

Thorough Guide Series.

IRELAND

(PART I.)

NORTHERN COUNTIES

INCLUDING

DUBLIN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

BY

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THE ENGLISH LAKES, SCOTLAND, WALES, DEVON AND CORNWALL, ETC.

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TWENTY MAPS AND PLANS

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Dublin.

RAILWAY STATIONS (Distances given are reckoned from Nelson's Pillar in the centre of Sackville Street):—

Amiens St. (*Gt. Northern*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) for Drogheda, Dundalk, Belfast, Londonderry, Donegal, &c.

Broadstone (*Midland Gt. Western*, 1 m.) for Sligo, Westport, Achill, Galway, Connemara, &c.

Kingsbridge (*Gt. Southern & Western*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.) for Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Killarney, &c.

Westland Row (*Dublin & South-Eastern*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) for Kingstown and Bray.

Harcourt St. (*Dublin & South-Eastern*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) for Bray, Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, and Rosslare (G.W.R. route).

Tara St. (*Joint Gt. Northern and D. & S. E.*, short $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) local service between Amiens St. and Bray.

North Wall, at *Steamer Quay*, connecting with Amiens St., Broadstone, and Kingsbridge, but not with Harcourt St.

HOTELS: (see Plan)—**1. At Stations**:—*North Western*, belonging to railway company, at North Wall Station, a small first-class house (bed and att., 4s.; bkft., 2s. 6d.); *Grosvenor*, opposite Westland Row Station (bed and att., 3s. 6d.; bkft., 2s. 6d.).

2. S. of Liffey:—*Shelbourne*, finely situated on N. side of St. Stephen's Green, first-class (B. & A. from 4s. 6d.; t.-d'h., 5s.); *Maple's*, 25-28 Kildare St.; *Hibernian*, 48 Dawson St.; *Power's Royal*, Kildare St.; *Nassau* (temp.), 12 Nassau St.; *St. Stephen's Park* (*Russell's Temp.*, C.T.), 102, 103 St. Stephen's Green. All these are good, quietly-situated houses. *International*, 10 Dame St.; *Pelletier's*, 20 Harcourt St.; *Carlton*, near Harcourt St. Station. *Busell's*, *Warren's*, W. Molesworth St.; *Standard*, C.T., Harcourt St. (quiet private houses). *Rippengale's*, C.T.

Jury's, 7 College Green; *Dolphin*, C.T., Essex St.; *St. Andrew's*, C.T. (com.), Exchequer St.; *Kilworth's*, Kildare St. (bed, breakfast, and bath, 5s. 6d.); *Central*, South Great George St.

3. N. of Liffey:—*Hotel Métropole* (C.T.; B. & A. from 4s. 6d.; t.-d'h., 5s.; first-class); *Gresham*, Sackville Street (B. & A. from 4s.; t.-d'h., 4s. 6d.).

Hammam, 11-13 Upper Sackville Street; Turkish baths. *Granville*, Sackville Street; *Imperial* (Nationalist house), Lower Sackville Street; *Four Courts* (late *Angel*), Inn's Quay; *Edinburgh Temperance*, 56 Upper Sackville Street; *Wynn's*, 6 Abbey St.; *Crown*, Sackville St. N.; *Waverley*, 4 Lower Sackville St.

RESTAURANTS:—**S.** *Jammet* (late Burlington), 27 St. Andrew Street; *Mitchell's*, 10 Grafton Street (*tea*); *Dolphin*, Essex Street; *X.L.*, 84 Grafton Street; *Bodega*, 12 Dame Street (popular); *Larchett's*, 11 Dame Street; *Hyne's*, 55 Dame Street; *D.B.C.*, 33 Dame Street, and 4 St. Stephen's Green; *Harrison & Co.*, 29 Westmoreland Street (lunch, &c.); *Empire*, 29 Nassau Street; *McCaughey* (vegetarian), College Green; *Café Rest.*, 7 Leinster Street (temp.); *Hyner's*, 55 Dame Street; *Princess*, 26 Grafton Street; *The Savoy*, 73 Grafton Street.

N. *Hotel Métropole*: *Grand*, 8 Lower Sackville Street; *D.B.C.*, 7 Lower Sackville Street; *Moranson's*, Talbot Street; *Down's*, under clock, Earl Street (N.); *Wynn's*, 36 Abbey Street.

CARS AND CABS:—

I. Within Boundary (see Plan).

		<i>By set-down.</i>	<i>By Time.</i>	
From any place to any other			First hour (1 or more persons)	1s. 6d.
without stopping on the way			Each subsequent $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour	... 6d.
(1 or 2 persons)	6d.		
Ditto (3 or 4 persons)		1s.	Between 10 p.m. and 9 a.m. first	
Minimum fare between 10 p.m.			hour 2s.
and 9 a.m.	1s.	Each subsequent $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour 9d.

II. Partly Within and Partly Outside or wholly Outside the Boundary.

<i>By Distance.</i>	Per Statute Mile.	<i>By Time.</i>
For 1 or more persons	6 <i>d.</i>	For 1 or more persons, first
Ditto between 10 <i>p.m.</i> and		hour 2 <i>s.</i>
9 <i>a.m.</i>	1 <i>s.</i>	Each subsequent $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour 9 <i>d.</i>
Hirer returning at any hour ...	3 <i>d.</i>	

Luggage: (charge covers whole period of hiring) for each article (exclusive of such things as small parcels, umbrella, etc. usually carried in the hand) 2*d.* Maximum fare per set-down (within municipal boundary) for passengers and luggage, 2*s.* 6*d.*

BATHS, see Plan (Corporation), Tara Street (C 6). **Turkish Baths,** Lincoln Place; Hammam Hotel (B 6); 127 St. Stephen's Green (D 6); 11 Leinster Street (C 6).

THEATRES, see Plan.

TRAMCARS: for routes, see Plan. Fares 1*d.* to 3*d.*, according to distance. The chief starting-place is the Nelson Pillar in Sackville St. In connection with the Haddington Road cars, there is a frequent and quick *Electric Tram* service every 7 to 10 minutes to *Dalkey* (p. 21) by Blackrock, Monksdown, and Kingsdown; also to Clontarf and Dollymount (every 5 min.); to Howth (every 30 min.); to Terenure, connecting with steam tram to Blessington and Poulaphouca (about every 2 hours from 7.20 a.m. See Part II.); to Phoenix Park (Parkgate Street) for Zoo, etc., and connecting with cars for Chapelizod and Lucan (every half-hour between 10 and 6.30), and to Glasnevin and Botanic Gardens every few minutes. There is also an express tram-parcels system. Each passenger is allowed 28 lbs. free.

POST OFFICE (centre of Sackville Street, west side. Inquiry Office round the south corner), open 7 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sundays, 8.25-10.25 a.m. Chief desp. abt. 6.45 a.m., 6.40 p.m. (newspapers, 6.25 p.m.). Del. 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.20 p.m. Sundays, desp. abt. 6.40 p.m.; del. 8 a.m.

The branch post offices are at Balls Bridge, College Green, Custom House, James Street, Portobello Bridge, North Wall, Phibsborough, and Sandymount.

TEL. OFFICE, always open. **Tel. Call Offs.:** Commercial Buildings, Dame Street (pl. C 5); Crown Alley; Four Courts (C 4); 37 St. Stephen's Green (D 6); 6 Westland Row (C 6), &c. Dublin time is 25 minutes behind London.

POPULATION (1901), 375,000, including environs.

The following houses may be of interest to some of our readers:—

D 6-7. Merrion Square, No. 1. Sir W. Wilde and his wife, poetess, "Speranza," lived. No. 24. Duke of Wellington born (Upper Merrion Street). No. 58. Daniel O'Connell lived.

C 6. College Green, 3. Site of Daly's Club, 1822.

O 5. Stafford Street, 44. Birthplace of Wolfe Tone, 1763.

D 5. Aungier Street, 12. Birthplace of Thos. Moore, 1779. "Irish Melodies."

C 5. Hoey's Court, off Werburgh Street. Birthplace of Dean Swift (house now demolished).

B 5. Upper Dorset Street, 12. Birthplace of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

C 4. Arran Quay, 12. Birthplace of Edmund Burke.

O 4. Pitt Street, 10. Birthplace of M. Balfe.

C 5. Christchurch Place, 6-7. Earls of Kildare, and then Dick's Coffee House.

C 5. Charles Street, 21. Residence of George Petrie, the antiquary, 1835-50.

C 5. Digges Street, 5. Residence of John Hogan, the sculptor.

D 6. Kildare Street, 39. Residence of Lady Morgan.

D 6. Dawson Street, 20. Mrs. Hemaus died.

O 6. Lower Sackville Street, 7. Residence of Shelley in 1812.

Dublin is at once the capital and the most interesting city of Ireland. It is situated on the river Liffey, which is spanned by ten bridges (six stone and four iron), and which bisects it from W.

to E. into nearly equal parts, and including its docks may be said to be on Dublin Bay, though the sea is $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 miles distant from the centre of the city. The traveller already familiar with the chief cities of Great Britain will be disappointed if he looks to find anything comparable in beauty with the famous capital of Scotland, though in one respect—the strong contrast between their savoury and unsavoury parts—the two cities are not unlike. The view, on approaching from the channel is, as we have already said, very charming, and Dublin may well be proud of its sea-skirted southern suburbs extending as far as Bray, but its actual site, once in great part a marsh, is almost a dead flat. Its interest for the general tourist is confined to its chief thoroughfares, the principal buildings in them, and the associations of various kinds connected with its history. In commercial importance, and even in population, it has lately been overtaken by Belfast, to which city, however, it is superior in the metropolitan character of its institutions and its public buildings. A splendid sample of the latter is the Museum and National Library in Kildare Street. Dublin, too, is great in statues. In two respects the city will commend itself to the traveller—the compact grouping of its chief objects of interest, and the small cost of car-hire.

For the convenience of the majority of pleasure-travellers who visit Dublin, but can only allot a short time to it on their way to one or other of the recognized tourist districts, we limit our main itinerary of the city to a two-days' round of its principal sights. If a hasty view of these with a glance round three or four interiors be deemed enough, then a good deal may be seen in one day. In that case a car should be hired "by time" (*see p. 6*) and the driver ("jarvy") instructed accordingly. Those whose destination is not County Wicklow we recommend, if possible, to include a run by rail from Westland Row Station either to Killiney (*p. 22*; Killiney Hill, a fine view-point) or Bray (*p. 22*), one of the most beautifully situated seaside places in the United Kingdom.

Just a word of comment on the Plan of Dublin may assist the stranger in finding his way about. The chief points to be noted are that the Liffey cuts the city in half from W. to E., and that the arterial thoroughfare, consisting of Sackville St., O'Connell Bridge, Westmoreland St., Grafton St., W. side of St. Stephen's Green, and Harcourt St., crosses the river from N. to S. From Trinity College Gateway, College Green and Dame St. lead due W. to Dublin Castle, itself about a furlong E. of Christchurch Cathedral, which in its turn is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile due N. of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The way to the Four Courts and the Custom House are obvious from O'Connell Bridge, and Phœnix Park will be reached by continuing past the former of these along the N. side of the Liffey.

It will be convenient to make O'Connell Bridge the starting-point in our description, and thence to make our first perambulation on the south side of the river.

O'Connell Bridge (known as *Carlisle Bridge* down to 1880, when, after rebuilding on its present noble lines, its name was altered) is a deservedly famous view-point. It is 51 yards wide.

View.—At the N. end of the bridge is the *O'Connell Monument* (p. 17), and beyond that stretches *Sackville St.* (p. 17) to the *Nelson Pillar* (p. 17) and the *G.P.O.* (p. 17). Down-stream the G.N.R. bridge has, since 1880, spoilt the view of the *Custom House* (p. 18) with its graceful dome. This railway bridge connects Amiens St. and Westland Row stations. Up-stream, the Liffey, though of insignificant width, is fringed by a continuous line of quays on either bank. The nearest bridge in that direction is variously known as *Wellington* or *Metal Bridge*, an iron structure of a single span, but of little beauty, and disfigured by a huge open-letter advertisement of a quack drink. Above it is *Grattan* (late *Essex*) *Bridge*, with the cupola of the *Four Courts* beyond on the N. and the tower of *Christchurch* on the S. bank. To the left of the latter is seen the spire of *St. Patrick's*. Of the two streets diverging at the S. end of the bridge, the one left is *D'Olier St.*, that on the right *Westmoreland St.* At the end of the latter, right and left respectively, we note the positions of the *Bank of Ireland* (p. 10) and *Trinity College* (below).

At the S. end of O'Connell Bridge is the *Statue of Wm. Smith O'Brien* (by Farrell), the leader of the "Young Ireland" party. He died 1864 and is buried at Rathronan. Proceeding along Westmoreland St. (with the E. front of the Bank of Ireland on our right) at its S. end, we pass, at the junction of College St., the *Statue of Thomas Moore* (1779-1852), the author of "Irish Melodies." Then on our left, facing College Green, is **Trinity College** (Dublin University), a dignified elevation, 300 ft. long, in the Corinthian style. On pedestals, left and right of the gateway, are the *Statues of Edmund Burke* (1729-1797) and *Oliver Goldsmith* (1726-1774), both by Foley. Passing through the gateway (*any one is free to walk round the College; to view interiors, apply at porter's lodge*) we enter *Parliament Square* (560 ft. by 270 ft.), so named from having been built from funds voted by the Irish Parliament. On the left is the *Chapel* (80 ft. by 36 ft.), whose services are open to the public (8 and 5; Sun., 9.45 and 5). Next, on the same side, is the *Dining Hall* (70 ft. by 35 ft.), approached by a wide flight of steps. Among other portraits observe:—Henry Grattan (1750-1820), Henry Flood (1732-1791), and Provost Baldwin, who, on his death in 1758, left £80,000 to the College. Opposite the Chapel is the *Examination Theatre*, which contains Baldwin's monument, by Hewitson, and portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Dean Swift (1667-1745), Bp. Berkeley (1684-1753), and Burke (1729-1797). Here too is a chandelier from the old House of Commons (Bank of Ireland, p. 10). Between this and the library is a bronze statue (seated) of Lecky the historian.

The *Library* (week days, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.), farther on, is worthy of the university. It had its origin in a sum of £623 in bills, which was pay due to officers serving in Ireland in 1591. These were cashed in 1603, and the amount applied, as the donors had intended, to the purchase of books. James, afterwards Abp., Ussher, was one of those who superintended the original purchases, and his own great collections were acquired for the college after his death. The library receives a copy of all books published in the

United Kingdom, and now contains about 300,000 printed vols. Here, too, is the *Fagel Library* (the "learned dust of the Fagel" — *C. O'Malley*) collected by Grand Pensionary Fagel (1629-1688) and purchased for £10,000. The MSS. Room (*special permission required*) contains, among other treasures, the "Book of Kells," the "Book of Durrow," the "Book of Armagh," a celebrated palimpsest of St. Matthew, Mary Queen of Scots' Sallust, Wickliffe's MSS., and many valuable MSS. in the Irish language, of which the most noteworthy is the "Book of Leinster." An ancient Irish *Harp*, traditionally known as the Harp of Brian Borumha, king of Ireland, who fell at Clontarf, 1014, is also now in the Library. The traditional safety of the realm in those days is the subject of Moore's "Rich and rare were the gems she wore."

The *Bell Tower* in this quadrangle was erected in 1853 to the memory of Provost Baldwin, by Abp. Beresford. Around the cupola are Law, Physic, Divinity, and Science. The north quadrangle is commonly known as Botany Bay, but the south side has been entirely rebuilt, forming a handsome block of residences.

In the new quadrangle are, on the right, the very handsome *Geological Museum* and the *Engineering School*, and in the opposite left-hand corner the venerable little *University Printing Press*. Passing into the College Park, through gate on right, which is delightful and forms the recreation ground of the students, we notice the little Athletic Pavilion, and almost behind that the *Medical School* (second in its equipment, etc., only to Vienna). To the left of the Medical School is the *Museum* (week days 10-4, except Saturday 10-1), which has a considerable collection of skulls in the entrance hall, and in the main building besides animals and skeletons, a good collection of birds, strong in Irish species. The *Magnetic Observatory* is in the Fellows' Garden, on the S. of the Library.

The University was founded in 1591, was opened for students in 1593, and is the worthiest memorial of the famous Ussher, later on Abp. of Armagh, to whose exertions it was mainly due. The site of the College formerly formed part of the monastery of All Saints, but the present buildings are all of comparatively modern date. The present Library was begun in 1709 and finished in 1732. Down to 1792 Roman Catholics could not proceed to degrees, and it was only in 1873 that religious tests were wholly removed and the endowments of the University thrown open to all, irrespective of creed.

In the centre of **College Green** (a tram-car focus, see *p.* 7) is the fine *Statue of Grattan* (1750-1820), by Foley, and beyond it, towards Dame St., the equestrian *Statue of William III.* (rest. 1890). Opposite the former is the old *Parliament House*, now the **Bank of Ireland**. It has three fronts, viz. the S., or principal front, in College Green, E. in Westmoreland St., and W. in Foster Place. The first of these consists of a recessed square, surrounded by a colonnade, and having a projecting central portico of 4 columns, surmounted by Hibernia, with Fidelity and Commerce on either side. The wings which form the sides of the

square have each a fine arch at their S. end, and then sweep round in a curve to the E. (with Liberty, Justice, and Fortitude) and W. porticoes, respectively. The building was begun in 1729 with the main front. The E. front was added somewhat later, and the W. front was not completed till abt. 1790. (*To view the interior apply to one of the bank-porters in the central vestibule; an order from the Secy. is required to see the bank-note printing.*) The old House of Commons was in the centre of the building, where the Board Room and Accountants' office now are. The present Cash Office was built by the Bank on the site of the old Court of Requests. The House of Lords is little altered, except that a statue of George III., by Bacon, occupies the position of the Throne. Two pieces of tapestry—"Siege of Derry" and "Battle of the Boyne"—the handsome chimney-piece, and two old chests found in the vaults should be noticed.

The Bank holds the premises under a perpetual lease, without any quit-rent.

The Bill for the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland was introduced into the Irish House of Commons, May 25. It was passed, and the Irish Parliament met for the last time on June 7, 1800. A considerable sum was expended as compensation to tradesmen, etc., for the loss the removal of the Parliament would entail.

Returning to College Green, the visitor who is pressed for time can at once proceed E. by Dame St. to Dublin Castle (*p.* 14) and Christchurch Cathedral (*p.* 14). Before proceeding in that direction we shall make a circuit to the S., and begin with *Grafton St.*, which is in a line with the main front of Trinity College. It is a busy and picturesque thoroughfare, rather lacking in breadth, but with shops as good as any in the city, and leads to the N.W. corner of **Stephen's Green**, the largest of the Dublin squares, with a really beautiful pleasure-ground of 33 acres, laid out at the cost of Lord Ardilaun (Sir Arthur E. Guinness). In the centre is a poor statue of George II.; on the N. side one of Lord Eglinton and Winton (Ld.-Lieut., 1852 and 1858); and, on the west side, opposite York St., one of Lord Ardilaun, by Thos. Farrell, R.H.A., 1891. The rockeries, cascades, etc., are tastefully arranged and look as natural as art can make them. The Wolfe Tone Memorial is a flat stone slab inside a ring of iron posts in centre of the roadway at north end of Grafton Street. Following the west side of the Green, at the corner of York Street we come to the *Royal College of Surgeons*, a handsome building with a *Museum* (closed during August and September).

The collections are, of course, chiefly of professional interest, but three items may be named—a Peruvian mummy, a model in wax of the human body made to take to pieces, and a monkey riding a greyhound.

By keeping straight on at the S.W. corner of the Green, we should reach the *Harcourt St. Station* (Wicklow Line), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant.

Turning along the S. side of the Green we pass the *Wesley College* and the *Catholic University*, and then in about 100 yards along the E. side, *St. Vincent's Hospital* and the *Royal College*

of Science, with a Mineralogical Museum (week days, 10-4). On the N. side of the Green is the *Shelbourne Hotel* (at the corner of Kildare St.) and No. 16 is the "Palace" of the (Church of Ireland) Archbishop of Dublin; 17, the *University Club*; 8 and 9 are also clubs.

At the N.E. corner of the Green is Merrion Row, and a short distance E. we turn to the left into Upper Merrion St., where at No. 24, on the right, formerly known as *Mornington House*, and now the offices of the Irish Land Commission, the Duke of Wellington was born in 1769. Just beyond are Merrion Square and Leinster Lawn (statues of the late Prince Consort in centre, Sur.-Maj. T. H. Parke at S. end, and Sir R. Stewart at N. end), with the **National Gallery** (free on M., Tu., W., Sat., 10-5 or dusk; Th. and Fri., 10-4, 6d.; the last two are students' days), opened 1864, on north side of *Leinster Lawn*. In front of it is the statue of *William Dargan*, the promoter of the Dublin Exhibition of 1853. The collection includes works on loan from the London National Gallery. The ground-floor room is handsome and devoted to statuary. Above is the picture gallery, which, considering the short time it has been instituted, and the small amount (£2,500 per annum) of the Government grant, has made good progress. Here is also a fine art collection given by the Countess of Milltown. The building on the S. side of the Lawn is the **Natural History Department** of the National Museum.

From the N.W. corner of Merrion Square we turn left along Clare St. and Leinster St. to the *Kildare St. Club* at the corner of Kildare St. This club is the most famous in Dublin, the next in esteem being *Stephen's Green Club* (Liberal). In Kildare St., just beyond the Club and on the same side, is the *College of Physicians*, and beyond it the stately **National Museum** (*Art and Industrial Departments*), a splendid frontage of about 150 by 70 yards (*both departments* free from 11-5 or dusk; 2-5 alternate Sundays; *Art Department* till 10 p.m. Tu.; *Natural History Department* till 10 p.m. Thurs. **Library**, 10-10 week-days; *Temp. Ref.-rm.*, in N. wing, next to Library. *General Guide*, sold at door, 1d.). The Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731, for the advancement of Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., in 1815 purchased the town-house of the Dukes of Leinster, on each side of which the New Buildings have been erected, and includes the **Dublin Metropolitan School of Art**, which has produced many famous painters and sculptors, such as Barry, Foley, Hogan, Denby, Grattan, Hughes, Sir Martin Shee, and others. In the old *Board Room* of old *Leinster House* is the *chair* from the Irish House of Commons. £25,000 is annually administered.

The Dublin Society has a fine show-ground at Balls Bridge, on which £70,000 has been spent, where Spring Cattle Shows and a great Horse Show (in August) are held. There is accommodation for 1,500 horses.

This Museum is one of the finest and most interesting in the kingdom, and should be visited.

On entering the quadrangle the **National Museum** is on the right, and the **National Library** on the left, and between them **Leinster House**, the old residence of the Dukes of Leinster, which is now occupied by the **Royal Dublin Society**, and partly by the offices of the Museum and Library.

In the centre of the quadrangle is a handsome statue erected to the memory of the late Queen Victoria by her Irish subjects (1908), consisting of a bronze figure of her late Majesty of heroic size, seated, with crown and sceptre, upon an imposing pedestal of Normandy marble of an unusual shape, being an equilateral triangle with concave sides, but having its angles truncated. The three bays thus formed contain bronze figures representing *Industry, War, and Fame*, by J. J. Hughes, R.H.A. The whole is encircled by a grass plot.

The **Rotunda**, through which we enter, contains casts of Greek sculpture. In the *Central Court* are (left) casts of the grand old Irish Crosses, also of the Gosforth Cross in Cumberland; (right) copies of post-Renaissance (15th and 16th cents.) Works—Italian and French, etc., etc. In the other **Ground-floor** rooms is a very large and varied collection of art and industrial specimens of all ages and countries, ranging from those of savage and prehistoric peoples down to the piano of Thomas Moore, and including lace, embroidery, furniture, metal work, porcelain, pottery, glass, &c., and the Gold Brooch presented to the late Queen Victoria in 1849 by the Dublin University, and deposited in the museum by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, to whom it was bequeathed. It is made of Wicklow gold, inset with a pearl from Lough Eske, also Napoleon's Gold Wreath, the Leinster Collection of Postage Stamps, &c. **Upstairs** may be seen the finest exhibition of Ancient Celtic Gold in the world, and perhaps a no less remarkable one of the Early Christian Art work of Ireland. Amongst the rarest objects to be found here are the Ardagh Chalice, a cup of white metal ornamented with gold and enamel; the Cross of Cong, of wood plated with bronze richly gilt and ornamented with gold and enamel. Under the central boss was supposed to be a fragment of the true Cross. This precious relic of Irish workmanship was made at Roscommon about 1120. A yet older and more interesting object is St. Patrick's bell, of quadrangular form, of thick sheet iron, 6 in. high, 5 in. by 4 in. at the mouth, and diminishing upwards, with a loop at the top for the hand. It was given to the church of Armagh by St. Columba, and the exquisite case made for it, between 1091-1105, is preserved with it. A MS. of the Gospels, said to have belonged to St. Patrick, a Latin Psalter of St. Columba's, the Tara Brooch, and the celebrated Book of Ballymote are also shown. Among old-world remains are the skeletons, etc., found in the Phoenix Park Cromlech (*p.* 19). In the **Moore Library** of this Academy (19 Dawson St.) is Moore's Harp. The **Natural History** department is on both the ground floor and upper floor; it may be also entered from Merrion Square.

We may now proceed by *Molesworth St.* into *Dawson St.*, and turn to the left past *St. Ann's Church*, where Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, who died at No. 20, and Cæsar Otway are buried, to the **Royal Irish Academy** (free: week-days, 12-4, and sometimes in the evening), incorporated 1798. This Institution, which is not to be confounded with the *Royal Hibernian Academy* in Lower Abbey St., used to contain the collection of Irish antiquities, now in the Kildare St. Museums.

On the same side of Dawson St., towards Stephen's Green, is the *Mansion House*, which has a circular dining-room erected to entertain George IV. Opposite the Academy is the Irish Automobile Club.

Making our way back to College Green and along *Dame St.*, we now reach Cork Hill, where on the left is the City Hall, and the main entrance of **Dublin Castle** (*to see the State Apartments, etc., apply to the porter*), the official residence of the Lord Lieutenant, but used by him only on state occasions. It was originally built at the beginning of the 13th cent., as part of the defences of Dublin, and is now a gloomy building of two Yards, with little suggestion of a Castle about it. The court we first enter is called *Upper Castle Yard*, 280 by 130 ft., and opposite, on S. side, are the Viceregal State Apartments, of which the chief are *St. Patrick's Hall* (ball-room) with the three panels of its painted ceiling showing George III. supported by Liberty and Justice, St. Patrick preaching, and Henry II. receiving the homage of the Irish chiefs at Waterford, 1171; the *Presence Chamber*, handsomely decorated, and the *Council Chamber*, with portraits of the Lords-Lieutenant since the Union.

The rest of this court is occupied by official residences, etc. Passing through an archway we descend to Lower Castle Yard, where the things to be noted are the *Round* (or *Birmingham*) *Tower*, which has been rebuilt, and long been the Record Office, and the **Chapel Royal** (Sun. service, 11.30 a.m.), externally a rather stiff piece of Gothic of six bays, and built at a cost of £42,000 between 1807-1814. The interior is architecturally of very moderate interest, but viewed as a whole the effect is fairly rich and pleasing. The E. window represents Christ before Pilate, and was the gift of Earl Whitworth, who was Lord-Lieutenant when the Chapel was being completed.

The **City Hall**, facing down Parliament Street, was completed in 1779 at a cost of £40,000 as the Royal Exchange. The hall contains statues of George III. by Van Nort, Dr. Lucas by Roubillac, O'Connell and Thos. Drummond by Hogan, and Grattan by Chantrey, and is now used by the Corporation. Chas. Parnell's remains lay in state here in 1891.

Returning to Cork Hill we turn left along Castle St. to **Christ-church Cathedral** (services: week days, 10.45 and 4; Sundays, 11.15 and 4). (Transepts and crypt, 6d.).

The site is said to have been the centre of the Celtic dun or hill-fort, which in the earliest times here commanded the passage of the Liffey; and the discovery from time to time of many ancient remains shows that the spot was inhabited at a very remote period. The original church is attributed to the Danish king Sitric and Abp. Donatus about 1038, but probably there is nothing now existing earlier than the time of Earl Strongbow and Abp. Laurence O'Toole, by whom the original or a later church was finished about 1180. Of that building, however, we know that a very large part had disappeared by the middle of the 16th century, and from then down to about 1830 neglect and injudicious repairs had done their worst. In 1830-34 more or less extensive restoration took place, but only to be followed by a further period of neglect, and at the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869 things were at so low an ebb that it was seriously contemplated to hand over the building to the Roman Catholics. In 1871, however, Mr. H. Roe, the whisky distiller, came to the rescue and undertook the works pronounced necessary by the late Mr. Street, which were estimated to cost £16,000. From that sprung an outlay which eventually

reached £185,000 for the cathedral, £15,000 for the adjoining synod-house, and £22,000 endowment, all provided by the same donor, who unhappily proved to have overtaxed his means.

This is slightly the older of the two cathedrals of Dublin, but is now practically a new church, though more on the original lines than before Mr. Street took it in hand. The style for the most part is E. English, but there is a good deal of transitional Norman work.

The exterior is now well seen, the old houses that formerly hemmed it in having been removed, and the visitor should not omit to view the N. side, including the projecting Baptistry. The nave is of six bays with aisles, and from the central tower extends a short transept. The E. end of the church has been rebuilt in accordance with the indications of the original plan shown by the crypt, and now consists of a short choir with apse, around which runs a Procession Path, or Ambulatory. Beyond this is a small Chapel, and another and larger one beyond that.

The general effect of the restoration is distinctly rich, though perhaps somewhat heavy, and there is a sense of spic-and-span newness about the whole that detracts from its interest. That the new work is a faithful reproduction on old lines the architect's repute sufficiently guarantees, and it must be remembered that a mere repair of what existed of old work in 1871 would have resulted in a very unsatisfactory church. The rich pavements are copies of old tiles, and much of the new glass is pleasant in tone. The old glass, however, necessitates the use of gas in broad daylight. The old tiles are to be seen in St. Laud's Chapel, S.E. of the choir. The old Lady Chapel, N.E. of the choir, has given place to a Choir School.

Of *tombs* there are few which call for detailed notice. The so-called Strongbow tomb bears the arms of Fitzosbert, but the truncated figure adjoining is possibly Strongbow's son. Strongbow's wife's and O'Toole's tomb are in the O'Toole chapel. There is a fine brass to Abp. Trench (*d.* 1886) on the N. side of the Sanctuary. The Kildare Monument is in the S. transept.

The *crypt* (6*d.*) should be visited. In it will be seen statues of Charles II. and James, Duke of York, removed from the now destroyed Tholsel in Skinner's Row. There are also a desiccated cat and mouse which witness to the preservative character of the limestone (*cf.* St. Michan's Church, *p.* 18 note), and many beautiful and interesting modern monuments removed there at the Restoration, as also the old Dublin stocks.

At the W. of the Cathedral, connected with it by a bridge-gallery, is the *Synod Hall* of the Church of Ireland.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. from Christchurch, in Thomas St., is *St. Augustine's R.C. Church*. In some ways this is the finest modern church in Dublin. It is well worth a visit. Note the right-hand chapel of "The Mother of Good Counsel." Near this church Robert Emmett was executed Sept. 20, 1803, and the spot ever since has been one of the sacred places of the Nationalists.

From the S.E. of Christchurch Place, the dingy Nicholas St. and St. Patrick St. lead direct to St. Patrick's Cathedral, which is about 8 min. walk from Christchurch Cathedral. The whole

district adjoining has, under a scheme financed by Lord Iveagh, been cleared to make room for artisans' dwellings and open spaces.

St. Patrick's Cathedral (*services: week days, 10 and 4; Sundays, 11.15 and 3.15*).

St. Patrick (*d. abt. 493*) himself is said to have founded a church on this site, and his Well was discovered during the restoration in 1860-63, and afterwards covered up. The existing church, originally collegiate, dates from 1190, when it was built by Abp. Comyn. It was made a Cathedral in 1213, and much added to in 1230-55 by Luke and Henry De Londres. Abp. Minot added the steeple in 1370, and rebuilt the parts of the church that had been burnt in 1362. In 1492 it was the scene of a reconciliation under difficulties between the Earls of Kildare and Ormonde, and the old door of the chapter-house, with the hole cut in it, through which they shook hands, is still preserved. Cromwell and James II. are both credited with turning the church into a barrack. The modern restoration, costing £140,000, was the work of the late Sir Benj. Lee Guinness, Bart., to whom there is a statue by Foley inside the railings.

Those who visit St. Patrick's, as we suggest, next after Christ-church, will at first be struck by its comparative coldness of tone, but that feeling will quickly give place to admiration for the chaste beauty of the building, and the visitor who cannot spare time to see both churches should certainly give this one the preference.

The ground-plan is cruciform, and consists of Nave, Transept, Choir and eastern Lady Chapel, all of them with aisles. At the N.W. corner of the nave is the steeple, which carries a poor spire added in the 18th cent. The dimensions of the church are:—Total length, 300 ft.; transept, 157 ft.; breadth of nave, with aisles, 67 ft. The prevailing style is Early Pointed.

Several *Monuments* call for mention. Just by the S. porch, on the right, are tablets to *Dean Swift* (*d. 1745*) and *Hester Johnson*, "*Stella*" (*d. 1728*). Both epitaphs are by Swift, and his grave, "*ubi sæva indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit*," is in the nave close by. The bust of *Lecky*, the historian, is by *Boehm*. At the S.W. corner of the nave is a stupendous *Boyle monument*, erected by the "great" Earl of Cork to the memory of his countess (*d. 1629*).

At the W. end of the N. aisle of the nave is the bust of *Curran* (buried at Glasnevin, *p. 19*), and, close by, the statue of *Capt. Boyd*, R.N., of the *Ajax*, who was drowned at Kingstown whilst endeavouring to rescue a shipwrecked crew, Feb. 9th, 1861. *Carolan*, the last of the bards, is commemorated by a bas-relief by *Hogan*; the celebrated *Lady Morgan* left £100 for this purpose. Proceeding to the end of the N. transept we find two monuments to the 18th *Royal Irish* regiment, and, to the right, Swift's monument to *Schomberg*, who fell at the battle of the Boyne. Crossing to the S. transept we find one to *Abp. Whateley* (*d. 1863*), and, to the right of it, at the S.W. corner a tablet to Swift's servant, *Alex. McGee*. Towards the E. end of the S. aisle of the choir is the memorial to the *Rev. Charles Wolfe* (*d. 1823*), the author of "*The Burial of Sir John Moore*."

The banners of the Knights of the Order of St. Patrick hang

in the Choir. The window at end of N. aisle is to the Earl of Mayo.

The *Lady Chapel* at the east end of the Church is a very graceful building.

If from St. Patrick's Cathedral we proceed by Canon St., on its N. side, and then turn left along Bride St. to Werburgh St., we shall find *St. Werburgh's Church*, where Lord Edw. Fitzgerald is buried. Swift was born in Hoey's Court, off Werburgh St., but the house has long been demolished.

Guinness' Brewery is on the left, at the W. end of Thomas St., and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W. of Christchurch. It is of course chiefly interesting on account of the vast scale of its operations. (Order from offices, James's Gate.)

The **Royal Hospital of Kilmainham** is abt. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W. of the brewery. It was founded in 1174 for Knights Templars, but the present buildings were erected in the reign of Charles II., when it was constituted a kind of Chelsea Hospital for decayed soldiers. The principal things to be seen are the Dining Hall, with many portraits, and the Chapel. *Kilmainham Gaol* is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the Hospital.

We now suppose the traveller to have completed his first day's round and to return by the quays on the S. side of the Liffey.

North Side of the River.

At the S. end of **Sackville St.** (the finest street in Dublin, and of unusual width), by O'Connell Bridge, is the *O'Connell Monument*, designed by Foley, and completed (1882) after his death, by Brock. The bronze statue of the "Liberator" is fine. Proceeding northwards, at Abbey St. crossing is a marble statue of Sir John Gray, proprietor of the "Freeman's Journal," to whose energy the city's water supply is due. (At No. 7, now the D.B.C., right hand side, Shelley lived for a short time, in 1812.) We then come to the **General Post Office**, on the left, and just beyond it is the **Nelson Pillar**, 134 ft. high, including the statue. It can be ascended (charge 3d.), and from the gallery the whole of Dublin is in sight. The Pillar is the chief tramway focus (*see p. 17*). [Earl St., the street on the E. side, leads into Marlborough St., where a short distance to the left are the *R.C. pro-Cathedral* (heavy classical in style, and likely to be mistaken for a municipal office), and opposite it the *Offices and Model Schools* of the *National Board of Education*.] A little further up Sackville St. is a monument to Father Theobald Mathew, the enthusiastic but unfortunate "Apostle of Temperance" (*d. 1856*). The Y.M.C.A. has a fine home at No. 43. At the far end of the street are **Rutland Square** and the **Rotunda**, containing halls and public rooms. In the centre of the crossing is the striking statue of Charles Stewart Parnell by Mr. St. Gaudens. On the N. side of the Square is *Claremont House*, now the Government Offices of the Registrar General, Census Offices, etc.; at the S.

side is the handsome *Lying-in Hospital* by Cassels, much enlarged of late. Both were built about 1750-7. The Presbyterian Church at N.E. corner shows a striking façade.

The **Custom-house**, reached by Eden Quay, from the S. end of Sackville St., is one of the finest buildings in the city, and was erected 1781-91, at a cost of £400,000. The river-front is 375 ft. long, and the portico is surmounted by statues of Industry, Commerce, Plenty and Navigation, by Sir Jos. Banks. Over the portico, on the N. side, are statues of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, while on the summit of the graceful dome stands Hope.

Following the line of quays westward from Sackville St., we pass successively *Metal Bridge* (horribly disfigured by advertisements), *Grattan Bridge*, and *Richmond Bridge*, and arrive at the **Four Courts**, another of the stately edifices built at the close of the 18th cent., at a cost of £200,000. The front measures 450 ft., and has a central portico with a colossal statue of Moses in the centre above it. Over the main portion of the building rises a cupola, supported on columns. Within, is a fine central hall, with statues of legal celebrities, and from this open the courts. The Vice-Chancellor's Court was destroyed by fire, Feb. 1887.

The next bridge is *Whitworth Bridge*,* and beyond it is Arran Quay, where, at No. 33, Edmund Burke is said to have been born. Then we pass *Queen's Bridge*, *Victoria Bridge*, and *Kingsbridge* (the G.S. & W.R. Station is across this last), and reach *Park Gate* (Lucan electric trams from here), the entrance to **Phoenix Park**, where, if hitherto on foot, it may be well to take a car and drive through and around the Park.

Phoenix is said to be a corruption of Fionn-uisge (pron. *finniské* = clear water), and to refer to a chalybeate spring near the main entrance to the Viceregal Lodge. *Uisge*, whence whisky, means *water*.

The park formed part of the estates of Kilmainham Priory—founded for Knights Templars, 1174; given to Knights of St. John, 1312. At the Dissolution it passed to the Crown. Lord Chesterfield, of the *Letters*, who was Lord-Lieutenant in 1745, did a good deal of planting, and opened it as a public park. Including the grounds attached to the Viceroy's Lodge, the Chief Secretary's Lodge, and the Hibernian School, it contains about 1,753 acres and, from the Park Gate entrance to Castleknock Gate, is a trifle over 2 miles long. As a whole it is not remarkable for beauty, and a large part has rather a waste and neglected appearance.

Entering at Park Gate, the *Royal Military Infirmary* is a short distance on the right, adjoining the *People's Garden*, a prettily laid-out pleasure ground, and containing a statue of the late Earl of

* Hence, by turning N. up Church St., we should reach **St. Michan's Church**, the tower of which has the stepped battlements that are almost confined to Ireland. The vaults beneath the church have the property of preserving bodies from decay. Dr. Lucas, a "patriot," is buried here, and some say Robert Emmett, but this is doubtful. Irish kings, etc., are common, we are assured, and anyway it is an uncanny place. Handel's "Messiah" was first produced here.

Carlisle. On the opposite side rises the *Wellington Testimonial*, 205 ft. high. Farther on, on the right, are the **Zoological Gardens** (week-days, 1s., 9 a.m. to sunset; Sat., 6d.; Sundays, 2d., 12 noon to sunset) with a good collection of animals, etc.; near by is the R.I.C. depôt. About a mile from Park Gate we are opposite the back of the **Viceregal Lodge**, a long, plain building. Between the fine *Statue of Gough* (by Foley) and the *Phoenix pillar*, is the spot where Mr. Burke and Lord Fred. Cavendish were murdered, May 6, 1882. The *Chief Secretary's Lodge* is further on, to the left of the main road, and the *Under Secretary's Lodge* somewhat farther still, on the right. At the Phoenix Pillar we may turn to the S., towards the *Hibernian School* for soldiers' children. Here, in "the Fifteen Acres," was the famous duelling-ground, where, for instance, Grattan "met" Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Feb. 18, 1800. Much of its area is now laid out in playing grounds. On a mound at the back of a cottage near the Chapelized Gate is the **Cromlech**, discovered intact in 1838; see *National Museum*, p. 13. The prettiest part of the Park is, we think, between the Chapelized Gate and the Knockmaroon Gate. The famous *Strawberry beds* are on the N. bank of the Liffey, beyond the latter. The Lucan electric trams can be used to return to Park Gate, whence ordinary tram-cars ply eastward on the south bank of the Liffey. The cars from Park Gate, along the Circular Road to Phibsborough Road and thence by the Glasnevin cars, afford an easy route to *Glasnevin Cemetery* and the *Botanic Gardens*. The Glasnevin cars start from the Nelson Pillar. **Glasnevin Cemetery**, opened in 1832, chiefly by the exertions of O'Connell, is classic ground to more than Irishmen. Entering by the new entrance from Finglas Road, we are close to O'Connell's Monument, a round tower 150 ft. high, but of infelicitous proportions. The "Liberator" died at Genoa, on his way to Rome, May 15th, 1847, and in the following August his remains were temporarily deposited in a vault (old O'Connell circle) on the N. side of the cemetery; "my heart to Rome, my body to Ireland, my soul to Heaven." The body was translated to the crypt beneath the tower in May 1869, but Dr. Petrie's design, which included a small building (like St. Kevin's kitchen at Glendalough) and a memorial cross, has not been carried out. In the circle around the tower are other tombs, but the most visited for many years next to O'Connell's Memorial was the Cross to the three Manchester "Martyrs," executed for the murder of Brett, the Manchester policeman, in 1867. This is just E. of the tower (3rd on left), and following the path we come to the burial-places of the Jesuits, Carmelites, and Infirmarian Nuns. Behind the last two is the Christian Brothers' burial-place; while at the S. corner, opposite the first, is the grave of Anne Devlin, whose faithful service to the "traitor," Robert Emmett, is her claim to notice. *J. C. Mangan*, the poet, lies just west of the old mortuary chapel circle; *Curran* (d. 1817 in London; translated

1837) near the old entrance; *Hogan*, Ireland's greatest sculptor, on the E. of the old *O'Connell* circle. *O'Donnell*, who murdered Carey the informer, is of course commemorated, and *C. S. Parnell's* grave to left of entrance gate, was for a time a Nationalist cynosure.

The **Royal Botanic Gardens** (free week-days, 10-6, or dusk. Conservatories:—11 to an hour before close of gardens. Sundays: gardens and conservatories open 2-6, or dusk). The site of the Gardens belonged to Thomas Tickell, poet and friend of Addison. One of the walks, "Addison's walk," is said to have been planted by Tickell, who here wrote his ballad "Colin and Lucy." The stream through the gardens is the Tolka. Swift and Sheridan also lived here.

The village of *Glasnevin*, which is just N. of the Gardens, and *Finglas*, abt. 2 miles N.W., are associated with some famous names in literature. Dr. Delany lived at Delville, across the river; Hampstead House, beyond Glasnevin on the right, was for a time the residence of poor Dick Steele; Parnell, the poet, was incumbent of Finglas. Swift and "Stella" were the frequent guests of Mrs. Delany.

In returning by tram-car to Sackville St., we pass close to *Mater Misericordiæ Hospital*, with *St. Joseph's Church* close by. When the route crosses *Dorset St.*, we are not far from the spot where R. B. Sheridan was born, 1751. The house is (on the E. side) 12, *Upper Dorset St.*

DUBLIN TO BRAY, &c.

Map p. 26.

. The County of Wicklow, into which the routes to Bray form the first stage, is described in our companion volume, *Ireland, Part II.* For the benefit, however, of those tourists who may wish to visit Bray and its immediate surroundings before starting north from Dublin, we repeat the following description:—

Dublin (Westland Row) to **Kingstown**, 6 m., **Dalkey**, 8 m., and **Bray**, 13½ m., abt. 20 trains a day in 35-40 min.; 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s.; Ret., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 2d.

The **trains** start from Amiens St. 8-15 minutes before leaving Westland Row, calling at Tara St., which is ¼ mile nearer Sackville St. than Westland Row (*see Plan*).

Also Dublin (Harcourt St.) *direct to Bray*, 12 m., in 22 to 35 min., about 20 trains a day.

The through trains (about 3 a day), to Wicklow and Wexford from Harcourt Street do not stop between Dublin and Bray, but connect there with trains from Westland Row.

Electric Tram (from Nelson Pillar) to Dalkey by Merrion Square, Blackrock, and Kingstown. Fare, 5d.

P.O. (next Town Hall), English del. abt. 7 a.m., 5.45 p.m., Sunday, 7.20 a.m.; desp. 7.50 a.m., 7.50 p.m., Sunday, 7.50 p.m. **Tel. Off.**, 7-10., Sunday, 8-10 a.m., 5-6 p.m. **Tel. Call Off.** 64 Lower George Street.

This route reaches the shore of Dublin Bay at *Merrion*, 3 m., and thence onward we get intermittent views, on the left, across

to the Hill of Howth. Passing *Salthill* (with a favourite suburban *hotel*, just above the station) we reach (6 m.)

Kingstown, Station on shore. Pop. about 20,000 (*Royal Marine*, a large house, well situated, overlooking the harbour; bed and attendance, 3s. to 6s.; breakfast, 2s. 6d.; dinner, t.-d'h., 3s. 6d. *Royal Mail*, c.t., well-situated, a little farther west. *Ross's Victoria House*, Bayside, offers pleasant headquarters for those who visit Dublin but prefer to tarry by the sea). The harbour is enclosed by two piers, the eastern $\frac{2}{3}$ -mile long and adjacent to the Carlisle Pier, where passengers change between train and steamer, and the western pier, nearly a mile long, with an opening between the two of about 250 yards. The insignificant harbour of *Dunleary*, the old name of the spot, is at the base of the west pier. The town itself is still below par, but several additions to the seaboard have made the place a fashionable seaside resort. It is the principal yachting station in Ireland, the chief clubs being the Royal St. George, the Royal Irish, the Royal Alfred, the Waterwag, and the Colleen. At the annual regatta in June the finest yachts afloat compete. The arrival and departure of the fine mail packets always draw visitors to the pier. The landing of Queen Victoria in 1900 is commemorated by a V cut in the stone on the quay to the left of the Carlisle Pier. H.M. the King also landed here in 1903 and 1904. The chief addition, however, is the artistic pavilion and gardens opened in 1903. The grounds, four acres in extent, are most tastefully laid out, and contain an excellent bandstand. Tennis and badminton are provided for, and during the summer open-air fêtes are promoted with illuminated grounds, fireworks, etc. The building contains a fine hall with stage (performances 3.30 and 8), and the roof is used as a promenade, whence a fine view of the bay is obtained.

The *obelisk* on the front commemorates the visit of George IV. in 1821, from whom the town takes its name. The other noticeable buildings are the P.O., the Town Hall, with clock tower, and St. Michael's Church, rebuilt on an imposing scale (with rich east window and some other rather gaudy ones). At the foot of steps leading from the shore road and near the obelisk is a rock tablet, commemorating the loss of the lifeboat with all hands in the storm of Christmas Eve 1895.

The garden front is extended eastwards towards *Sandycove*, after passing which ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the line bends inland to *Dalkey* (8 m.).

Dalkey (*pron.*, "Dalky;" *Queen's*.), is a delightfully situated little town, partly inside and partly on the broken coast-ridge. The views across Dublin Bay to the north, down the coast to Bray Head and inland, are alike beautiful.

From Coolamore Harbour a boat (no fixed tariff) can be taken across the Sound, 300 yds. wide, to **Dalkey Island**, a rock about 500 yds. long and 300 yds. wide. The Sound, three hundred years ago, was an important roadstead, and a common point of embarkation for England. On the island are a *Martello tower* and the ruins of *St. Benet's Church*, with a very early W. doorway. The "Kingdom of Dalkey" was famous at the end of the 18th cent., and its king was elected annually with much convivial tomfoolery. The whole

affair was probably only an excuse for letting off high spirits, but, revolutionary ideas being rife, it was suppressed by the Government in 1798, lest it should be a cloak for political designs. Twenty thousand people were present at the 1797 "coronation." A rocking stone that was displaced for years is now again reinstated. The Sorrento Grounds provide music and fêtes during the summer months.

The Railway Co. run char-à-bancs in connection with certain trains between Dalkey and Killiney stations over Killiney Hill.

Killiney Hill (480 ft.), a fine view-point for the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, etc., is a short mile by road S. from Dalkey Station to the Obelisk Gate, and thence over turf, &c., to the top. Regaining the road it is a pleasant walk or drive of 4 m. to Bray, or the rail can be taken at *Killiney and Ballybrack Station*, abt. 1½ m. In either case the archæologist should visit the ancient little *Church of Killiney* at the foot of the hill on the left, just short of the cross-roads where the turn to the left leads to the station.

A road round Killiney Hill affords a delightful drive from Dalkey station between the hill and the sea, and so on to Bray. The best plan, however, is to drive to Obelisk gate, walk up the hill and descend by foot-path (a high wall unfortunately obstructs the view on the left) to the gate on the new road, to which the car may have been sent round. Some prefer to take the route the reverse way. A popular excursion is to the Bride's Glen on the Shanganagh brook.

Beyond Dalkey, on emerging from a tunnel, there is on the left a lovely view of the coast from Dalkey Island to Bray Head, and after *Killiney Station* the conical Great Sugarloaf (p. 26) is well seen on the right front.

Bray.

Map p. 26.

Rail: From Dub'in, p. 20.

Hotels:—*Marine Station*; *International* (gar.); *Esplanade* (C.T.); *Bray Head*, ½ m. S. from Station; *Royal*, in the town (garage), 35s. week, Sat. to Mon., 12s. 6d.; *Strand*: *Lacy's*; *Eagle*. Several Boarding Houses: *Marxell* and *Northcote*, Esplanade (C.T.).

Bus to Enniskerry from the Station, 10.26, 2.20, and 5.40, and mail car from P.O. at 7.10, 1.55, and 7 p.m.

Post and Tel. Off. in Quinsborough Road, running inland from Station. Chief English del. 7.35 a.m. (8.50, *Sun.*); desp. 6.25 p.m. (5, *Sun.*). **Tel. Off.**, 8-8; *Sun.*, 8-10. **Tel. Call Off.**, 4 Main St.

Pop.: abt. 8,000.

Cars: For full list of fares see Bray "Bye Laws," 6d. The fares we give are between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.; outside those hours double fares are payable. The two prices given in each case refer to 1 or 2 and 3 or 4 passengers, respectively. In the case of cars hired for the outward journey only (see first list below), to return by them would add half-price. The driver (jarvy) is included, but a small tip will not be out of place.

Outward only:—*Kilmacanoge* (for *Great and Little Sugarloaf*), 2s. 6d.-3s.; *Red Lane corner* (for *Glen of the Downs*), 3s. 6d.-4s. 6d.; *Dargle* (E. gate), 2s.-2s. 6d.; (W. gate), 3s. 6d.-4s. 6d.; *Scalp* (via Enniskerry), 4s.-5s.; *Enniskerry*, 2s. 6d.-3s.

There and back:—*Glen of the Downs* (by *Kilmacanoge* and back by *Delgany*), 7s.-8s.; *Powerscourt Waterfall* (by the *Dargle* and back by the *Rocky Valley* and *Hollybrook*), 10s.-12s.; *Seven Churches* (*Glendalough*) 18s.-20s.; *Lough Tay*, *Lough Dan*, or *Lough Bray* (via *Glencree Reformatory*), 14s.-15s.

A two-days' round, sleeping at *Seven Churches* (*Glendalough*), visiting the *Dargle*, *Enniskerry*, *Powerscourt*, *Great Sugarloaf*, *Roundwood*, *Seven Churches*, and back-by the *Devil's Glen* and the *Glen of the Downs*, 40s.-50s.; see pp. 24-29; map, p. 26.