empire	25	New	38	The Whitney
13	Gaiety	26	New Royalty	39	Wyndham's
				40	The Little
				41	London Opera House

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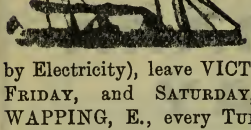

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To Portsmouth	12 0	18 6	8 0	12 6	4 0	6 0
,, Southampton	13 0	20 0	9 0	13 6	4 6	6 6
,, Plymouth .	16 6	26 0	12 6	19 6	7 0	11 0
,, Falmouth .	21 6	34 0	16 6	26 0	10 0	15 0
,, Dublin . .	27 6	42 0	19 6	30 0	11 0	17 0

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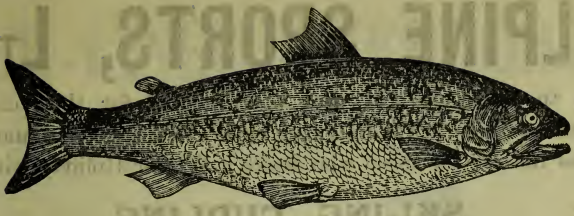

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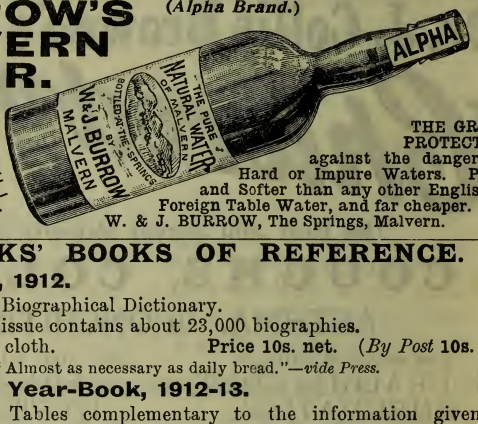

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