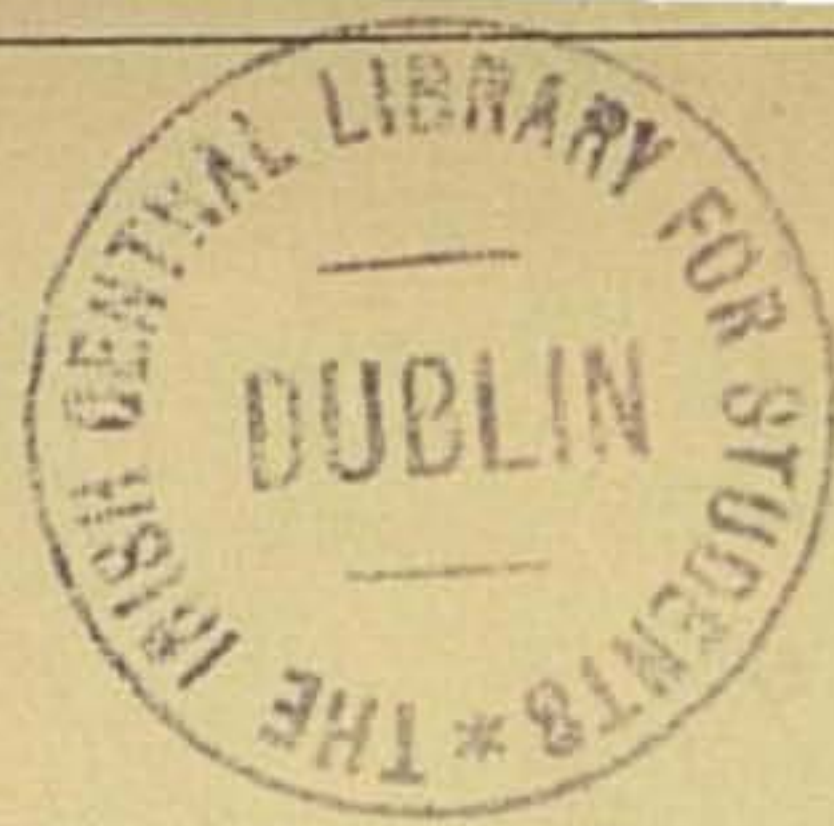


Hickwood Sc

Booterstown Church County Dublin



BRIEF SKETCHES

OF THE

Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook,

IN

THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN ;

WITH

An Appendix, containing Notes and Annals.

BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, A.M.,

Incumbent of Booterstown.

"Attamen audendum est, et veritas investiganda, quam si non omnino assequeremur, tamen proprius ad eam, quam nunc sumus, tandem perveniemus."

DUBLIN :

GEORGE HERBERT, 117, GRAFTON-STREET.

LONDON: BELL AND DALDY, 186, FLEET-STREET.

1860.

274.183

Edin

1080

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY GEORGE DROUGHT,
6, Bachelor's-walk.



PREFACE.

THE substance of these Brief Sketches of the four churches in the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook lately appeared in the *Christian Examiner*, under the title of "Sketches of Suburban Churches" (Nos. I.-IV.); and having been carefully revised and enlarged by the writer, they are now produced in a permanent form. A view of Booterstown Church (from the Cross-avenue) is prefixed; but, as it does not convey an exact idea of the adjacent grounds, as they are at present, it is right to mention that many improvements have been effected since the copperplate was engraved; and particularly, that the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P., in the year 1854, added considerably

to the grounds, and made a new and handsome approach from Mount Merrion-avenue. A view of the church on an enlarged scale, with descriptive particulars, has likewise appeared in the *Church of England Magazine*, vol. xlvi. p. 361 (London, 1859).

The writer is indebted for several interesting particulars to the long-continued labours of Mr. D'Alton, who, in his "History of the County of Dublin," "Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin," and many other well-known works, has collected together a vast amount of useful information. Some of his statements, however, are not a little tinged with prejudice (*e.g.* in his account of the late Archbishop Magee, whose advancement to almost the highest ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland was justified, in the general opinion, by the eminent service he had performed in vindicating the doctrines of his Church, but who has been held up to public view as a flagrant instance of "arrogant and uncharita-

ble bigotry") ; while other statements, perhaps from the want of proper answers to his inquiries, are incorrect, and consequently leave him exposed to critical objections. Thus (to take an instance near home), he states in his "History of the County of Dublin," p. 861, that "the Incumbent [of Booterstown] has also a glebe-house and glebe"—which unfortunately is not the case.

A long and intimate connexion with Donnybrook has enabled the writer to give many particulars of that parish ; and having spared neither time nor trouble, he hopes that he will not be found to be very inaccurate in any of his statements. Being indebted to some kind friends for assistance, he takes this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations.

ROKEBY, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN.

1st December, 1859.

" All only for to publish plaine,
Tyme past, tyme present both;
That tyme to come, may well retaine,
Of each good tyme, the troth."

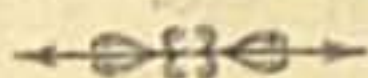
—THOMAS CHURCHYARD.

PARISH OF BOOTERSTOWN.

INCUMBENT.

REV. BEAVER HENRY BLACKER, A.M.

Booterstown Parish Church.



THIS church, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, and beautifully situated in the vicinity of Dublin, was consecrated and opened for Divine service on Sunday, 16th May, 1824, by the late Dr. Magee, Archbishop of the diocese (*a*); the site (with the sum of £1,000) having been given by George Augustus Earl of Pembroke (*b*). The parish, which is a portion of the corps of the archdeaconry of Dublin (*c*), had been formed out of the parish of Donnybrook in the year 1821 (*d*); and the patronage is vested in the Archdeacon. The structure, which was designed by Joseph Welland, Esq., and completed at the cost of nearly £5,000 (*e*), is handsome, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower with crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and surmounted by a lofty spire; the walls

(*a*) Notes applicable to the reference-marks will be found in the Appendix.

are strengthened with buttresses terminating in pinnacles, and crowned with an embattled parapet. In the interior, which accommodates about 500, there are monuments to James Digges La Touche (the early and devoted friend of Sunday Schools in Ireland) and Richard Verschoyle, Esqrs. (*f*); and also one to the Rev. R. H. Nixon (*g*), with this appropriate inscription:—

“Erected by the parishioners of Booterstown, to the memory of the Rev. Robert Herbert Nixon, A.M., who died on the 22nd of January, 1857, in the 75th year of his age, having been for 24 years Incumbent of this parish. Humble in his deportment, affectionate and impressive in his teaching, and uncompromising in his testimony to the truth, he strikingly exemplified the mild and attractive graces of the Gospel. ‘Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.’—Rev. xiv. 13.”

The Rev. James Bulwer was the first Incumbent of the parish; and Robert Alexander, of Seamount (now St. Helen’s, the seat of Lord Viscount Gough), and James Digges La Touche, of Sans Souci, Esqrs., the first Churchwardens. The Rev. Anthony Silvery, A.M. (“distinguished for singleness of mind, genuine piety, unostentatious benevolence, and deep learning,” and subsequently well known for his great exertions in behalf of the Waldenses), succeeded Mr. Bulwer in 1825; and during his incumbency,

which lasted until 1832 (when he effected an exchange with Mr. Nixon, who held the chaplaincy of Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Dublin), he established the Sunday and Daily Schools, and some of the other existing parochial institutions. The inhabitants are to this day reaping the fruits of his untiring exertions in the cause of God. (*h*)

The parish of Booterstown (termed Ballybotter, Ballyboother, Butterstown, and Boterstone in sundry old documents) comprises the villages of Booterstown and Williamstown, and a small part of the town of Blackrock, with an area of 541 acres (*i*); and forms a very flourishing portion of the large Irish estates of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., who some years since erected and endowed the neighbouring Church of St. John the Evangelist. The district is on the road from Dublin to Kingstown and Bray, and on the southern coast of the bay of Dublin, the shores of which here assume a highly interesting and picturesque appearance. The population, according to the census taken in 1851, amounted to 3,512 (*j*); of whom about 1,800 (the number varying considerably in summer and winter) are members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

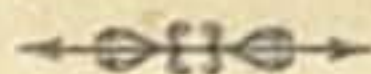
DUBLIN

PARISH OF DONNYBROOK.

INCUMBENT.

REV. FREDERICK FITZGERALD, A.M.

Donnybrook Parish Church.



THIS church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome building, in the early style of English architecture, with a vaulted roof and lancet-formed windows. (*k*) It was erected in the year 1827, after a design of John Semple, Esq., at Simmon's-court (likewise known as Symond's-court and Smot's-court) (*l*), close to the river Dodder (*m*), and about midway between the adjacent villages of Donnybrook (in former days termed Dovenachbroc and Donabrok) (*n*) and Ball's-bridge, by means of a loan of £4,153 16s. 11d., from the late Board of First Fruits. The tower was surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, which was so much damaged by the dreadful storm in January, 1839, that it was soon after taken down; and it has not as yet been rebuilt. There is accommodation for about 500

worshippers; the attendance, as in all suburban churches, being larger in the summer than in the winter months.

The old church, situated in the village from which the parish derives its name, and for many years surrounded by a highly respectable and thriving population, was small and inconvenient: the materials of it were sold and removed shortly after the opening of the present church; and of the monuments in the interior, not one was rescued from destruction! (*o*) The graveyard is still in use, and contains the dust of many distinguished individuals, being "rich," according to Archdeacon Cotton, "in buried ecclesiastics." Of the laity we may specify sundry members of the Fitzwilliam family (now represented by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert); Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, "a celebrated architect, and the builder of the Irish Parliament-house of his day" [ob. 1733] (*p*); Bartholomew Mosse, M.D., founder of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital [ob. 1759] (*q*); and the Rt. Hon. John Radcliff, LL.D., Judge of the Prerogative Court [ob. 1843] (*r*); and of the clergy, Archbishop King [ob. 1729], Bishop Clayton [ob. 1758], and Dean Graves, Regius Professor of Divinity [ob. 1829]. Tombstones, with particulars (which will soon, we hope, be regularly placed on record, in compliance

with the notice of the Society of Antiquaries of London), cover the remains of Bishop Clayton and Dear Graves (*s*). Nothing, however, marks the grave of Archbishop King, who, whether we regard him as a prelate, a scholar, or a man of genius, is entitled to a place in the foremost rank of eminent Irishmen; and in the Register of Burials (*t*) merely this concise entry appears:—

“Buried, Archbishop King, May 10th, 1729.” (*u*)

Within the limits of the parish, and close to Sandford (*v*), is a truly valuable and interesting institution—the Hospital for Incurables. “The establishment of hospitals for the relief of the poor is, perhaps, one of the most judicious efforts of the human mind. It is to alleviate at once the two most afflicting incidents of human life, and to disarm of their severity the associated evils of poverty and distemper. But there is yet a stage of wretchedness beyond the scope of ordinary hospitals. The unhappy object may be afflicted with a distemper which no medical aid can eradicate, and he then no longer finds an asylum.” It is well known that Lord Mornington, father of the late Duke of Wellington (*w*), was the first to interest himself, with effect, for this sorely afflicted class of our fellow creatures; and that he conceived the happy idea of

converting his musical talents into a source of charity, and of appealing to public benevolence through the medium of his favourite science. The Hospital for Incurables was opened in Fleet-street, Dublin, in 1743, and was soon after transferred to Townsend-street, and thence, in 1792, to its present healthful situation. Deriving a very inadequate annual grant from the public funds, it well deserves, and stands much in need of, Christian sympathy and support (*x*).

Any notice of the parish would certainly be incomplete without a reference to Donnybrook Fair (*y*). Happily, indeed, through the exertions of some philanthropic individuals the patent has been purchased within the last few years for £3,000, and though there still is a very large concourse of the lower classes at the usual time in the neighbourhood, and a lamentable amount of dissipation, the Fair has been abolished. And was there not good reason for its abolition? Notwithstanding ingenious and unholy attempts, on the part of humourists and ballad-writers, to palliate it by the play of wit and the drollery of fantastic description, "it was for generations a perfect prodigy of moral horrors, a concentration of disgrace upon, not Ireland alone, but civilized Europe." A foreigner, Prince Pückler Muskau, who looked at the saturnalia, said,

“A third part of the public lay, or rather rolled about, drunk; others ate, screamed, shouted, and fought.” And a graphic anonymous writer, after instancing the various descriptions of low buffoonery, outrageous indecency, and uproarious rioting, remarks:—“Amidst what is considered by some as mere merriment and mirth, we venture to say there is more misery and madness, devilment and debauchery, than could be found crowded into an equal space of ground in any other part of this our globe, or in any other part of Ireland, during five times the same space which is spent at Donnybrook, in one given year; and, be it remembered, the scenes here described are those which take place during the light of day; the orgies of the night, when every species of dissipation and profligacy is practised without restraint, may be better imagined than described.” Thanks to the public authorities, the nuisance had of late years considerably abated; but nevertheless, there still remained far more than enough to give the locality an unenviable notoriety over the face of the globe.

The parish of Donnybrook, with an area of 1687 acres, but yielding an inadequate income to the Incumbent, forms a large portion of the corps of the archdeaconry of Dublin, and has lately been constituted a perpetual curacy, the patronage being vested

in the Archdeacon. Lying on the south-east side of the city, it embraces the villages of Donnybrook, Clonskeagh, Ball's-bridge, Ringsend, Irishtown, Sandymount, and Merrion. It has a good sprinkling of mansions and villas ; and presents, over much of its area, a medium character between town and country (z). The population, according to the census taken in 1851, amounted to 11,178 (aa), of whom the great majority of the upper classes, and a large proportion of the lower, are members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

There are many interesting particulars connected with Sandymount, Merrion, Ringsend, and Irishtown, which we shall reserve for the Sketches of the new Church of St. John the Evangelist, Sandymount, and the old Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend.

Sandymount Church.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. WILLIAM DE BURGH, D.D.

THIS church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is in the parish of Donnybrook, close to the sea-shore, and midway between the villages of Sandy-

mount and Merrion ; and is a specimen of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, which has likewise been designated the Romanesque, the predominance of horizontal lines marking its classical origin. Having been erected and endowed at the sole expense of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, to whom almost the entire district belongs, it was opened for Divine service on Sunday, 24th March, 1850, by license from the Archbishop of the diocese, who preached on the occasion, and with whom the nomination to the chaplaincy rested. It was subsequently consecrated by his Grace, the necessary arrangements respecting the grant of the ground not having been completed in the first instance ; and standing alone, forms a conspicuous object from the Dublin and Wicklow railway.

In this building, which accommodates about 500, and of which the Rev. William de Burgh, D.D., is the first Chaplain, may be seen many of the distinctive characteristics of the Anglo-Norman style ; and as buildings like it are by no means common in Ireland, we think it well to give, in the words of a friend, a brief description of its principal features.

The semicircular arches channelled with chevron and other mouldings—the strong, massive, circular piers or pillars—the doorways deeply recessed, and composed of a succession of receding arches, more

or less enriched in the soffits and faces, with different sculptured mouldings—these are distinctive characteristics of the period. The walls are of great thickness, and composed of external facings of cut stone, imported from Caen, the space between being filled with pointed rubble masonry. The narrow, oblong, and semicircular windows are only ornamented externally by a single shaft, and a succession of carved mouldings; and, from the small size of the apertures, and their distance from each other, they impart an appearance of solidity to the structure. The turret, or pinnacle (the summit of which is reached by a winding stone staircase), is placed at the north-west angle, and consists of a cylindrical shaft with a conical capping, pierced by narrow windows. The tower, which is entered from the turret, is short and massive, with a pyramidal stone roof with overhanging eaves, on the four angles of which are sculptured symbolical figures, representing serpents and chimerae. The buttresses, alternating with the windows, resemble flat pilasters, being a mass of masonry, with a broad surface slightly projecting from the walls. The interior, which is of beautiful workmanship, consists of a nave and side aisles, terminating with a semicircular apse, which forms the chancel, with stained-glass windows. The roof is open, and of wood;

and the pulpit, which is placed at the south side of the nave, below the steps to the chancel, is of Caen stone, and elaborately carved, the reading-desk being in the opposite angle. In the nave are eight plain massive pillars of the same stone, with chiselled capitals, supporting the same number of arches, decorated with chevron, or zig-zag, and other mouldings; and the seats, which are so arranged as to form three aisles—a centre and two sides—are open benches, facing the chancel, and furnished with stools for kneeling forward. The more objectionable carvings were removed previous to the consecration of the building, in compliance with the strongly-expressed opinion of the Archbishop.

Sandymount, according to the “Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland” (1846) “was at one time a poor place; but it became much improved, acquired many good houses, and boasted the presence, in summer, of numerous sea-bathing families from a distance; yet, while still possessed of much elegance, and in all respects very superior as a village to its neighbours—Irishtown, Ringsend, Ball’s-bridge, and Donnybrook—it is far from being unqualifiedly respectable or pleasant.” Various improvements have of late years been effected upon an extensive scale; and the locality, furnished with many new and large dwelling-houses, and frequented throughout the year

by a respectable population, is unquestionably a thriving and agreeable suburb.

Merrion, formerly spelt Meryon, or Meryonge (as, for example, in the inscription on the “handsome tomb of black marble” of Oliver Fitzwilliam, Earl of Tyrconnel, which was “in the chapel of the family’s foundation in Donnybrooke-Church”) (*bb*), is in the south-east quarter of the parish, and almost adjoins Booterstown, a very narrow portion of the parish of Taney (otherwise Tawney, or Tacheney) intervening. Here are several mansions and villas, and the first station of the Dublin and Wicklow railway; and here likewise an old graveyard, in which interments still take place; but when it was consecrated, and by whom, remains a mystery. There is in it, among other tombstones, one of some interest, erected by order of the Earl of Harrington, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, to the memory of a large number of soldiers, chiefly volunteers from the South Mayo Militia into the 18th regiment of the Line, who were lost on the night of the 19th of November, 1807 (when the Prince of Wales packet was wrecked at Dunleary, and the Rochdale transport at Blackrock), and whose bodies, having been washed on the neighbouring shore, were buried in this place (*cc*).

According to the census taken in 1851, the

population of Sandymount (included in the general return of the parish) amounted to 1,419, with an area of 243 acres; and that of Merrion to 725, with an area of 197 acres. The number of inhabitants is now much larger, the majority of them being members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

Irishstown Church.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. RICHARD HENRY WALL, D.D.

THIS church, properly designated "The Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend," but more generally known by the name we have prefixed, is a royal donative chapelry, situated in the parish of Donnybrook, without cure of souls, but subject to episcopal jurisdiction. It was erected in the reign of Queen Anne (but at what cost, and from what funds, is unknown), for the revenue officers and other inhabitants of Ringsend, who were "not only distant from Donabroke, their parish church, but prevented from resorting thither by tides and



waters overflowing the highway." Certainly it cannot be commended for architectural beauty, neither outwardly nor inwardly, its most prominent feature being an unsightly square tower ; it, however, accommodates about 500 (the Protestant soldiers from Beggarsbush Barracks attending), and is in a quarter where a church is much required ; and it is kept in very good repair by the Board of Public Works. The income of the Chaplain and other expenses are defrayed by an annual Parliamentary grant. In November, 1854, the present Chaplain kindly complied with the request of the clergymen of the Parish Church ; and, accordingly, Divine service has been conducted by them in both churches every Sunday evening.

Ringsend, according to O'Halloran, was originally called *Rinn-Aun*, signifying "the point of the tide," from its situation by the sea-side, at the confluence of the Dodder with the Liffey (*dd*). Like many other writers, Lord Blayney, in his scarce volume, entitled "Sequel to a Narrative" (1816), has given a very unfavourable report of its condition. "On approaching the town [Dublin] you pass through a vile, filthy, and disgraceful-looking village, called Ringsend. This village [from which a mole, called the South-wall, and 17,754 feet in length, extends to the Pigeon-house and the Light-

house (*ee*), and which was for a long period the chief landing and embarking place of Dublin] must make a deep impression on a stranger, certainly giving all the force and all the charm of interest to the grandeur and appearance of the interior of the town." And, according to the "Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland" (1846), it is a "dingy, dirty, disagreeable place; and jointly with Irishtown, forms one of the most befilthified skirts of the city." Nevertheless, as a few facts out of many will suffice to prove, it is a locality of some little note in Irish history. In November, 1646, the Parliamentary forces landed at Ringsend; and in August, 1649, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with a formidable array of men and all the necessities of war. In 1670, John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, Lord Lieutenant, landed here. In April, 1690, King James II. (as Story graphically describes the scene in his "Impartial History of the Wars of Ireland," p. 58), visited the village (*ff*). In December, 1691, when De Ginckel was departing for England, the Lords Justices, and most of the nobility and gentry in and about Dublin, accompanied him to Ringsend, where he went on board the Monmouth yacht, and sailed next morning for England. And in 1709, Thomas Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieute-

nant, landed here. In fact, from an early to a recent date, Ringsend was necessarily visited by almost all who crossed the channel between England and the Irish metropolis; and, therefore, its name frequently appears in connexion with different personages and events. Though it may have been much better in former days (when it was a celebrated bathing resort of the citizens, and afforded, for their accommodation, the public vehicles known as “Ringsend cars”) (*gg*), it was undoubtedly, in our recollection, a very wretched-looking place, and it still is open to serious objection; but, owing to the well-directed plans of its wealthy proprietor, it presents a greatly-improved appearance within the last few years, and promises to become a more respectable and pleasing suburb.

Only a few hundred yards to the south of Ringsend lies the village of Irishtown, in which, as before stated, we find the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend. In the building there are not any monuments of much note (*hh*); while in the graveyard are interred, amongst many others, the Rev. John Borough, first minister of “this royal chapel” [ob. 1726]; Sir James Foulis, Bart., of Colinton, N.B. [ob. 1821]; and Mr. John Macnamara, formerly of Coolnahella, in the county of Clare, and latterly of Sandymount, whose well-known collec-

tion of Irish MSS. was dispersed on his death in 1822. A reference to Brooking's curious "Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin, and also the Archbishop and Earl of Meath's Liberties, with the bounds of each Parish" (1728), will show the great changes that have taken place in the neighbourhood during the last century. Irishtown and its church are represented in the map as almost surrounded by the sea, from which no small extent of ground has been since reclaimed ; and the desolate appearance of the country along the south-east side of the bay of Dublin, now so very thickly inhabited, is particularly striking. As a village, Irishtown is superior to Ringsend, and is steadily improving under Mr. Herbert's care ; and from its proximity to Dublin and the sea, it is much frequented by strangers during the summer months.

According to the census taken in 1851, the population of Ringsend (included in the general return of the parish) amounted to 2,064, with an area of 54 acres ; and that of Irishtown to 1,244, with an area of 57 acres. There are more Protestants of the lower classes (for the most part of English origin) in Ringsend than in any other quarter of the parish.

APPENDIX.

Note (a), p. 7.

CONSECRATION OF BOOTERSTOWN CHURCH.—The following is an extract from the Act of Consecration :—

“ We also consecrate the said church to the honor of God and holy uses by the name of the Parish Church of Booterstown, or the Church of Saint Philip and Saint James, Booterstown. And We do pronounce, decree, and declare, that the same hath been, and is, so consecrated, and that it ought so to remain to future times, openly and publicly reserving nevertheless unto Us and our successors, Archbishops of Dublin and Bishops of Glandelagh, a power of visiting the said church when We shall think it our office so to do, in order that We may see whether the same be taken care of in its repairs and ornaments, and whether all things be observed therein canonically and orderly ; but as to all the rest of the premises, We, by these presents, do decree and confirm the same, as much as in Us lies, and by law We can, for Us and our successors, Archbishops of Dublin and Bishops of Glandelagh. In testimony whereof We have caused our archiepiscopal seal to be hereunto affixed the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Twenty-four.

“ W. DUBLIN.”

The Ven. John Torrens, A.M. (afterwards D.D.), Archdeacon of Dublin, was the preacher.

Note (b), p. 7.

GRANT OF THE SITE.—The following is an extract from the Deed of Conveyance of Ground by the late George Au-

gustus Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, dated 29th June, 1821:—

“Provided always that this present grant and conveyance is made upon the express conditions, that a church for the celebration of Divine worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Protestant religion, and to be deemed and considered the chapel or church of the said new parish, district, or cure of Booterstown aforesaid, be erected upon said piece of land with all convenient speed; and also that no part of said ground shall at any time be connected to, or used for the purpose of, a cemetery, or place of burial, within the walls of said church when erected, or without the same; and also that in case it shall happen at any time hereafter that the said piece or parcel of ground, and the buildings thereon erected, shall be used for any other than the purpose hereby declared and intended as aforesaid, then upon any of the said events this present grant and conveyance shall become, and be considered absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.”

As already stated, Mr. Herbert has since made a considerable addition to the church-grounds, with a new and handsome approach from Mount Merrion-avenue. A large number of wretched habitations, which were neither an ornament nor a benefit to the neighbourhood, disappeared about the same time from this locality.

Note (c), p. 7.

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF DUBLIN.—For some particulars of the archdeaconry of Dublin, see Monck Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin," p. 44; and Erck's "Irish Ecclesiastical Register" (1830), p. 83. Archdeacon Cotton gives in his "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," Vol. II., pp. 127-132, the succession of the Archdeacons of Dublin, from the year 1180.

Note (d), p. 7.

FORMATION OF BOOTERSTOWN PARISH.—The following is an extract from the Deed :—

“Whereas the Reverend John Torrens, Archdeacon of Dublin, the Curate or Incumbent of said parish of Donnybrook, hath consented by writing or instrument under his hand and seal at the foot of these presents, that the several lands particularly set out and described in the map or survey annexed to these presents, and situate in said parish of Donnybrook, be separated pursuant to said Act from the remaining part of said parish of Donnybrook, and annexed to the aforesaid church of Booterstown, and erected into a new parish, distinct from the said parish of Donnybrook, and which new parish shall be called and known by the name of the Parish of Booterstown, We, the Most Reverend Father in God, John George, by Divine Providence Archbishop of Dublin, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, and Bishop of Glandelagh, in whose diocese the said parish lies, have pursuant to the power and authority to Us in this behalf given, with the consent of the said Incumbent, agreed, directed, ordered, consented, and ascertained, and do by these presents agree, declare, direct, order, consent, and ascertain, that the said several lands particularly described and set forth in a map annexed to these presents, that is to say, All That and Those the townlands of Booterstown, situate in the county and diocese of Dublin aforesaid, containing 289A. 2R. 27P. [Irish], be the same more or less (meared and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by lands in the possession of Thomas Thorpe Franks, Esq., the representatives of the late Judge Fox, and Mr. Alford; on the east by the sea; on the south partly by the Blackrock, and partly by lands in the possession of the Right Hon. William Saurin, John Verschoyle, and John O'Neill, Esquires; and on the west by the high-road leading from Stillorgan to Dublin), be and are hereby for ever separated, pursuant to said recited Act, from the remaining part of said parish of Donnybrook, and annexed to said church of Booterstown; and We do accordingly erect the same into a new parish or cure, to be called and known by the name of the Parish of Booterstown; and that the said parish of Booterstown is, and shall be, and continue from henceforth, a separate and distinct parish from the said parish of Donnybrook.

And We do constitute, appoint, and declare that the said church and district of Booterstown is, and from henceforth shall be, and continue for ever, a perpetual cure within the meaning of the said Act; and that the curate of said church and his successors, when and as duly nominated and licensed, is, and do, and shall be perpetual curates from henceforth for ever of the said church or new parish, and capable of receiving endowments from all persons and bodies politic and corporate, agreeably to said recited Act and the laws now in being."

It may be well to observe, that by an improvident arrangement of long standing the Incumbent of the adjoining parish of Monkstown receives the tithe rent-charge of Booterstown, though there never has been any connexion between the parishes. Accordingly, when Booterstown was separated from Donnybrook, it was found necessary to provide an income for the new Incumbent from some other source; and with Lord Pembroke's £1,000, and other money in hand, ground-rents in College-street and Fleet-street, Dublin, were purchased in 1821 from the Commissioners of Wide Streets for the sum of £1,333 6s. 8d., in the names of Robert Alexander and James Digges La Touche, Esquires, as detailed in the Deed of Endowment. These rents, amounting to £80 Irish per annum, form (with one or two small additions from other sources) the income of the incumbency of Booterstown.

Note (e), p. 7.

COST OF BUILDING BOOTERSTOWN CHURCH.—Amongst many other documents belonging to the parish, there is one relative to the cost of building the church, &c., with this note by Mr. Sillery:—

"The following document was found amongst the papers left by the late James Digges La Touche respecting the building of the church, and is worth preserving, being the only document which I could find, that conveys an account of the expense attending the building, &c."

Mr. Sillery, in his care of parochial documents, has set a good example to many of his brethren in the ministry.

As stated in the "Fourth Report on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage, Ireland" (1837), p. 19, the cost was "£4,615 7s. 8½d., British; whereof £3,230 15s. 4½d. was granted as gift, and £461 10s. 9¼d. as loan, by the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue of £923 1s. 6½d. was raised by private subscriptions. Of the loan aforesaid, there remained £332 6s. 1d. chargeable on the parish in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £18 9s. 2d."

Note (f), p. 8.

JAMES DIGGES LA TOUCHE, ESQ.—The following inscription is on his monument:—

"Sacred to the memory of James Digges La Touche, Esq., of Sans Souci, in this parish. 'To him to live was Christ, and to die was gain.' Gifted with great and rare endowments, he dedicated them all to the service of God. In his public life, fervent zeal for the advancement of religion was regulated by the humility of a heavenly wisdom, and consistency of life, with all Christian graces, adorned and illustrated the power of his faith. His was the charity that 'beareth, believeth, hopeth;' while jealousy for the honour of God, and love to the souls of men, made him faithful to admonish. To the Sunday School Society for Ireland, of which he was gratuitous Secretary and Guardian for eighteen years, he devoted much of his heart, his time, his talents; and with holy joy he beheld it spreading its transforming power over this his beloved country. In the domestic circle he was the source, the life, the centre of an elevating and spiritual influence. In early youth he entered the service of a holy Master, and found in that service during his maturer years the felicity of perfect freedom. In the prime of life, aged thirty-eight, his work was done; and when his soul was required by the Lord, he knew the voice of the Good Shepherd, and was 'not afraid.' He entered into glory, Dec. 13th, 1826. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.'"

For particulars of his character, see a "Sermon preached in Booterstown Church, on Sunday, December 17, 1826, noticing the lamented death of James Digges La Touche, Esq.," by the Rev. A. Sillery. (Dublin, 1827.)

RICHARD VERSCHOYLE, ESQ.—The following inscription is on his monument:—

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Verschoyle, of Mount Merrion, who departed this life on the 27th of August, 1827, at Brighton, where, at his own desire, his mortal remains are deposited in a vault in the Parish Church. His unexampled fortitude at the awful moment of being summoned into eternity proved the feelings of a truly religious confidence in the mercy of his Creator. As a sincere and steady friend possessing a mind richly stored with intellectual knowledge, he died universally lamented by an extended circle of acquaintance, and has left a blank in society, as a social and esteemed companion, not easily to be filled up. This tribute of attachment is erected by his afflicted widow in memory of the best of husbands, whose many virtues must ever live in her heart, and who looks forward in the hope of again meeting him in a place of everlasting bliss."

Note (g), p. 8.

THE REV. R. H. NIXON.—"On Thursday morning, the 22nd of January, the Rev. Robert Herbert Nixon entered into rest, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He has not left his surviving friends without that sense of comfort which springs from a true believer's course on earth; and confident may they be, 'in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to eternal life through our Lord Jesus Christ,' that he is enjoying the blessed consummation of the prayer so beautifully expressed in Cowper's hymn:—

'Oh! for a closer walk with God,
A calm and heavenly frame;
A light to shine upon the road
That leads me to the Lamb!'

Long will he be remembered in connexion with many a Christian effort. And though he be now removed far beyond the reach of human praise, yet the principle from which these efforts sprang—the spirit of charity, evidenced by these works of love, has passed with him through the grave; and, purified from the alloy of human infirmities, it shall beautify his immortal nature, and shine forth with new splendour in the realms of glory. And (as one who knew him intimately has observed) ‘when our minds revert to his Christian character and kindly feelings, be it ours to walk by the same rule—to imitate those features, in which he so strikingly exemplified the mild and attractive graces of the Gospel. Let our wishes for ourselves be moderate, as were his; our motives simple, our kindness unfeigned, our hopes in heaven; let us love as brethren; and the God of love and peace shall be with us. In the flesh we shall see his face no more. But may this separation be succeeded by a joyful welcome in the world of spirits—the welcome of that glorious day when the redeemed shall meet together before the throne of Jesus.’ ”—From the *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Booterstown and Blackrock Missionary Association*.

In the *Church of England Magazine*, Vol. XLII., p. 207, may be found a sketch of “The Veteran,” by an old friend, the Rev. Denis Kelly, Minister of Trinity Church, Gough-square, London. Mr. Nixon’s remains were deposited in a family-vault in Mount Jerome Cemetery.

Note (h), p. 9.

THE REV. ANTHONY SILLERY.—In the *Christian Examiner* (Nos. for December, 1851, and February and July, 1852) there is an interesting biographical sketch of this exemplary servant of God, by one “who knew him the longest and the most intimately,” and who thus speaks of his appointment to Booterstown:—

“He had now obtained the great object of his desires—the

cure of souls in the Established Church; and he entered on his duties with earnest and devoted zeal. The circumstances of this parish were such as peculiarly suited his taste. It was in the country, yet so close to the city as to give him all the advantages of a town life. A church had just been erected in it at a cost of nearly £5,000, which for elegance of structure (though small) far surpassed anything of the kind in the vicinity of Dublin. The parish was beautifully situated on the bay of Dublin, and contained numerous villas, where families of distinction resided, amongst whom he could enjoy refined and intellectual society; and it had a large number of poor inhabitants to keep in exercise his active benevolence. Some of the parishioners were men of piety and Christian zeal, ready to unite with him in everything useful. Of these one may be named, the late James Digges La Touche, of Sans Souci, well known for his talents and piety; and whose valuable efforts, especially in the cause of Sunday Schools, won for him universal admiration and esteem. . . . He entered on the duties of this parish with all his heart. He brought its then existing institutions to perfection; he established others. He was loved and respected by the rich, and became the idol of the poor. To this day, though he was there only seven years, and his connexion with it ceased nineteen years ago, the recollection of him is cherished with a freshness of affection truly surprising. His name is pronounced with a blessing by the poor man, and his example appealed to as a pattern for all imitation."

Over his remains in Mount Jerome Cemetery, near the centre of the grounds, is a neat and appropriate tombstone, with the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. A. Sillery, who died March 4, 1851, aged sixty-three. He was distinguished for singleness of mind, genuine piety, unostentatious benevolence, and deep learning."

Note (i), p. 9.

BOUNDS OF BOOTERSTOWN PARISH.—Within the bounds of this parish (partly in the barony of Dublin, but chiefly in the half-barony of Rathdown), which are well defined in

the Ordnance Survey, the following, with other avenues, are comprised:—Blackrock-road, from Trimleston, Merrion, to Hogan's-lane, Blackrock; George's-avenue (one side); Avoca-avenue (one side); Grove-avenue; Mount Merrion-avenue; Waltham-terrace; Sydney-avenue; Cross-avenue; Southhill-avenue; Stillorgan-road, from Mount Merrion to Seafield; Booterstown-avenue; Gardiner's-row; Williamstown-avenue; and Castledawson-avenue. Carysfort Church, Blackrock (formerly called the Blackstone), is in the parish of Monkstown, only a few yards beyond the bounds of the parish of Booterstown.

Amongst the principal residences are—St. Helen's, of Gen. Lord Viscount Gough; Sans Souci, of Surgeon O'Reilly; Collegues, of Mrs. D'Olier; Rosemount, of Hugh O'Callaghan, Esq.; Cherbury, of Charles Meara, Esq.; Temora, of Mrs. Purdy; Palermo, of Miss Hudson; Southhill, of James Apjohn, Esq., M.D.; Rokeby, of the Rev. B. H. Blacker; Rockville, of Charles Hopes, Esq.; Marino, of Mrs. Nixon; Glenvar, of John Barrington, Esq.; Beaumont, of Arthur Ormsby, Esq.; Gracefield, of William H. Robinson, Esq.; Avoca Lodge, of George Stormont, Esq.; Frescati, of John Plunkett, Esq.; Deepwell, of Mrs. Guinness; Lisalea, of James W. Macauley, Esq., M.D.; Lisaniskea, of Frederic Willis, Esq.; Pembroke House, of Major Fry; Peafield House, of the Rev. P. N. Kearney; Ruby Lodge, of Thos. Bradley, Esq.; Rosefield, of Edmund M. Kelly, Esq.; Castledawson (vacant); Williamstown Castle, of George Andrews, Esq.; Willow Park, of Henry Bewley, Esq.; Chesterfield (vacant); Bellevue, of Edward Browne, Esq.; Lota, of Lady O'Donel; Clareville, of John Bolton Massey, Esq.; and Dawson Court, of William O'Connor Morris, Esq.

There is amongst the parish documents a "transcript of map and survey made by Messrs. Sherrard, Brassington, and Green, 1820, and attached to the Deed for erecting the townland of Booterstown into a parish of ease to St. Mary's, Donnybrook, which was comprised of the townlands of Sim-

monscourt, 110A., Moyerry, 80A., and Booterstown, 240A. (total 430A.), old admeasurement. Taken from an ancient record in Headford Library, Trim." But the parish of Donnybrook was then, and is now, even with the loss of Booterstown, of wider extent than would appear from the foregoing statement.

By Act of 5 and 6 Vict. c. 96, the townland of Intake, in this parish, has been transferred from the ancient county of the city to the new barony of Dublin.

The exact area of the parish is as follows:—471A. 0R. 13P. in the half-barony of Rathdown; and 70A. 0R. 35P. in the barony of Dublin; total, 541A. 1R. 8P.

Note (j), p. 9.

POPULATION OF BOOTERSTOWN PARISH. — The Act of 55 Geo. III. afforded the first opportunity of ascertaining the population of Ireland by the actual enumeration of its inhabitants, carried on under the sanction of the Legislature; and consequently the census taken in the year 1821 is the first authentic statement of the actual number of souls in Ireland. In this year, however, no separate return was made for the parish of Booterstown, the numbers being included in the return for Donnybrook. "The number of houses and souls in the village of Williamstown is not specified; but Booterstown is returned as containing 158 houses."

In 1831, when the next census was taken, the population amounted to 3,549; comprising 1,454 males and 2,095 females; forming 595 families; and occupying 451 houses. There were also 46 houses uninhabited or building.

In 1841, the population amounted to 3,318; comprising 1,312 males and 2,006 females; forming 639 families; and occupying 518 houses. There were also 47 houses uninhabited or building.

In 1851, as stated in the text, the population amounted to 3,512; comprising 1,336 males and 2,176 females; form-

ing 701 families; and occupying 570 houses. There were also 60 houses uninhabited or building.

The foregoing particulars have been carefully gleaned from the different Census Reports; and those who wish to have full and satisfactory information are strongly recommended to consult the same authorities, and not to give way to the ignorant prejudice too commonly entertained against all Parliamentary blue-books. The last Report in particular (complete in six parts, or ten volumes, 1852-56) contains a vast amount of useful and interesting information respecting Ireland from a very early period to the year 1851.

Note (k), p. 10.

DONNYBROOK CHURCH.—A woodcut of this building, which is frequently called Simmonscourt Church, is given in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, Vol. I., p. 212. It is there represented with its slender spire, as before the great storm in 1839, and without any enclosure. The writer has likewise in his possession two well-executed drawings by a Dublin artist; and differing in some respects, they give a fair idea of what the building was, and what it is.

The cost of building, as stated in the text, and in the "Fourth Report on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage, Ireland" (1837), p. 87, was "£4,153 16s. 11d., British, granted [in November, 1825] in way of loan by the late Board of First Fruits; of which loan there remained £3,825 3s. chargeable on the parish in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £166 3s."

Note (l), p. 10.

SYMOND'S-COURT TOWER.—A view of Symond's-court Tower, drawn by T. Cocking in 1790, may be found in Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland," Vol. I., p. 21, with a short account. This ancient structure was probably built to secure

the surrounding property of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church from the rapacity of the Wicklow mountaineers, and is situated within the grounds of B. M. Tabuteau, Esq.

Note (m), p. 10.

THE DODDER.—“*Dothair* (fem.) *Dothra*. This is the ancient Irish form of the name of the river Dodder, in the county of Dublin. The church of Achadh Finiche is described in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 11th of May, and in the Irish calendar of the O’Clerys, as on the brink of the Dothair, in the territory of Ui Dunchadha, in Leinster.”—“The Book of Rights,” edited by Mr. O’Donovan for the Celtic Society, p. 12, *n*.

Note (n), p. 10.

DONNYBROOK.—In “*Registrum Prioratus Omnium Sanctorum juxta Dublin*,” edited by Dean Butler for the Irish Archæological Society, frequent mention is made of Donnybrook. Of the documents in the Registry, No. I., “*Confirmacio Gregorii [IX.] spiritualium et temporalium cum certis privilegiis et aliis immunitatibus*,” A.D. 1234, speaks of “*quadraginta acras sitas in territorio de Donenachbroc [recte Dovenachbroc] versus aquilonem* ;” No. LXXV., “*De Donabroke*,” ante 1234; No. LXXVI., “*De triginta novem acris apud Donabrok*,” ante 1234; No. LXXVII., “*De eadem terra*,” A.D. 1298; and No. LXXVIII., “*De aqua de Dodyr ducenda*,” &c., A.D. 1307. No. I. in the Appendix, from the archives of the city of Dublin, is “*De tenemento de Donenachbrok*.” Very absurd is the derivation of the name given by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, in their “*Ireland; its Scenery, Character*,” &c., Vol. II., p. 338:—“‘Donnybrook’—the little brook—is so called from a mountain stream, ‘the Dodder,’ which runs through the suburb.”

Note (o), p. 11.

THE OLD CHURCH OF DONNYBROOK.—“Considerable at-

tention being now directed towards the preservation of monumental inscriptions, I am induced to put the following Query, in the hope of an answer from some one of your Irish correspondents. What became of the materials of the old parish church of Donnybrook? They were very improperly sold, I believe, about thirty years ago, shortly after the opening of the present parish church, and probably were soon beyond recovery. As there were several monuments in the interior of the building, not one of which was transferred to the new building, or (as far as I am aware) left behind by the purchaser in the graveyard, it is desirable to ascertain, if possible, whether they are still in existence. . . . The large iron gates, I may add, serve to ornament and protect a neighbouring fruit-garden: but the fate of the monuments has so far baffled my inquiries." (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., vi. 147.) A small portion of one of the walls is standing; and the old baptismal font is preserved in the present building. Mr. D'Alton, in his "History of the County of Dublin," p. 801, enumerates several, besides those mentioned in the text, who have been interred in the churchyard, and whose tombstones may be found. Accurate copies of many of the inscriptions, for which there is not room here, are in the writer's possession. For a reference to sundry improvements effected in this yard a few years since, see *Saunders's News-Letter*, 12th March, 1847; or the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, vol. iv. p. 246.

Note (p), p. 11.

SIR EDWARD LOVET PEARCE.—Sir Edward L. Pearce, M.P. for Ratoath, died in his house at Stillorgan (otherwise Stacklorgan), in the county of Dublin, in the year 1733, and was interred at Donnybrook, where, however, no memorial of him can be discovered. There also was subsequently interred his brother, Lieutenant-General Thomas Pearce, who had displayed great courage and abilities in Spain and Por-

tugal, and who, besides being a Privy Councillor, was at once Governor, Mayor, and Representative in Parliament of the city of Limerick.—Ferrar's "History of Limerick," p. 83.

Note (q), p. 11.

BARTHOLOMEW MOSSE, M.D.—"Several physicians attended him, but, finding all their endeavours ineffectual, they advised him to return into the country. On this occasion Alderman Peter Barrè made him the kind offer of his house at Cullenswood (about a mile from town), which the Doctor readily accepted; and there, on the 16th of February following [1759], he departed this life in the forty-seventh year of his age, and was interred at Donnybrook, leaving the new hospital a monument to posterity of his surprising perseverance, diligence, and ingenuity, and indeed one of the most superb architectural ornaments of the great and elegant city of Dublin." See a "Biographical Memoir of Bartholomew Mosse, M.D." (Dublin, 1846.) "We," his biographer adds, "have made diligent but unsuccessful search for the tomb of Mosse at Donnybrook."

Note (r), p. 11.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN RADCLIFF, LL.D.—The following inscription is on his tombstone:—

"Here are interred the mortal remains of the Right Hon. John Radcliff, LL.D., who died on the 18th July, 1843, in the 78th year of his age. For 27 years he fulfilled the offices of Judge of the Prerogative Court and Vicar-General of Dublin; during which period he devoted himself with unexampled diligence to the publick service, combining abilities of the highest order with untiring patience and spotless integrity. In him is lost to his family and friends a sincere Christian, gifted with the sweetest temper and most affectionate heart; and to the poor a sure benefactor. 'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.'—Psalm xxxvii. 37."

Dr. Radcliff had been likewise for many years Vicar-General of Armagh, in which office he was succeeded by the late Rev. George Miller, D.D., author of "Modern History Philosophically Illustrated," and of many other publications, and whose judgments on points of ecclesiastical law are highly esteemed.

Note (s), p. 12.

BISHOP CLAYTON.—The following inscription is still legible on a very large stone:—

"Here lyeth y^e body of Doctor Robert Clayton, Lord Bishop of Clogher, who was born in the year 1695, and was elected Fellow of Trinity College in 1714. He resigned his Fellowship in the year 1728; and the same year married Katherine, daughter of Lord Chief Baron Donnellan. He was promoted to the Bishoprick of Killala in the year 1729, and died in 1758, in the 64th year of his age. To enumerate all his amiable qualities would take up too much room for this place. His character as a Christian, and abilities as a writer, appear by his works. He lived esteemed by good men; he died regretted by many, most lamented by his afflicted widow."

He was co-opted to a Senior Fellowship in 1724, which he resigned on his marriage. In 1733, he was translated from the see of Killala to that of Cork and Ross, and thence to Clogher in 1745. "A censure [for his peculiar opinions] was certain: a deprivation was apprehended. But, before the time appointed arrived, he was seized with a nervous fever, which brought him to his dissolution [at his house in St. Stephen's-green] on the 26th of February, 1758."—Bishop Mant's "History of the Church of Ireland," Vol. II., pp. 613–618.

RICHARD GRAVES, D.D., DEAN OF ARDAGH.—"In the detailed and interesting Memoir prefixed to 'The Works of Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin' (4 vols. 8vo.)

the date of his death is given ; but no mention is made of the place of his interment. It may be well, for more reasons than one, to record the locality in *Notes and Queries* ; and therefore I am induced to send a copy of an entry in the register of burials in the parish of Donnybrook. The following is No. 157 :—

“ ‘ The Very Reverend Richard Graves, of Harcourt-street, in the parish of St. Peter [Dublin], aged sixty-five, was buried this 3rd day of April, 1829.’ ”

“ A stone, with an inscription, covers the grave of this learned divine and servant of God, in the old churchyard of Donnybrook.”—*Notes and Queries*, 1st S., x. 203.

The following is the inscription on the tombstone (much broken) over the family-vault :—

“ Here are deposited the remains of Matilda Jane, wife of Robert James Graves, Esq., M.D., who died Sept. the 1st, 1825, aged 19 years.

“ Elizabeth Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Graves, Dean of Ardagh, who died March 22, 1827, aged 60 years.

“ And Sarah, second wife of Robert James Graves, who died June the 16th, 1827, aged 26 years.

“ And of the Very Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, who died March 31, 1829, aged 65 years.

“ And of Eliza Drew Jane F. Graves, second and only surviving daughter of Robt. James Graves and Matilda Jane his first wife, who died on the 4th March, 1831, aged 5 years and 6 months.

“ And of John Graves, Esq., nephew to the above Richard Graves, D.D., died the 13th January, 1835, aged 58 years.”

The only monument in Donnybrook Church has this inscription :—

“ In affectionate remembrance of John Crosbie Graves, Esq., Barrister-at-law, second son of the Very Rev. Thomas Graves, Dean of Connor, this tablet was erected by his afflicted widow. The upright and efficient discharge of his public duties as a Magistrate of Police, and Commissioner of Bankrupts, won for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens ;

and the union of refined tastes with warm and delicate feelings peculiarly endeared him to his private friends. His family, upon whose hearts is engraven the memory of his unwearied kindness and humble piety, can never cease to deplore his loss. He died in Dublin, Jan. 13, 1835, aged 58 years, and is buried in the old churchyard of this parish, in the family-vault of his uncle, the Very Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh."

Note (t), p. 12.

DONNYBROOK PARISH REGISTERS.—"In the hope that it may lead to their recovery, if still in existence, I wish to state in *Notes and Queries*, that among the records belonging to the parish of Donnybrook, near Dublin, there is not the vestige of a register of baptisms, marriages, or burials (and there must have been many of these occurrences in so large a parish), for the space of thirty-two years before 1800. How the book or books were lost, or when, no one can tell; but certain I am that they have not been forthcoming, to the great inconvenience and injury of many persons, for the last fourteen years. The registers of the parish date from 1712." (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., vii. 217.) A few entries of baptisms, &c, from 9th August, 1705, to the year 1712, and also seventeen marriages by the Rev. Gore Wood, 1778-84, are inserted in the oldest book extant; and it is to be presumed that registers of an earlier date existed, though for many years past they have not been forthcoming. For some remarks on Parish Registers, see "Postulates and Data," pp. 194-205 (London, 1852.)

Note (u), p. 12.

ARCHBISHOPS KING AND MAGEE.—"Archbishop King died May 8, 1729, and was buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook [on the north side, as he had directed in his lifetime]; but no monument or other memorial of him can

now be found there. Archbishop Magee died August 19, 1831, and was buried in the old churchyard of Rathfarnham, likewise not far from Dublin. His tomb stands exactly in the centre of the ancient church; but as no inscription has been placed on it, the spot will ere long be forgotten. This treatment appears somewhat strange in connexion with two of the ablest and greatest of the archbishops of Dublin. It ought, one would think, to be corrected; and yet perhaps Sir William Jones' plan is the wisest: 'The best monument that can be erected to a man of literary talents is a good edition of his works.'"—*Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., i. 148.

Note (v), p. 12.

SANDFORD.—Mention of this place naturally recalls to one's mind the late Ven. Henry Irwin, of whom it has been well observed by his successor in the chaplaincy, the Rev. W. P. Walsh, in the Notice prefixed to his "Remains," p. xxv., that "it was in his beloved church and parsonage, at Sandford, that Archdeacon Irwin gathered around him the deep love of that inner circle of friends and hearers who were there privileged to attend upon his faithful teaching. By a ministry of two-and-thirty years he made that quiet spot a consecrated ground, and hallowed it into a centre from which blessed influences were diffused upon the Church and country that he loved." Sandford Church is in the parish of St. Peter, Dublin, only a few yards beyond the bounds of the parish of Donnybrook.

Note (w), p. 12.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—"It was not in India, as commonly supposed, but on Donnybrook-road, that his first laurels were won. This appears from the *Freeman's Journal*, September 18th, 1789, where we learn that in consequence of a wager between him and Mr. Whaley of one hundred and

fifty guineas, the Hon. Arthur Wesley walked from the five-mile-stone on Donnybrook-road to the corner of the Circular-road in Leeson-street, in fifty-five minutes, and that a number of gentlemen rode with the walker, whose horses he kept in a tolerable smart trot. When it is recollected that those were Irish miles, even deducting the distance from Leeson-street to the Castle, whence the original measurements were made, this walk must be computed at nearly six English miles."—*Notes and Queries*, 1st S., viii. 491.

Note (x) p. 13.

THE HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES. — The Buckingham Hospital, near the Donnybrook-road, originally intended for a small-pox hospital, was, for some time prior to 1792, used as a Lock hospital; but being insufficient for the purpose, and inconveniently situated for the necessary medical attendance, it was in that year transferred to the governors of the charitable foundation for incurables, who gave in exchange their hospital in Townsend-street, which has since that time been denominated the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, from the nobleman who was then Viceroy, and at whose instance the exchange was effected.

The following extracts are from a recent appeal to the citizens of Dublin from the Governors of the Hospital for Incurables:—

"The Hospital is situated near Donnybrook, in a peculiarly healthful and secluded situation; and although so pre-eminently an institution of mercy, and altogether peculiar, both in the objects that it relieves, and the relief that it affords, is too little known, and has consequently not met with as large a portion of public sympathy as it so well merits.

"The Institution is intended for those whom incurable disease has rendered incapable of effort; it therefore does not aim beyond the alleviation of confirmed and hopeless disease. The victims of Cancer, Consumption, Paralysis, and of every

variety of incurable malady, are received within its walls, and are nursed with unremitting care and tenderness. It receives those who are rejected as incurable from other sanatory institutions, and is the last refuge on this side the grave for suffering mortality combined with poverty.

“This account is in no respect exaggerated, and every person who will walk through its wards may satisfy himself of the truth of this statement. He will there witness permanent, unmixed suffering—disgusting and wasting disease—and a wretched, hopeless struggle with pain and debility. All that can be effected by medical care, by judicious nourishment (which in many instances is necessarily costly), and by tender watchfulness, is freely given; and the Governors have the satisfaction of stating, that the Hospital has in every case been a blessing, and an acknowledged blessing, to its incurable inmates.”

For many interesting particulars connected with the Hospital (including a copy of the charter of incorporation granted by King George III., 7th January, 1800), see the “Report of the Commissioners appointed to inspect Charitable Institutions, Dublin” (1842), pp. 118–135; the “Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Hospitals of Dublin” (1855); and the “First and Second Annual Reports of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals” (1858 and 1859).

Note (y), p. 13.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—In the year 1204 King John granted his license to the corporation of Dublin to hold an eight-day fair at Donnybrook, commencing on the day of the finding of the Holy Cross (3rd May), with similar stallages and tolls as established in Waterford and Limerick. King Henry III., by charter in 1252, extended the duration of the Fair to fifteen days, and changed the day of its commencement to the 7th of July; which was further altered to the 10th of the same month, and by a subsequent charter fixed to the 26th of August. Many attempts have been

made from time to time to curtail the nuisance, with more or less success; and the patent passed through various hands until it reached the representatives of the late John Madden, Esq., of Donnybrook, from whom it was purchased, in 1855, for the sum of £3,000.

Since the foregoing paragraph was in type, a copy of the following "Statement in relation to the Fair of Donnybrook" (through the kindness of R. R. Madden, Esq., M.D.) has been furnished by Thomas Carmichael, Esq., who was professionally engaged in the purchase of the patent; and being an important document, it is inserted in full, though, when compared with what immediately precedes it, a few repetitions and slight differences cannot fail to be seen:—

"By a King's Letter enrolled in the Close Roll of the sixth year of King John (1204) in the Tower of London, that King commanded Meiler FitzHenry, Justiciary of Ireland, amongst other things, 'as he had informed the King that he had not a place where the King's treasure could be safely deposited, and that for this cause and many other necessary causes a fortress was required,' to build a castle in a proper place, and to protect and defend the city, and to surround it with a fosse and walls fortified with competent towers, bulwarks, and other defences, as he should consider the King's peace and safety; and that for this purpose he should get 300 marks, owing by E. FitzRobert. He commanded also by letters patent that his citizens of Dublin should have the city enclosed, and that they should be compelled to do so, if unwilling.

"He willed also that there should be a fair at Donnybrook every year for eight days' duration, at the Invention of the Holy Cross (3rd May), and another at the well of St. John the Baptist, likewise for eight days, allowing to them toll and stallage; another at Waterford, on the day of St. Peter in Chains; another at Limerick, on the feast of St. Martin, for eight days; and he commanded these things to be announced, that all merchants should come there freely. Witnessed, &c., 31st day of August. (The original record of Chancery, and the translation, preserved in the Tower of London.)

"The right of the citizens to hold this fair is recognised in

two other letters of the same King, also enrolled in the Close Roll of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of his reign (1214 and 1215); and by the latter, the time for holding the fair is enlarged to fifteen days, saving to the Archbishop of Dublin the said fair for the first two days thereof.

“By charter dated 1241, 26th Henry III., reciting that he had granted, and by that his charter confirmed, to his citizens of Dublin that they and their heirs for ever should have a fair at Dublin within their bounds every year for fifteen days, that is to say, on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, and for twelve days following, which they had theretofore had, by grant of King John his father, beginning at the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross for fifteen days, saving to the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors the aforesaid fair for two days, that is to say, the vigil of the said Translation and the day of the same; therefore the King willed and firmly commanded for him, his heirs, and successors for ever, that his said citizens of Dublin and their heirs for ever should have a fair for ever within their bounds every year for fifteen days' duration, that is to say, on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, and for twelve days following, with all liberties and free customs to the same fair belonging, which they had hitherto held by grant of the Lord John the King, his father, commencing on the vigil of the Invention of the Holy Cross, for fifteen days' duration, saving to the Venerable Father Lord Archbishop of Dublin and his successors, of the said fair two days, that is to say, the vigil and the day of the Translation aforesaid. Witnesses, W. Bishop of Worcester; Richard le Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; Master William de Kilkenny, Archdeacon of Coventry. Given under the King's hand, 28th May.

“By charter dated 1279, 8th Edward I., the time of commencing the fair was further postponed at the instance of the citizens, and for their greater convenience, as therein stated, to the eve of the Translation of St. Benedict the Abbot, in July, to be held for fifteen days.

“By a subsequent charter the time of holding the fair was changed to a still later period; and from time immemorial the same has been held in the Green of Donnybrook, on the 26th of August, continuing during periods varying from a week to fifteen days.

“Although some title on the part of the Archbishop of

Dublin to two out of the fifteen days during which the fair was to last, is alluded to in some of the late charters, there is no trace on record of its ever being exercised.

“The corporation of the city of Dublin having in the course of time absolutely disposed of the right of holding this fair, with the tolls and customs thereof under the aforesaid charters, the same, upon the death of Henry Ussher (the preceding proprietor) in the year 1756, became vested in Sir William Wolseley, Bart., who in the year 1778 made a lease thereof to the late Joseph Madden, of Donnybrook; and in the year 1812 the then Baronet absolutely assigned same for ever to the late John Madden, his [Joseph Madden's] son, by the representatives of whom, and of Peter Madden his brother, the same were conveyed in the year 1855 to the Right Hon. Joseph Boyce, then Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, and Edward Wright, Esq., LL.D., in trust for the Committee then formed for the abolition of said Donnybrook Fair, and for their fellow-citizens subscribing to the contribution.”

The following extracts are from the circular issued by the Committee for the Abolition of Donnybrook Fair:—

“The annals of social and commercial life in this metropolis afford sad and abundant records of the ruin and degradation which, dating their commencement with a visit to this Fair, have befallen many who once enjoyed a character for industry and morality, and who, but for the contamination there contracted, might still have enjoyed it.

“The facts, that large sums of money are annually drawn from the Savings' Banks, to be squandered at the Fair; that every anniversary is followed by a fearful increase of disease, as attested by the Hospital and Dispensary Reports; and that the amount of crime, as shown by the Police Reports, is fearfully augmented, afford conclusive evidence as to the vast amount of social mischief generated on these occasions.

“Deluded by the specious show of recreation and amusement, multitudes are caught in the meshes of temptation, and allured into the snares of vice. Servants, mechanics, tradesmen, and even clerks and shopmen, all in respectable employment, have been thus led into courses which have entailed the loss of situation, the forfeiture of character, and consequent misery to themselves and their families. To the young of both sexes it has been the source of unnumbered

evils, whilst, to young females especially, it has proved an easy and fatal descent into the lowest depths of infamy and shame.

“ Happily, an opportunity for putting an end to the occasion of these evils now presents itself. The proprietors of the patent under which the Fair is held, are willing to surrender their claims for £3,000 ; a sum which, if considered in relation to their vested interests, is fair and reasonable, and if compared with the amount of good to be accomplished, is trifling and insignificant.

“ The Committee invite the aid and co-operation of every friend of religion and morality, to the completion of a work now auspiciously begun.”

Though the patent was purchased, and safely vested in the hands of those who will not abuse it, the expectations of the Committee and Subscribers were not at once realised. An individual, who lives in Donnybrook, and has had for some time past the lease and license of a public-house, with a field attached to her holding, persisted in having a fair on her premises, and occasioned no small amount of damage to the public ; but THE FAIR has been abolished, and it is to be hoped that ere long no traces of it may be found. For a strong, but not too strong article on the subject, see the *Irish Times*, 23rd August, 1859.

It is satisfactory to be able to add, that cogent reasons against the renewal of the license having been urged by the Crown, and both sides of the case fully argued, in the College-street Police Office, the presiding Magistrates have given judgment against Miss Eliza Dillon, as detailed in *Saunders's News-Letter*, 9th November. The certificate for her license has been very properly refused ; and thus the so-called fair of Donnybrook is at an end.

Note (z), p. 15.

BOUNDS OF DONNYBROOK PARISH.—Within the bounds of this parish (partly in the half-barony of Rathdown and

barony of Uppercross, but chiefly in the barony of Dublin), which are well defined in the Ordnance Survey, the following, with other avenues, are comprised:—Donnybrook-road, from Upper Leeson-street to Donnybrook; Stillorgan-road, from Donnybrook to Priesthouse; Clonskea-road, from Cullenswood-terrace to Clonskea; Sallymount; Bushfield-avenue; Belmont-avenue; Seaview-terrace; Simmonscourt; Blackrock-road, from the College Botanic Gardens to Trimleston, Merrion; Beggarsbush-road; Bath-avenue, with Vavasour-square; Sandymount-road, from near Ringsend-bridge to Sandymount; Irishtown-strand; London-bridge-road; Tritonville-avenue; Serpentine-avenue; Sandymount-avenue; Sandymount-green; Seafort-avenue; Newgrove-avenue; Sandymount-strand; Park-avenue; Sydney-parade; Merrion-strand; White's-avenue; and Merrionview-avenue.

Amongst the principal residences are—Nutley, of Alderman Roe, D.L.; Woodview, of Captain Frederick J. Isacke; Greenfield, of Randle H. M'Donnell, Esq.; Thornfield, of Richard Wilson, Esq.; Montrose, of Wm. Jameson, Esq.; Airfield, of James Jameson, Esq.; Mount Errol, of William Bredin, Esq.; Shamrock-hill, of Edward Hornsby, Esq.; Plantation, of John Hewson, Esq.; Floraville, of Edward Wright, Esq., LL.D.; Vergemount, of Patrick Donegan, Esq.; Swanbrook, of the Rev. John L. Chute; St. Ann's, of Colonel O'Neill; Simmonscourt Castle, of Bartholomew M. Tabuteau, Esq.; Erith Lodge, of John Spain, Esq.; Willfield, of Mrs. Clarke; Willfield House, of Miss O'Reilly; Sandymount Castle, of Robert Corbet, Esq.; Claremont, of Mrs. Lovely; Belvedere, of the Hon. Mrs. Butler; Fairfield House, of Thomas Reilly, Esq.; Kirkville, of Alex. Sanson, Esq.; Elm Park, of Joseph Watkins, Esq.; Lowville, of Robert Murray, Esq.; Bloomfield, of Mrs. Aylmer; and Merrion Castle, of Mrs. Low.

Amongst the maps of the Down (*i.e.*, "laid down") Survey, safely deposited in the Custom-house, Dublin, there is one of "the Parishes of Donnabrook and Tannee [Taney], somewhat

worn at the edges." See the "Supplement to the Third Report of the Irish Record Commissioners" (1813); and also Sir William Petty's "History of the Down Survey" (1655-6), edited by the present Major-General Larcom for the Irish Archæological Society.

In Hardiman's "Catalogue of Maps, Charts, and Plans relating to Ireland, preserved amongst the MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin" (1824), p. 10, there is mention of "a manuscript plan of an encampment, without name or date. It appears, however, to have been in the neighbourhood of Dublin, from the outlet marks, as follow:—St. Steven's-street waye; Colledge-green waye; Baggatrough-waye; Dunna-broke-waye; St. Kevan's-street waye; and may have reference to the situation of the Marquis of Ormond's camp before the fatal battle with Colonel Michael Jones, near Dublin, in 1649."

By Act of 5 and 6 Vict. c. 96., the townlands of Bagot-rath, Ballsbridge, Beggarsbush, Clonskeagh (formerly Clonskiagh) Donnybrooke east and west, Forty-acres, Irishtown, Merrion, Ringsend, Sandymount, and Smotscourt, in this parish, have been transferred from the ancient county of the city to the new barony of Dublin.

The exact area of the parish is as follows:—1313A. 2R. 9P. in the barony of Dublin; 363A. 3R. 26P. in the half-barony of Rathdown; and 10A. 2R. in the barony of Upper-cross; total, 1687A. 3R. 35P.

Note (aa), p. 15.

POPULATION OF DONNYBROOK PARISH.—According to the census taken in the year 1821, which (as already mentioned) is the first authentic statement of the actual number of souls in Ireland, the population of the parish of Donnybrook, including Booterstown, amounted to 9,219; comprising 4,267 males and 4,952 females; forming 2,049 families; and oc-

cupying 1,235 houses. There were also 96 houses uninhabited or building.

In 1831, when the next census was taken, the population amounted to 10,394; comprising 4,729 males and 5,665 females; forming 2,170 families; and occupying 1,212 houses. There were also 100 houses uninhabited or building.

In 1841 the population amounted to 9,825; comprising 4,464 males and 5,361 females; forming 1,865 families; and occupying 1,244 houses. There were also 106 houses uninhabited or building.

In 1851, as stated in the text, the population amounted to 11,178; comprising 4,971 males and 6,207 females; forming 2,229 families; and occupying 1,524 houses. There were also 175 houses uninhabited or building.

[For some particulars not here repeated, see Note (j), p. 34.]

Note (bb), p. 19.

OLIVER EARL OF TYRCONNEL.—“In Archdall’s edition of ‘Lodge’s Peerage of Ireland,’ Vol. IV., p. 318, it is stated that the Earl of Tyrconnel lies buried under a handsome tomb of black marble, in the chapel of the family’s foundation in Donnybrooke-Church, with this inscription, over which are the arms of Fitzwilliam, and the coronet, but no crest or supporters:—

“ ‘Here lyeth the Body of the Right Honourable and most Noble Lord Oliver, Earl of Tyrconnel, Lord Viscount Fitzwilliams of Meryonge, Baron of Thorn-Castle, who died at his House in Meryong April 11th, 1667, and was Buried the 12th day of the same month.’

“As I can testify from my own observation, the church, chapel, and this and many other tombs (Archbishop King’s included [if he had one]) have disappeared; but when and how, I cannot tell.”—*Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., iv. 90.

Note (cc), p. 19.

TOMBSTONE IN MERRION GRAVEYARD. — The following inscription is on the tombstone :—

“ Sacred to the memory of the soldiers belonging to his Majesty’s 18th Regiment of Foot, and a few belonging to other corps, who, actuated by a desire of more extensive service, nobly volunteered from the South Mayo and different regiments of Irish Militia into the Line, and who were unfortunately shipwrecked on this coast in the Prince of Wales packet, and perished on the night of the 19th of November, 1807. This tribute to their memory has been placed on their tomb by order of General the Earl of Harrington, Commander of the Forces in Ireland.”

In the old churchyard of Carrickbrennan, in the parish of Monkstown, there is a stone in memory of Major Charles Gormocan, who perished in the Rochdale transport ; and near the entrance is a mound thrown over, and a stone commemorative of the unfortunate officers and soldiers of the 97th regiment.

THE “ PRINCE OF WALES ” AND THE “ ROCHDALE.” — The Rev. C. H. Minchin has supplied these particulars from an old scrap among his *disjecta membra variorum* :—

“ Dublin, 19th November, 1807.—On Wednesday morning the ‘ Prince of Wales,’ Captain Edwards, sailed from our port for Liverpool, in company with two transports. They were perceived working about the bay on Thursday morning ; and when the fall of snow commenced, it was supposed they were endeavouring to regain the harbour. The snow fell so thickly, that they were not able to discern their way ; and the surge, even if they did, broke so violently against the beach, that they could not come to an anchor. The ‘ Prince of Wales ’ struck immediately under the battery of Dunleary point, when Captain Edwards, the crew, and two officers immediately hoisted out the boat, jumped into it, and gained the shore. The remainder of the passengers, 120 in number, volunteers from the South Mayo regiment for the 97th and 18th, unfortunately perished in the wreck. The

point at which she struck is immediately opposite Sir John Lees' house, Seapoint. The transports which sailed in company with the 'Prince of Wales' have not yet been heard of. Among those lost in the 'Prince of Wales' was Lieutenant Maclean, a promising young man, who had the care of the recruits.

"The 'Rochdale' of Liverpool sailed on the same day, in company with seven transports, for England. On Thursday she was discovered in the offing off Blackrock, in great distress. The blue lights were hoisted, and the guns repeatedly fired. The state of the weather and the violence of the surge prevented any succour from reaching them. She had on board part of the 97th, or Queen's Germans; and some volunteers from the South Cork and Mayo regiments were also on board. The embarkation-return of this vessel is as follows:—1 major, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 9 corporals, 173 rank and file, 42 women, and 29 children; in all 265 souls, not one individual of whom is known to have escaped. The names of the officers were—Major Gormocan, 97th Foot; Lieutenants Long and Power, and Ensign Way. The vessel lies alongside of the Tower. Her bottom is completely bilged, though her decks are said to remain entire. A great part of the beach from Dunleary to the Rock was covered with the dead bodies, &c."

Note (dd), p. 21.

DERIVATION OF "RINGSEND."—According to a writer in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., ii. 315, "the explanation of this apparent bull, *ring's end*, is very simple. Previous to the formation of that portion of Dublin which is now called Sir John Rogerson's-quay, there were great piles of wood driven into the sand, and to each of these piles were attached large iron rings, for the convenience of the shipping moored there. The outermost of those piles having a ring was called *ring's end*, that is, *the end*, or *last of the rings*; and hence the name given to the place at the end of Sir John Rogerson's-quay. Sir John Rogerson, the maker of the quay, was at one time [1693-4] Lord Mayor of Dublin; and my informa-

tion as to the derivation of the name *Ring's End* was received from old Jemmy Walsh, a Dublin pilot, who remembered seeing the ships moored, and their ropes run through the rings of the wooden piles on the river."

The foregoing is quoted merely to be refuted in the words of another correspondent, who well observes (2nd S., iv. 298) that "Ringsend was so called for generations before 'old Jemmy Walsh' was born. His derivation, fanciful as it is, I could almost imagine was given to try how far Irish wit could impose on English credulity."

Mr. Lascelles, in "*Liber Munerum*," &c., Part V., p. 142, writes as follows:—

"*Ringsend* or *Rinksen* [*forsan* a northern word, signifying a sewer, which the river Dodder is to that part of the county.]"

However, the derivation given in the text is probably the correct one, namely, *Rinn-Aun*—"the point of the tide." In fact, the name of Ringsend, as in the case of the Phoenix Park, is a corruption of an Irish word or words, for which a more familiar English one resembling it in sound was substituted. Bishop O'Brien, it may be added, gives in his "*Irish-English Dictionary*" (Paris, 1768), "*Abhan*, a river; rectius *Amhan*"; and remarks, that the names of places in Ireland with a similar beginning (*Rinn*) would more than fill a sheet.

Note (ee), p. 22.

THE PIGEON-HOUSE AND THE LIGHT-HOUSE.—From the "Point" of Ringsend, the South-wall extends into the bay 17,754 feet; nearly three English miles and an half. It was commenced in 1748, and finally completed in 1796; and is composed of blocks of mountain granite, strongly cemented, and strengthened with iron cramps. The breadth of the road to a strong artillery station called the Pigeon-house

(which was erected near the close of the last century, and is 7,938 feet from Ringsend), is nearly forty feet, and thence to the Light-house thirty-two feet at bottom, but narrows to twenty-eight feet at top; the whole rising five feet above high-water. There is a basin at the former place, 900 feet long by 450 broad, and a landing-place raised 200 feet broad, on which are several convenient wharfs, now but little frequented. The pier at this point is 250 feet wide; and on it are raised buildings, which were formerly used as a magazine, an arsenal, and a custom-house. In the channel between the Pigeon-house and the Light-house is the anchorage called Poolbeg (formerly denominated Cleer-rode, Clare-road, and Clarade) where vessels may lie in fifteen feet at low water. At the extremity of the Wall is the Light-house, commenced in 1761, and completed in 1768, under considerable difficulties, by Mr. Smith. See Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," Vol. II., p. 1084; Brewer's "Beauties of Ireland," Vol. I., p. 178; and D'Alton's "History of the County of Dublin," p. 853. Woodcuts of the Light-house and the Pigeon-house are given in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, Vol. III., p. 281; and a view of the Light-house in "Illustrations of the Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland," Vol. I., p. 104.

In an interesting and authentic MS. in the writer's possession, entitled "Observations made by Colonel [afterwards Major-General] Roy during a Short Tour in Ireland, 1766" (see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., vii., 358, 442), the following passage occurs:—

"If at any time hence it should be thought necessary to build a fort or citadel near Dublin, the sandy point where now the village of Ringsend stands would seem to be a proper situation to make choice of, as it would effectually secure the entrance of the harbour, in some degree command the bay, might always be supplied by sea, and being overlooked by nothing, might therefore be made strong, especially by means of the little river Dodder. The tide might be made to flow round it."

The Pigeon-house Fort was subsequently erected, and formed, in the plans of Robert Emmet in 1803, one of his chief points of attack. See Dr. Madden's "Life and Times of Robert Emmet," pp. 89, 110, 127.

Note (ff), p. 22.

KING JAMES'S VISIT TO RINGSEND.—"Sir Cloudesly Shovel came on the 12th to Belfast, as convoy to several ships that brought over necessaries for the army; and there having intelligence of a frigate at anchor in the bay of Dublin, and several other small vessels loaden with hides, tallow, wools, some plate, and several other things designed for France, he sailed April the 18th (being Good Friday), to the mouth of the bay of Dublin, and there leaving the Monk, and some more great ships, he took the Monmouth yacht, and one or two more, with several long-boats, and went to Polebeg [Poolbeg], where the frigate lay (being one half of the Scotch fleet that was taken in the Channel the year before), having sixteen guns and four pattereroes. King James when he heard it, said, It was some of his loyal subjects of England returning to their duty and allegiance; but when he saw them draw near the ship, and heard the firing, he rid out towards Rings-end, whither gathered a vast crowd of people of all sorts, and there were several regiments drawn out, if it were possible, to kill those bold fellows at sea, who durst on such a good day perform so wicked a deed (as they called it). Captain Bennet that commanded the frigate, run her on ground, and after several firings from some other ships of theirs, as also from that, when they saw a fireship coming in (which Sir Cloudesly had given a sign to) they all quitted the frigate, being at first about forty; but they lost six or seven in the action. Sir Cloudesly was in the Monmouth yacht where Captain Wright was very serviceable both in carrying in the fleet, and in time of action. In going off, one of our hoys ran a-ground, and was dry when the tide

was gone; the rest of the boats were not far off, being full of armed men; and a Frenchman, one of King James's Guards, coming nigh the boats to fire his pistols in a bravo, had his horse shot under him, and was forced to fling off his jack-boots and run back in his stockings to save himself; some of the sea-men went on shore, and took his saddle and furniture. When the tide came in, they went off with their prize to the ships below. King James went back very much dissatisfy'd, and 'twas reported he should say, That all the Protestants in Ireland were of Cromwell's breed, and deserved to have their throats cut: but whatever his thoughts might be, I suppose his discretion would not allow him to say so. However all the Protestants that walked that way during the action, were secured in prison, and two made their escape to our boats."—Story's "Impartial History of the Wars of Ireland," p. 58.

Note (gg), p. 23.

RINGSEND CARS. — "The hackney-coaches we borrowed from our English neighbours, as their name imports; but our one-horse vehicles have always been peculiar to ourselves, and were in use long before anything of a similar kind was introduced into England. The earliest and rudest of these were the 'Ringsend cars,' so called from their plying principally to that place and Irishtown, then the resort of the *beau monde* for the benefit of sea-bathing. This car consisted of a seat suspended in a strap of leather, between shafts, and without springs. The noise made by the creaking of the strap, which supported the whole weight of the company, particularly distinguished this mode of conveyance." ("Sketches of Ireland Sixty Years Ago," p. 77.) See also Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," Vol. II., p. 1173. This "History" may not be particularly well arranged; but containing a great mass of useful information, and very little extraneous matter, it is oftentimes too hastily condemned.

Note (hh), p. 23.

MONUMENTS IN IRISHTOWN CHURCH. — In the church there are four small-sized monuments—

I.

“In remembrance of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Colonel Munro, Royal Artillery. She died in Dublin, 20th December, 1843.”

II.

“Sacred to the memory of John Babington Smyth, M.D., Belmont House, Stillorgan. Born in 1822; Died September 27th, 1845.

“*Ποία γὰρ ἡ ζωὴ ὑμῶν ; ἀτμὶς.*”—JAMES, iv. 14.”


III.

“To Robert Hanna, A.B., T.C.D. This tablet was erected by his pupils in the Rev. Dr. Wall's School. He died Oct. 25th, 1848, aged 23 years.”

IV.

“S. M. of John Smyth, A.M., M.D., T.C.D., of Belmont House, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin. Esteemed by his acquaintances, endeared to his friends, beloved by his family, through a life of varied usefulness his path was that of the just, ‘as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.’ Released from his labours, he rested with his Redeemer, December 4th, 1852.”

Mr. D'Alton, in his “History of the County of Dublin,” p. 857, enumerates several, besides those mentioned in the text, who have been interred in the churchyard, and whose tombstones may be found. Accurate copies of many of the inscriptions, for which there is not room here, are in the writer's possession.



Annals of the Parishes.

[Many particulars recorded in the preceding pages are here repeated, or referred to, in chronological order.]

The following early mention of this part of Ireland may prove interesting to the reader;—

A.M.

2820. "The Annals of Clonmacnoise, after detailing the migration of Partholon from Greece to Ireland, thus describe the plague which destroyed his colony on the plain of Dublin;—269 years after its arrival, when 'all that then remained alive of them, to the number of 9,008 persons, from the first Monday in May untill the next Monday after, died of a sudaine infection, upon the plaine of Moynealta. It was called Moynealta, because all the foule in the kingdom for the most part gathered themselves there to sun themselves.' This plain of Magh-Nealta must have included the strand of Clontarf, the mouth of the Liffey, and as far as Blackrock, along the shore, and extended back into the old plain of the flocks, stretching along the valley of the Liffey, and southward to Tallaght." — "Report of the Census Commissioners" (1851), Part V., vol. i. p. 41.

A.D.

1173. Richard (Strongbow) Earl of Pembroke gave Dovenalbroc (Donnybrook), with other lands, to Walter de Riddlesford, Baron of Bray.—Rot. in Canc. Hib.

1178. About this time Archbishop O'Toole confirmed the townland of Simmons court, *inter alia*, to the cathedral of Christ Church.

mitted to the Bishop of Meath. (Rot. in Canc. Hib.) From this time the Bagot family have had no connexion, save in the name, with this locality.

1389. In this year William Fitzwilliam and John Cruys, with others, were appointed Guardians of the Peace in the county of Dublin; with which authority the former was solely invested in 1391.

1392. By writ reciting an ordinance of Parliament, to prevent merchants from buying up for the foreign markets falcons, "*austercos vel trecellos*," in Ireland, John Cruys, of Meryon, was appointed to inquire into any violation of the order. (Rot. Pat. in Canc. Hib.) This member of the Cruise family was then seised of the manors of Merrion, Thornecastle, Kilsallaghan, &c.; very soon after which the former two passed to the Fitzwilliams.

1394. In this year, and in 1397, William Fitzwilliam was Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and had the custody of the Staines ("between the site of the present College-grounds and the sea"), in order to preserve the watercourse free and clean for the benefit of the citizens. He died in 1397.

1399. By a writ reciting that, whereas John Cruys, "*chevaler*," who had been summoned to a great council in 1394, held 160 acres at Thornecastle, the rent of which to the Crown he was unable to discharge, by reason of the premises being subject to be burned and laid waste by adjoining Irish enemies of the mountains, it was thereupon directed that he should be exempted from any such payments during his life. An inquisition of 1407 finds that he died seised, in his own right and in right of his wife, of the manors of Merrion, etc., of which Thomas, their son and heir, afterwards became possessed.

1403. Sir Edward Perrers and Johanna, his wife, obtained a grant of Bagotrath, stated to be within the liberties of Dublin, and to be thenceforth held of the Mayor and Commons of that city.—Rot. in Canc. Hib.

1408. Henry Fitzwilliam and two more, by royal mandate, were directed to levy "*smok-silver*" (*i.e.*, one penny for each house through which smoke passed) over the county of Dublin.

1418. The Prior of All-Hallows was seised of certain lands and tenements in Donnybrook and Baldoyle. — King's MSS.

1420. King Henry V. granted to Hugh Burgh the custody of the manor of Thorncastle, and all its appurtenances in Merrion, Ballyboother, Donnybrook, and elsewhere, in the county of Dublin, as lately held by James Fitzwilliam, deceased.
1432. Richard Fitzwilliam was living at Donnybrook in this year.
1442. Philip Fitzwilliam, presumed to be the son of the above-named Richard, was living at Meryong at this date; and in 1446, being one of the Counsellors to Richard Duke of York, had a remittal of all the chief rent he was to pay the King, during life. Henry VI. granted him a sum of money out of the crown-rents, which he was to pay for his manor of Thorncastle, in order to enable him to rebuild a fort there, which had been destroyed by the Irish in 1437.
1488. By an act of the Parliament of Drogheda, in which the bounds of "the four obedient shires," constituting the Pale, were traced, the following relates to Dublin:—"From Merryon, inclusive, to the water of the Dodder, by the new ditch to Saggard, Rathcoole, Kilhell, Rathmore, and Ballymore, &c. Thence to the county of Kildare, into Ballycutlan, Harristown, and Naas; and so thence to Clane, Kilboyne, and Kilcock, in such manner that the towns of Dalkey, Carrickbrennan, Newtown, Rochestown, Clonken, Smethistown, Ballyboteer (Boosterstown), with Thorncastle and Bullock, were in Dublin-shire."
1488. The form of "riding the franchises," as the same was done on the 4th September in this year, taken from the White Book of Christ Church, is given in Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," vol. i. pp. 95-98.
1511. Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, Brey, and Bagot-rath, was Sheriff of the county of Dublin, in 1511 (3 Henry VIII.), and is proved by inquisition to have died in 1529.
1535. Sir Nicholas Fitzwilliam (third son of William Fitzwilliam, of Meryon) was Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral; which dignity he held until its suppression in 1546, when he was granted by King Edward VI. a pension for life of £66 13s. 4d., Irish.
1538. In a list of the lands and possessions of the late dis-

solved monastery of All-Hallows, which remains in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, mention is made of "forty acres of land with their appurtenances in Donabrook."—Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," vol. i. p. 412.

1542. Sir Thomas, son of Richard Fitzwilliam, had livery of seisin of all the manors, &c., of Dundrum and Thorncastle, and all messuages and other possessions in Dundrum, Thorncastle, Ballybot (Booterstown), and Oveniston. For some particulars of him, see Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. iv. p. 312.

1546. At the time of the dissolution of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which happened in this year, the Archdeacon of Dublin had, with other tithes, those of Donabroke, extending over the townlands of Donabroke, Meryon, Smothescort, Balesclatter, the lands of All-Hallows, and Bagotrath, besides a mansion and three stangs of arable land. His (William Power's) possessions being confiscated in like manner with those of the other members of the Chapter, the parish of Donabroke was leased to John Sharpe (Rot. Pipæ). "Donabroke demesne," belonging to the Rector, was worth 3s. 4d. per annum; and the tithes, together with the tithes of fish, alterages, and oblations (besides the Curate's stipend and repair of the chancel), £15: total, £15 3s. 4d.—Monck Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," p. 46.

1565. Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy, having landed at Dalkey, proceeded the next morning to the house of Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, whence he made his solemn entry into Dublin.—Harris's "History of Dublin," p. 35.

1578. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Bagotrath and Meryon, had a grant of the monastery of Holmpatrick, with its possessions therein fully detailed, including eight cottages, 131A. arable, 12A. meadow, 18A. pasture and furze, and the custom of the said cottages in the town of Holmpatrick, being the demesne-lands of said priory, &c. He died 9th November, 1592.

1580. Henry Ussher, D.D., was in this year appointed Archdeacon of Dublin, and consequently Rector of Donnybrook, &c. In 1595 he became Archbishop of Armagh; but continued to hold the archdeaconry *in commendam*,

until his death in 1613. Donnybrook, therefore, was held for twenty-three years by one of the Primates of all Ireland.

1582. A grant of certain dues of the port of Dublin for eighty-one years, by lease from the Corporation, was made to Nicholas Ball, in consideration of which he was to build a tower at Ringsend, like Maiden Tower in Drogheda, and to keep perches in the river.

1592. Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, who succeeded his father in this year, was Constable of the castle of Wykynglow (Wicklow), and Lord Warden of the marches of Leinster, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and brought two archers on horseback to the general hosting at Tarah, 24th September, 1593. He died 5th March, 1595, being seised of Bagotrath, &c.

16—. A Manuscript Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin (F. 4, 18), contains links of the pedigree of the O'Maddens, of Bagotrath, through six generations of the 16th and 17th centuries.—D'Alton's "King James's Irish Army List," p. 519.

1602. The form of "riding the franchises," as the same was done this year, is given in Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," vol. i. pp. 98–103. "The modern manner of surveying and perambulating the city liberties every third year" is given in pp. 103–105. See also *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., viii. 295.

1605. To Sir William Ussher, of Donnybrook, and his son, Arthur, was granted, 28th June (3 James I.), the office of Constable of the castle of Wicklow, and of the other places to said castle belonging: which office "had been granted on 16th Feb., 39 Eliz., to William Ussher, who surrendered same, and prayed that it might be granted to him and his son."—Erck's "Repertory of Patent Rolls of Chancery," vol. i. p. 261.

1610. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, who had succeeded his father in 1595, and was knighted in 1608, suffered a recovery of Booterstown, two messuages, and 140A., &c.; all which he held of the King *in capite*.

1615. The regal visitation of this year reports the rectory of Donnybrook as appertaining to the archdeaconry of Dublin, and that the church and chancel were in good repair.

1618. "James Crelie, of Newrie, drowned in the Harboroughe of Dublin, about the Ringsende," 2nd April.—Funeral Entries, Ulster Office, vol. iii. p. 73.
1628. Arthur Ussher, of Donnybrook, elder son and heir of Sir William Ussher (jointly with whom he had been appointed Clerk of the Council General of Ireland in 1603), was "drowned in Donabrook river" (the Dodder), of Monday, 2nd March. — Dan. Molyneux's MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin (F. 3, 27, p. 14).
1629. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, created Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, and Baron Fitzwilliam, of Thornecastle, 5th August, with the annual creation fee of £13 6s. 8d., payable out of the customs of the port of Dublin. The patent for his English earldom, granted in 1645, was not perfected.
1635. Nicholas Fitzwilliam, of Holmpatrick and Balldungan, in the county of Dublin, died 5th December, and "was buried with his ancestors in the church of Donnybrooke."
1640. An act of Parliament was sought, for confirming the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in Simmonscourt; but it was resisted by the Lord of Merrion, as prejudicial to his right in a moiety of said lands in fee-simple by ancient inheritance, and in the other moiety by lease. The proposed bill was thereupon thrown out.
1642. Sir Simon Harcourt marched against the castle of Carrickmayne (Carrickmines), to dislodge its Irish garrison. He was shot in the attack, and died the following day at Lord Fitzwilliam's house in Merrion, whither he had been with difficulty removed.—Borlase's "History of the Irish Rebellion," p. 97 (Dublin, 1743).
1646. The Parliamentary forces landed at Ringsend, 14th November.
1649. According to Boate's "Ireland's Natural History," p. 60 (London, 1652), Mr. John Ussher, father of Sir Wm. Ussher, though in the presence of many of his friends on both sides of the river, was drowned in crossing the Dodder. But there must be an error in this statement, Alderman John Ussher (to whose munificence and religious zeal we owe the publication, in 1571, of the first book ever printed in the Irish language, and who was Sir

William's father) having died 1st May, 1600. (Elrington's "Life of Archbishop Ussher," Appendix 1, p. x; and Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. i. p. 382.) Arthur Ussher, Sir William's elder son, was drowned in the Dodder, as already stated, in 1628.

1649. In the immediate vicinity of Ballsbridge, and on the right of the road from Dublin, stood Baginbun Castle, which was seized during the night by the forces of the Marquess of Ormonde, on his meditated investiture of the city in this year; but soon after daybreak the next morning, the assailants were driven out by the garrison of Dublin, and completely defeated. In 1651 the Castle was taken by storm by Oliver Cromwell. All remains of it have long since disappeared; and within the last few years several handsome houses have been erected on its site.

1649. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Ringsend, 14th August, with 8,000 foot, 4,000 horse, a formidable train of artillery, and all other necessities of war. Here Henry Cromwell also subsequently landed. "Upon his arrival in the bay of Dublin, the men-of-war that accompanied him, and other ships in the harbour, rung such a peal with their cannon, as if some great good news had been coming to us; and though the usual landing for those who came in ships of war was near my house [at Monkstown], yet he and his company went up in boats to the Ringsend; where they went ashore, and were met there by most of the officers, civil and military, about the town."—Ludlow's "Memoirs," vol. ii. p. 86 (Edinburgh, 1751).

1650. About this year the first bridge over the Dodder at Ringsend was erected, when it singularly occurred, that the bridge was scarcely finished, and a safe passage effected over this heretofore dangerous stream, than it suddenly altered its channel, leaving the bridge on dry ground and useless; "in which perverse course," says Boate, "it continued, until perforce it was constrained to return to its old channel, and to keep within the same."—"Ireland's Natural History," p. 60.

1654. A survey of this date represents "Butterstown" as containing 240A., of which 200A. were arable, 35A. pasture, and 5A. meadow, the property of Sir William Reeves, of Rathsallagh, an English Protestant, by virtue of a

mortgage from the Lord of Merrion, "an Irish papist;" that there was on the grounds a castle in repair; that the premises were a manor, with courts leet and baron; and that the tithes belonged to Christ Church.

1654. A survey of this date states that Merrion had been the property of the Lord of Merrion; that the premises were an old decayed castle and an extensive burrow; that said premises constituted a manor, with courts leet and baron; and that the tithes belonged to the College of Dublin.

1654. A survey of this date makes Simmons-court to contain 110A., of which 80A. were arable, 20A. meadow, and 10A. pasture; that it had been the property of the Lord of Merrion; and that the tithes belonged to the College of Dublin.

1657. Sir William Ussher, of Donnybrook, Clerk of the Council, died in this year, though Lewis, in his "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 516, falling into the error of Messrs. Whitelaw and Walsh, makes him to have been drowned in the Dodder in 1649. In his house in Dublin, in 1602, had been printed the first Irish version of the New Testament. See Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. i. p. 385.

1660. At this time, the Archdeacon of Dublin's glebe in Donnybrook was one park and three stangs, demised to Mr. William Scott.

1663. Oliver, second Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, created Earl of Tyrconnel by patent, dated 20th April, 1663; or rather 1661, as we find him Earl of Tyrconnel 29th July in that year, and 9th July, 1662, he took his seat by proxy in the House of Peers.—Lords' Jour. i. 274, 317.

1664. "Ringsend and out-Liberties," as stated in an old MS. document in the writer's possession, relative to Hearth-Money in Dublin, 1664-5, were charged £16 10s. for 165 chimneys.

1666. In a grant of 178A. statute measure, part of Simmons-court, to the Earl of Tyrconnel, the rights of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church were especially saved.

1666. His Majesty's patent, bearing date 8th June, 1664, and containing a gracious pardon to the Earl of Tyrcon-

nel for all crimes, treasons, &c., committed before the 29th December, 1660, in relation to any war in England and Ireland, and a clause of restitution to his estate, having been confirmed, he passed patent accordingly, 11th July, 1666, for Ringsend, Merrion, &c.; and that year made a settlement thereof to the use of himself and his Countess Eleanor, for their respective lives; remainder to their heirs male; remainder to his brother William for life; remainder to Thomas, son of the said William, and his heirs male; with other remainders over.—Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. iv. p. 317, *n*.

1667. Oliver Earl of Tyrconnel buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 12th April. See *Note (bb)*. The earldom became extinct; but in his other titles he was succeeded by his brother William, third Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, who died before the year 1681, and was succeeded by his only son Thomas. The King granted to the Earl's widow an abatement of quit-rents and a pension of £300 a year for life.

1670. A great storm happening at new moon, in the month of March, the tide overflowed the banks of the Dodder at Ringsend, flooded up to the College, and very high into the city; some houses were swept down, and many cellars and warehouses laid under water.

1670. John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Ringsend, 21st April.

1674. Proposal made to form a harbour at Ringsend.—Yarranton's "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," pp. 151–155 (London, 1677).

1684. The glebe of Donnybrook defined in a lease of this date, as adjoining the churchyard on the north side, and containing half an acre.

1690. King James II. visited Ringsend. See *Note (ff)*.

1691. December 5th, when De Ginckel was departing for England, the Lords Justices, and most of the nobility and gentry in and about Dublin, accompanied him to Ringsend.—Story's "Impartial History of the Wars of Ireland," Part ii. p. 288.

1697. About this time the corporation of Dublin conveyed their right of holding a fair at Donnybrook to the Ussher family.

1698. "Abram le Grove executed and hung in irons below Ringsend, for a horrid murder he committed on a Dutch skipper," 7th February.—"Chronological Remembrancer."
1703. The inhabitants of Ringsend having become numerous by the accession of many officers of the port, seamen, and strangers, and being not only distant from Donnybrook, their parish church, but prevented from resorting thither by tides and waters overflowing the highway, an Act was passed, on the application of the Archbishop and Archdeacon of Dublin, authorising Thomas Lord Viscount Mer-
rion to convey any quantity of land, not exceeding two acres, for a church and churchyard for their accommodation; and the Archbishop was empowered to apply £100 out of the forfeited tithes towards building same. (2 Anne, c. xi. s. 8) The endowment afterwards took effect in the adjacent village of Irishtown. Strangely enough, almost every one who has written about Irishtown Church, has stated that it was built "for the use of the garrison of Pigeon-house" (or in such like words); whereas, though the exact date of its erection is not known, the former building preceded the latter by little less than a century.
1704. Thomas, fourth Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, who had been outlawed as a supporter of King James II., but whose outlawry was reversed, died 20th February, and was succeeded by his only son Richard, fifth Viscount, who conformed to the Established religion in 1710, and whose elder daughter Mary was married, in 1733, to Henry Earl of Pembroke.
1709. Thomas Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Ringsend, 21st April.
1711. About this year, agreeably to a plan suggested by a Mr. Corneille, and also in consequence of an opinion of Captain Burgh, his Majesty's Surveyor-General, a new channel for the river Liffey was made between the city and Ringsend. "While these works were going on, a proposal was made in the year 1713, by Captain John Perry, for the improvement of the harbour: his plan was to make a low wharf or pier of drift-work, from Irishtown to the outermost point of the South Bull, and to make a dam from the Ringsend to the high lands on the north side, to pen the water of the Liffey and Dodder to somewhat above the high water of a spring tide, with a stone

sluice in the embankment to admit vessels into the basin. This plan does not seem to have been attended to. . . . It seems, however, pretty evident from the works which were afterwards carried into execution, that the low pier of drift-work recommended by him was the principle on which they proceeded."—"Reports on Dublin Harbour" (1800-2), p. 63.

1712. The extant parish registers of Donnybrook commence with this year. The earliest book is entitled "An Account of the Marriages, Christnings, and Burialls, of the Protestants [and others] within the Parish of Donebrooke, since March the 27th, 1712. George Fitzgerald, Clerke. This Book was bought at the Parish-charge. Mr. Patrick Kelley and Mr. Thomas Freeman, Churchwardens." See *Note (t)*.

1714. About this year surveys were ordered relative to the propriety of piling below Ringsend; and in consequence thereof, the preparatory work was soon after begun, by sinking wicker-work kishes filled with stones: and in 1717 the piling commenced.

1715. From the following entry in the parish register of Donnybrook, the Rev. Walter Thomas, who was Curate of the parish in the same year, would appear to have had some connexion with St. Matthew's, Ringsend:—"Sep. 1st, 1715, Mr. Lewis bought of the Rev. Walter Thomas his seat in the Chapple of St. Mathew's in Irishtown," etc., for £4. Mr. Thomas was perhaps the Minister of St. Matthew's before it was endowed in 1723, the yearly expenses having been defrayed by a tax levied on every sailor who crossed Dublin Bar.

1716. "Buried, Madam Cleton, in the Chancell of Donebrook," 1st February—[? the mother of Bishop Clayton, who was buried in 1758.]—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.

1719. "July 27th. It is agreed on between Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Donebrook, and Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of Ringsend, Churchwardens for the ensuing year, dividing £60 sterling between them, y^t is to say, thirty-seven pounds sterling on the upper ward or country part of the parish of Donebrook, and twenty-three pounds sterling on Ringsend and Irishtown, being the lower ward."—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.

1719. Charles Whittingham, D.D., appointed to the archdeaconry of Dublin in December, 1719, on the resignation of Archdeacon Dougatt; and died in 1743. His name appears in almost every page of the parish register of Donnybrook during his incumbency; and he probably resided constantly in the glebe-house in the village of Donnybrook. This house, situated at one end of Church-lane (which in former days was the resort of many of the *beau monde* of Dublin, and from which was the entrance to the churchyard), was subsequently well known as the Rose-tavern, the "Salt-hill" of its day: in later times it degenerated into a public-house; but happily it is once more a private dwelling, though one of an humble character. "Buried, Madam Whittingham, Sept. 13th, 1731."—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.

1723. A King's Letter issued (10 Geo. I.) "for establishing a minister at Ringsend," 23rd May; and the Rev. "John Buherean" (or Boherean, as in the attested copy of his appointment in the possession of the present Chaplain, Dr. Wall) appointed "to the ministry or curacy of the chapel in Ringsend." ("Liber Munerum," Part v. p. 142.) "Buherean" is evidently a misprint for Buhereau, *al.* Bohereau, *al.* Borough; the last being the form of the name on his tombstone. He died in 1726, and (as stated in the parish register of Donnybrook) was buried, 11th May, in the churchyard of St. Matthew's, Ringsend. A writer in the *Christian Examiner* (March, 1857) refers to some interesting French MSS., which were placed in Abp. Marsh's Library, Dublin, by the Rev. Elias Bohereau, D.D., Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the first Librarian, who died in 1719; and states that he has "heard it asserted that Sir E. Borough [of Dublin] is a descendant of the Rev. Elias Bohereau," who was a French refugee, and whose third son was the Rev. John Borough, of Ringsend. See "Burke's Baronetage."

1726. The Rev. Michael Hartlib (not Isaac Hartlitt, as he is called by Mr. D'Alton), Rector of Killary, or Killarvey, in the diocese of Meath (1703), appointed to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, 1st June, on the death of the Rev. John Borough. Mr. Hartlib died in 1741, and was buried in St. Bridget's churchyard, Dublin, 26th August (*Parish Register of St. Bridget's*). His burial is recorded likewise in the parish register of Donnybrook.

1726. The bay of Dublin witnessed a very memorable scene, when Dean Swift, on his return to Ireland in the month of August, was received with all the honours which the "Drapier's Letters" had earned for him, and brought to his landing-place in triumph.
1726. According to Dr. Threlkeld, a broad-leaved variety of the *absinthium maritimum* was found between Merrion and Blackrock. The country people in his time [1726] made the common kind into sheaves, and brought it to Dublin, where it was used in brewing an ale called purl.—"Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum," *sub voce*.
1726. Eighteen persons, men, women, and children, drowned near Ringsend, by the oversetting of a boat.—"Chronological Remembrancer."
1728. Mr. John Day, one of the Churchwardens of Donnybrook for this year, was unable to write, as appears from "his mark" in the parish register! His case, we have every reason to believe, was singular.
1728. A reference to Brooking's curious "Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin," published in this year, will show that very great changes have taken place in Irishtown and the neighbouring districts during the last century.
1729. William King, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, on the north side, 10th May. See *Note (u)*. For some particulars respecting portraits of him, see Bishop Mant's "History of the Church of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 496; or, Wills' "Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Irishmen," vol. iv. p. 308.
1729. Ringsend-bridge rebuilt.
1730. "Buried, Robert Dougket, Late AD.," 13th August (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). Robert Dougatt, A.M., was appointed to the archdeaconry of Dublin in 1715, which he resigned in 1719; and became Precentor of St. Patrick's, and Keeper of Abp. Marsh's Library, on the death of Dr. Bohereau in that year. He was nephew to Archbishop King.—Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. ii. pp. 112, 130.
1732. "Married [in Donnybrook Church] Jeffery Foot and Jane Lundy, 13th April." Alderman Lundy Foot was baptized 21st April, 1735, and buried 5th January, 1805.—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.

1733. Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, M.P., buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 10th December. There also was interred, 20th January, 1738, his brother, the Right Hon. Lieut.-General Thomas Pearce, who "was at once Governor, Mayor, and Representative in Parliament, of the city of Limerick;" and Lady Pearce, 17th July, 1749 (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). See Note (p).
1735. A light-ship, being a small sloop, with a lantern at her mast-head, was placed at the end of the Piles, near to the situation of the present Lighthouse.
1737. "Buried, William Jones, of Brickfield," 24th July (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). In Rocque's "Plan of the City of Dublin and the Environs," published not many years after this date, "Brickfield Town" and the "Con-niveing House" appear where Sandymount now is; and in his "Actual Survey of the Environs of the City of Dublin" (first sheet), we find, *inter alia*, "Black Rock Avenue" (now the Cross-avenue); "Merrion Lane" (now Booters-town-avenue) and the "Mass House;" "Lord Merrion's Brick Fields;" and "The Piles," with the Light-ship, &c. These maps contain some curious particulars, and deserve a careful inspection.
1737. William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Ringsend, 7th September.
1740. "The strand in the neighbourhood of Irishtown was famous for the quantities of shrimps caught there; but the great frost of 1740 destroyed them, and the few that are now [1776] found are neither so large or delicate." —*Exshaw's Magazine*.
1740. About this year the factory at Ballsbridge, for printing linen, calico, and cotton, was opened. It was subsequently much extended and improved by Messrs. Duffy & Co.; but for several years past it has been discontinued, and the buildings applied to other uses.
1741. The Rev. Isaac Mann, D.D., appointed to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, 4th November, on the death of the Rev. Michael Hartlib. He held at the same time the rectory of Killary, or Killarvey, in the diocese of Meath. In 1757 he became Archdeacon of Dublin; and in 1772 was raised to the bishoprick of Cork and Ross.—Cotton's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*," vol. ii. p. 131.

1742. "Buried, Henry Lord Power, in y^e Vault of St. Mathew's Chappel [Ringsend], May 6th" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). "This individual," as Mr. D'Alton writes, "but for the effect of attainders, was the Lord Power of Curraghmore, and should be commemorated by the Waterford family, who enjoy what were once the estates of the Poers. His name you will find in the Civil Establishment of 1727, for an annuity of £550, although the Irish Parliament had objected to the grant. He had claimed the estate of Curraghmore, as heir male of [James Earl of Tyrone] the father of Lady Catharine Poer, who on her marriage had brought over that property to Sir Marcus Beresford [afterwards created Earl of Tyrone]; but of course he failed in his suit." For particulars of the family, see Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 303. See also *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., viii. 518.
1742. "Buried, Frances Trotter, in the Cabbage Garden [near St. Kevin's Church, Dublin, and long a favourite place of burial with the Wesleyans], 10th December."—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.
1743. Richard, fifth Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, who had succeeded his father in 1704, died at Thorpe, in Surrey, 6th June.
1744. "Buried, Governor Richd. Fitzwilliams" (?), 18th May.—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.
1746. Archdeacon Pococke (a learned man and accomplished traveller, and subsequently Bishop of Meath) held a Visitation in St. Patrick's Cathedral, "which perhaps is the latest of such visitations on record in Ireland."
1747. "Buried, Lady Newport," 28th February (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). She was the daughter and co-heiress of — Anderson, Esq., of Worcestershire: and became the wife of Robert Lord Newport, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and twelve times sworn one of the Lords Justices, and died "in the government," 3rd December, 1756, having been advanced to the dignity of Viscount Jocelyn in the preceding year. Lady Newport died 23rd February, 1747, being the mother of Robert, afterwards first Earl of Roden. In the same register is recorded the burial, 16th July, 1762, of Lieut.-Colonel George Jocelyn, who was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, was appointed Deputy-Governor of Carlisle,

and died at Leixlip, unmarried, 14th July; and also that of John Jocelyn, Esq., an officer in the army, who died suddenly in Dublin, 16th December, 1765, aged 45, and was buried two days after "in the family-vault at Irish-town."—Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. iii. pp. 268, 269.

1748. "Buried, July ye 23, Lord Mayo's Son" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). This was Sir Aylmer Bourke, only son of John, eighth Viscount Mayo, by Catharine, daughter of Major Whitgift Aylmer, descended from Dr. John Aylmer, Bishop of London, and from Dr. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, both in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was born 17th November, 1743; died 21st July, 1748; and two days after "was buried in the church of Irishtown, near Dublin."—Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. iv. p. 249.

1748. Henry Ussher granted several denominations of land at Donnybrook, together with the Green, to Catherine Downes, in fee, excepting and reserving unto said Henry Ussher, his heirs and assigns, the benefit and profit of holding the yearly fair in the usual place. Ulysses de Burgh, Lord Downes, is the present proprietor in fee of the ground.

1748. The South-wall, nearly three English miles and a-half in length, commenced in this year, and finally completed in 1796. It was carried as far as the site of the Pigeon-house within the first seven years. See *Note (ee)*.

1750. Proposals were issued in Dublin for publishing an English, Irish, and Latin Dictionary, by a Mr. Crab, of Ringsend; but the book was never printed. "Finding its way into the library of the late General Vallancey, it was purchased, when his books were sold, at the price of forty guineas, for a gentleman of Irish birth, the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke" (Anderson's "Sketches of the Native Irish," p. 98). Is this to be identified with "General Vallancey's Gaelic Dictionary," 2 vols., folio? These volumes were sold in 1836, on Dr. Clarke's death, for £52 10s., to Mr. Thorpe, of London; being "one of the most important manuscripts on the ancient Irish language extant, and on which the indefatigable and enthusiastic author spent upwards of thirty years." The annexed note is from the inside of the cover of the first volume:—

"Bought against the Dublin University and the kingdom of Ireland, at the sale of General Vallancey's books, in 1813, for £57, by me, A. C."

1750. The Very Rev. Theophilus Brocas, A.M., Dean of Killala, appointed to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, 4th December, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Mann. He held it until 1764; and dying in 1770, was buried in St. Anne's Church, Dublin.

1750. A survey of about this date, makes the Archdeacon of Dublin's glebe in Donnybrook to contain 2 roods, 24 perches, besides a garden of 24 perches between it and the churchyard, doubted whether part of the glebe or not: the churchyard itself measures 1 rood, 8 perches.

1751. Hires of coaches for set-downs from Dublin to Blackrock, 2s. 2d.; Butterstown, 2s. 2d.; Donnybrook, 1s. 1d.; Merrion, 2s. 2d.; Mount Merrion, 2s. 2d.; and Ringsend, 1s. 1d. "No more to be demanded if they return immediately, or in ten minutes. Otherwise, to have 6½d. by the hour, over the time spent in going and returning." Hires of Ringsend cars or chaises for set-downs from Dublin to Blackrock, 9d.; Butterstown, 9d.; Donnybrook, 3d.; Merrion, 9d.; Mount Merrion, 9d.; and Ringsend, 3d. "They are to have 3d. by the hour over and above the time spent in going and coming. Or for waiting, 6d. the first hour, and 3d. every hour after. And a British half-crown for the whole day."—"Watson's Almanack."

1753. "The Lord Mayor, attended by several of the city officers, went to Donnybrook [Monday, 20th August], where his Lordship issued a proclamation forbidding any person to erect tents or booths there till the Fair-day appointed by patent, and to take them down and disperse at the end of the day, on pain of incurring such penalties as the law directs in case of disobedience."—*Universal Advertiser*, 25th August.

1753. The Very Rev. Robert Watts, D.D., "Dean of Ossory" (more correctly, Dean of Kilkenny, or Dean of St. Canice), buried 20th December (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). See Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. ii. p. 291.

1754. It is set forth in a return made this year by the Rev. Thomas Heany, of Monkstown, relative to the parishes of Monkstown, &c., that "two third-parts of the Blackrock

and Booterstown tythe, although in the parish of Donnybrook, belong to the Dean of Christ Church, and one-third to the Curate of Monkstown. The tythe of fish belongs to the Curate, and is usually set at the yearly rent of £5." See *Note (d)*.

1754. "The damage, occasioned by the heavy rain this day [14th June] and the preceding night, exceeds anything of the like nature that can be remembered. A few instances out of many will be sufficient to evince the melancholy truth. . . . the Paper-mill at Ballsbridge, together with Mr. Grant's improvements, and a large quantity of stamped linens, were born away by the current."—*Universal Advertiser*, 18th June.

1754. "We hear a subscription is set on foot for building convenient bathing places at the Blackrock, for the accommodation of such as resort thither for the benefit of the water."—*Universal Advertiser*, 23rd July.

1756. On the death of Henry Ussher in this year, the right of holding Donnybrook Fair became vested in Sir William Wolseley, Bart., who in 1778 made a lease thereof to Joseph Madden, of Donnybrook; and in 1812 the then Baronet absolutely assigned same for ever to John Madden, son of the aforesaid Joseph, by the representatives of whom, and of his brother Peter, the same was sold in 1855. See *Note (y)*.

1758. Robert Clayton, D.D., Bishop of Clogher, buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 1st March. See *Note (s)*. "Cathren Clayton, ye Bp.'s wife," buried in same place, 8th January, 1766.—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.

1758. As would appear from advertisements in *Sleater's Public Gazetteer* of this year, Donnybrook and Ballsbridge linens, printed by Messrs. Thomas Ashworth and Co., were in great demand. Mr. Ashworth's name frequently appears in the parish register.

1759. Bartholomew Mosse, M.D., the founder of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital (the first establishment of the kind in her Majesty's dominions), buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 18th February. See *Note (q)*.

1759. It has been said that the Archdeacon of Dublin has a dormant power of granting marriage-licenses within his archdeaconry; and the following entries in the parish re-

gister of Donnybrook tend to confirm the idea :—"Married by the Archdeacon's License, by the Rev. Michael Heatly, Mr. Charles Christian to Mrs. Mary Lovett, 24th May, 1759"; and, "Married by the Archdeacon's License, Mr. Henry Hopley to Mrs. Jane Brown, by the Rev. Dr. Mann, Archdeacon of Dublin, 19th February, 1764."

1761. The foundation of the Lighthouse in Poolbeg, near Dublin Bar, laid. In Scalé and Richards' "Directions for Navigating into the Bay of Dublin," etc. (Dublin, 1765), p. 22, it is stated that "as the Light-house on the Piles is not finished, the Light-ship continues to display her ensign from half-flood to half-ebb in the day, and her lanthorn's-light from half-flood to half-ebb in the night." The Light-house finished in 1768, under considerable difficulties, by John Smith, Esq. See *Note (ee)*.

1761. George Earl of Halifax, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Ringsend, 6th October; and embarked at same place for England, 1st May, in the following year.

1762. "Buried, Rev. Dr. John Winn," 21st January (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). This was the Rev. John Wynne, A.M., Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and "Keeper of [Archbishop Marsh's] the publick Library of Dublin."

1763. "Married, the Hon. William Beresford to Miss Elizabeth Fitzgibbons," 12th June (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). The Hon. and Rev. Wm. Beresford, brother of the first Marquess of Waterford, was appointed to the see of Dro-more in 1780, and translated to Ossory in same year. In 1794 he became Archbishop of Tuam; and having been created Lord Decies in 1812, died in 1819. Miss Elizabeth Fitzgibbon was the second daughter of John Fitzgibbon, Esq., a barrister of eminence, who had a house close to Donnybrook-green; and the sister of the subsequently well-known Earl of Clare.—Cotton's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*," vol. iii. p. 285, iv. p. 18; and Archdall's "*Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*," vol. ii. p. 309.

1763. A violent storm of wind and rain, which did much damage to the shipping at Poolbeg, 25th September. Two new houses in Ringsend blown down.—*Freeman's Journal*.

1763. In the rental of the estate of All-Hallows, taken from the rental of the estate of the city of Dublin, as it was

in this year, and printed in Harris's "History of Dublin," p. 492, William Ussher, Esq., appears as tenant of land near Donnybrook, at the annual rent of £100.

1764. The Rev. John Brocas, A.M. (likewise Dean of Kil-lala from 1770), appointed to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, 29th March, on the resignation of the Very Rev. Theophilus Brocas. He died in 1795.

1764. "Yesterday their Excellencies the Lords Justices, attended by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Committee of Directors of the Ballast Office, were graciously pleased to go in barges down the water, to visit the South-wall, the Cassoon, and the new Light-house erecting for the security of this harbour. . . . Their Excellencies were pleased to accept of a cold repast provided for them and their friends at the Block-house, and expressed their approbation of the conduct of these great works, to the great satisfaction of the Committee."—*Freeman's Journal*, 11th August.

1764. Donnybrook Parish charged at this date with Minister's Money to the amount of £60.—*Freeman's Journal*, 2nd October.

1765. Died "at Mount Merrion, near this city, aged 112 years and 3 months, Francis Jones, by trade a brogue-maker. He retained his senses to the last, and never lost a tooth."—*Freeman's Journal*, 4th May.

1765. "Our High Sheriff, attended by the proper officers, a strong guard, and about twenty-five cars, went to Donnybrook [31st August], and caused the tents to be pulled down; with which the cars were loaded, also with pots, tables, forms, &c., and brought to the Tholsel. The tents were pulled down the day before, but daringly erected again, notwithstanding the orders given to the contrary. In all probability much mischief would have been done, if the vigilance of the Sheriff had not put a stop to the continuing the Fair."—*Freeman's Journal*, 3rd September.

1766. "Married, by Consistory Licence, by the Rev. Thomas Heany, Capt. Charles Vallancey, Esq., to Mrs. Julia [?] Blosett," 15th Jan., 1766.—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.

1766. The Rev. John Leland, D.D., a Presbyterian minister in Dublin, and author of "A View of Deistical Writers" (first published in 1754), and of other works, buried 19th January.—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.

1766. A house at Ringsend taken by the Governors of the Hibernian Nursery for the Marine. (*Freeman's Journal*, 28th June.) The funds and the number of the boys increasing, ground was taken at the lower end of Sir John Rogerson's-quay, and the present building opened in 1773.
1776. Richard, sixth Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, who had succeeded his father in 1743, died 25th May, and "was interred in Donnybrook-Chapel."
1782. For some particulars of these parishes, see "A Tour through Dublin and its Environs, in 1782," in *Walker's Hibernian Magazine* for 1783, p. 239.
1782. "About two in the morning [16th August] the most dreadful fall of rain began in Dublin and its neighbourhood that was ever remembered in that country; it continued for fourteen hours with a violence that was truly alarming; the distress of the inhabitants of Dublin is beyond description. Ringsend-bridge [erected in 1729] was borne down by the flood." (*Annual Register*.) It was not until 1786 that statutory enactments were passed for restoring the communication, and supplying Ringsend and Irishtown with water from the Dodder.
1784. Great floods in Dublin and its neighbourhood, caused by the overflow of the Liffey, Dodder, and Poddle water-course, 3rd January.—*Walker's Hibernian Magazine*.
1786. Fort Lisle (now Elmcliff), Blackrock, was at this date, and for some years after, the residence of John Lysaght, Lord Lisle. Lisaniskea, which adjoins, was then called Elmcliff.
1787. In this year occurred one of those remarkable floods, by which the Dodder has been so frequently affected. "Ringsend was in a very melancholy situation. It resembled a town which had experienced all the calamities of war, that had been sacked by an enemy, or that had felt the hand of all-devouring time. The unfortunate inhabitants were in a manner excluded from all intercourse with Dublin. They were attacked by the overbearing floods, which issued from the mountains in irresistible torrents, and completely demolished the bridge. The new bridge [as in 1796] is a very handsome one, and cost only £815."—Ferrar's "View of Dublin," &c., p. 74.
1789. The Duke of Wellington's first victory. See *Note (w)*.

1790. For some fond allusions to Irishtown at this date, see "Life of Theobald Wolfe Tone," vol. i. p. 35.
1790. Sir Jonah Barrington gives in his "Personal Sketches," vol. iii. pp. 230-259, an amusing, but very questionable, account of his visit in this year to Donnybrook Fair.
1791. Cranfield's Baths, situated on Irishtown-strand, and said to be the earliest public baths in Ireland, opened by Mr. Richard Cranfield, who "shut out the sea, and made land [many years known as Scal'd Hill] from Irishtown to Sandymount." He died there, 24th December, 1859.
1791. A bridge of three arches erected over the Dodder at Ballsbridge. Rebuilt in 1835.
1791. "Died at Donnybrook the Right Hon. [Wm.] Lord [Viscount] Chetwynd." (*Dublin Chronicle*, 15th November.) His "principal country residence" was close to Donnybrook-green.
1792. An inundation of the sea, which made several breaches in the South-wall, and laid all the low grounds between Sir John Rogerson's-quay and Ringsend-bridge under water, 24th January.
1792. The Hospital for Incurables, which had been established in 1743, transferred from Townsend-street, Dublin, to Donnybrook. See *Note (x)*.
1793. Died on the Donnybrook-road, 23rd July, the Hon. Robert Hellen, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. ("Anthologia Hibernica," vol. ii., p. 78.) He was one of "the characters which figure in 'Baratariana'." —*Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., viii. 21.
1793. Miss Anne Keon, of St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, left, with many other large legacies, £1,000 to the Hospital for Incurables.—"Anthologia Hibernica," vol. ii. p. 155.
1794. The Hon. Richard Power, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, having been ordered by Lord Clare to appear in the Court of Chancery, of which he was Usher, and to answer certain charges, threw himself into the sea from the South-wall, near the Pigeon-house, and perished, 2nd February. See Daunt's "Personal Recollections of O'Connell," vol. ii. p. 145 (an amusing book); and Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. iii. p. 290.

1794. A portion of Baginbun Castle, much frequented by robbers, was standing in this year, a view of the ruins being given in Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland," vol. i. p. 10; but not a vestige of them remains.
1794. "Last Wednesday night [17th December] the house of Lady Barry, at Sandymount, near Ballsbridge, was broken into by a gang of miscreants, and robbed of valuable articles to a considerable amount. These savage ruffians, on entering into Lady Barry's chamber, fired a pistol at her, which fortunately missed its aim, but strewed the room with the slugs with which it was loaded."—"Anthologia Hibernica," vol. iv. p. 477.
1795. When his Excellency Earl Fitzwilliam was leaving Ireland, 25th March, his carriage was stopped in Collegegreen by the populace, who took out the horses, and drew it from thence to the Pigeon-house, where he embarked. "His Lordship was accompanied by nearly every dignified character at present in the metropolis, whose carriages formed a line beyond precedent extensive."—*Newspaper paragraph.*
1795. The Rev. Robert Ball, LL.B., appointed to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, on the death of the Very Rev. John Brocas. Mr. Ball died in May, 1828, having held likewise the prebend and vicarage of Drumholm, in the diocese of Raphoe, and was buried in the churchyard of Stillorgan, 15th of same month.
1795. "Riding to Ringsend, we were presented with a striking proof of the vast extent of human labour and human genius in the docks building there; and we were highly pleased to find Counsellor Vavasour reclaiming the great tract of waste ground near the bridge. . . . At Sandymount we found a very convenient salt-water bath, erected by a Mr. Cranfield. . . . To ride over the extensive strand from hence to Booterstown, added an indescribable gaiety to our spirits. . . . Going to the county of Wicklow, the road to the Blackrock is evidently the pleasantest, most frequented, and level. At Booterstown the fields are disposed in a style of judicious husbandry. The villas are neat and commodious, particularly Lord Carleton's [Willow Park], Mr. White's, Mr. La Touche's [Sans Souci], Mr. D'Olier's [Collegues], Mr. Alexander's [Seamount], and Sir Boyle Roche's, and

denote the neighbourhood of a large commercial city. . . . Williamstown is adjoining Blackrock, and has been much improved by Counsellor Vavasour" (Ferrar's "View of Dublin," &c., pp. 74-76). Frescati, near Blackrock (then belonging to the Duchess of Leinster, but subsequently a well known boarding-school, and now divided into four dwelling-houses), was about this time a favourite resort of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

1795. Willow Park, Booterstown, had been erected by, and (as already stated) was at this time the residence of, Hugh Lord Carleton, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was created a Viscount in 1797; and having resigned office in 1800, died in London, without issue, 25th February, 1826. See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1826, Part i. p. 270, where is given a just tribute to his character from Dubigg's "History of the King's Inns" (Dublin, 1806).

1795. If John Sidney Taylor, who became well known for "his maintenance of the principles of constitutional liberty, Christian morality, and successful exertion in advocating the abolition of the punishment of death," was not born about this year in his father's house in Donnybrook, he certainly passed there some of his early days.

1796. The corporation for improving the port of Dublin, with the view of helping to clear the channel of the Liffey, diverted the Dodder from its natural bed (which ran through the ground on which the Rev. Dr. Wall's houses are built) into a new channel through the low grounds between Irishtown and Dublin.

1796. Mr. Benjamin Higgins was the author of a very interesting "Account of the Rise and Progress of the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin, with an Attempt towards the Life and Character of Doctor Bartholomew Mosse," which appeared (almost in full, and for the first time) in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, November, 1846. Mr. Higgins held the registrarship of the Hospital: and at a meeting of the Governors, 14th May, 1796, it was "resolved, that this Board will place a tombstone in the churchyard of Donnybrook, over the grave of the said Benjamin Higgins, as a lasting [?] testimony of their regret at his loss, and of their grateful sense of his unremitting zeal for this institution."

1797. "This day [28th August] the Lord Mayor and his attendants perambulated the franchised boundaries of Dublin. When they arrived at the strand of Booterstown, the tide being at the lowest ebb, his Lordship, from the water's edge, threw a dart into the sea. The spot where it fell was noted as the extreme of the municipal jurisdiction, according to ancient custom."—*Newspaper paragraph.*
1798. "Detachments from the U.C. Fusileers and St. Sepulchre's Infantry seized some arms in the environs of Merion-avenue," 2nd April.—*Idem.*
1798. "Last Sunday [27th May] the whole of the male inhabitants of Williamstown, and most of those of Blackrock, Newtown, Dunleary, and Monkstown, went voluntarily before the Magistrates, and took a strong and solemn oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and against associating with United Irishmen, or any unlawful society. And on Tuesday the whole of the inhabitants of Williamstown entered into resolutions, declaring their readiness to take up arms in defence of their king and country, and the laws of the realm, against any traitors or conspirators."—*Idem.*
1798. "This morning [1st June] a body of about 500 or 600 persons, inhabitants of Ballsbridge, Donnybrook, and their vicinities, repaired to Sandymount, there to take the oath of allegiance before Alderman Truelock," who, in the month of October following, being in a state of mental derangement, shot himself in his house at Simmonscourt.—*Idem.*
1799. "We are sorry to observe that the Magistrates of Dublin are so inattentive to its peace as to suffer the continuance of that annual nuisance, Donnybrook Fair, so many days beyond the time for which it has unfortunately a legal claim to exist. . . . The Fair continued until yesterday, and will probably last until it shall grow into such an enormity of riot and outrage as shall cure itself."—*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 3rd September.
1799. "Napper Tandy and his associates landed yesterday evening [18th November] at the Pigeon-house, from the Loftus packet, and were conveyed to Kilmainham goal. Tandy was clad in a white serge wrapper, resembling a friar's gown, and wore a very large hat, turned up with a loop on one side."—*Newspaper paragraph.*

1800. King George III. granted a charter of incorporation to "the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for Incurables, near the City of Dublin," 7th January. See "Report of Commissioners appointed to inspect Charitable Institutions, Dublin" (1824), pp. 118-135.
1800. The Rev. Gore Wood, who had been for many years Curate of the parish, buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 25th May.—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.
1800. Bloomfield, Merrion, was at this date the country residence of John Ball, Esq., M.P. for Drogheda, who "in his progress to the highest professional eminence never stooped to any unworthy condescension," and "though the ablest lawyer of his day, was passed over in all Lord Clare's promotions." A plain serjeant-at-law. he died 24th August, 1813. "By the unanimous vote of the Irish Bar," a monument was erected to his memory in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; and another by the corporation of Drogheda, in St. Peter's Church, in that town, where he was buried. See Monck Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," Appendix, p. lix.; Phillips' "Specimens of Irish Eloquence," p. 300; Barrington's "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation," p. 393 (Paris, 1833); and D'Alton's "History of Drogheda," vol. i. p. 35, &c.
1802. In this year the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., was placed under the care of the Rev. John Moore, Master of Donnybrook School; and in the following year he entered the Dublin University, where his career was particularly brilliant. See *Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vii. 452.
1802. "Donnybrook Fair has been long complained of as a nuisance, and a most dangerous one it is; as the recruiting service is at an end, that excuse can no longer be used," &c.—Dutton's "Observations on Archer's Statistical Survey of the County of Dublin," p. 56.
1802. Captain Huddart has given in his Report on Dublin Harbour, presented in this year to the Directors-General of Inland Navigation of Ireland, an historical sketch of the works carried on for the improvement of the harbour, during the past century, at a very great expense ("Reports on Dublin Harbour," pp. 62-80). Amongst other things, he proposed to extend the South-wall 770 yards, and to erect a new Light-house, at a cost of £155,660.

For a biographical sketch of Captain Huddart, distinguished as a geographer and mechanist, see the *Annual Register* for 1816, p. 220.

1802. Early in December an inundation destroyed the bridge at Ringsend, whereupon was erected the present one of mountain granite, which is supposed capable of resisting any force of water. At this time the number of wherries here was returned as seven.

1803. In the plans of Robert Emmet (who had a depot at Irishtown, in charge of a timber merchant, Mr. Thomas Brangan, residing in that village), the Pigeon-house was a chief point of attack. He "was frequently at Brangan's; and on several occasions they walked across the strand, when the tide was out, to take plans of the Pigeon-house, and make observations." (Dr. Madden's "Life and Times of Robert Emmet," p. 110.) See also p. 127 of same work, wherein is given a copy of Emmet's own statement of his plans and intentions. The writer has an interesting MS. (pp. 60), in which frequent reference is made to the Pigeon-house, entitled "Lord Hardwicke's Vindication against the Calumnies of General Fox, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, which attributed the most lethargic indifference, on the part of the Irish Government, to the projected Insurrection of 1803;" and which was drawn up for the perusal of the Cabinet.

1805. John O'Neill directed by his will, that whoever should enjoy a certain interest in the lands of Simmons-court, should pay, during the continuance thereof, one guinea yearly to the support of Townsend-street Chapel, Dublin.

1807. "Having escaped from the plucking of the Pigeon-house, I am safely lodged upon one of the quays of the Liffey."—Milner's "Tour in Ireland," p. 6.

1807. Ground taken for the College Botanic Gardens, near Ballsbridge.

1807. "Sandymount, 19th October, 1807. I certify that I did this day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, marry Doctor Patrick Duigenan to Mrs. Esther Hepenstal, widow, at Sandymount, in the parish of Donnybrook, and county of Dublin, in the presence of the Rt. Honble. John Monck Mason and sundry other persons. Chars. Dublin [Earl of Normanton]" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). For a

biographical sketch of the Right Hon. Patrick Duigenan, LL.D., who died 11th April, 1816, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year, Part i. p. 871.

1807. The Prince of Wales packet wrecked at Dunleary, and the Rochdale transport at Blackrock, 19th November. See *Note (cc)*.

1811. Frescati School, Blackrock, was at this time, and for many years after, under the direction of the Rev. Robert Craig, A.M., who put forth the following advertisement:—
“Frescati, 16th Jan., 1811. Mr. Craig, having learned with much concern, that the rumour of an intention to offer himself a candidate for the Mastership of Drogheda School has been industriously circulated, thinks it his duty publicly to state, that such an idea never once entered his contemplation.” There were several schools, as appears from the newspapers of this year, in the vicinity of Blackrock.

1811. Aldborough Lodge, opposite Peafield, Blackrock, was at this time the residence of John Earl of Aldborough.

1811. The Roman Catholic Chapel of Booterstown erected, at the expense of Richard, seventh Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, who had succeeded his father in 1776. The French editor of “The Letters of Atticus” has written of Lord Fitzwilliam, that “a native of Ireland [born 30th July, 1745], where he had very large estates, he expended six thousand pounds sterling in building, in a parish of his domains, a Catholic Church, and took a pleasure in superintending the labours of the workmen.” The foregoing statement may not be strictly correct in every particular.

1812. The registers of baptisms and burials in St. Matthew's, Ringsend, commence with this year, being very imperfect until 1818. The parochial clergymen discharged the “occasional duties” until 1812, when Mr. Wogan (who was murdered near Ballsbridge in 1826) declined to do so; and therefore reference for baptisms and burials in this quarter previous to 1812 should be made to the registers of Donnybrook.

1814. The Rev. Matthew West, A.M., Rector of Clane, in the diocese of Kildare, buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 13th September. Mr. West had been Curate of the parish of Donnybrook for some years, and published a

volume of poetry ; and was "a gentleman whose impressive eloquence as a preacher, and cultivated talents as a scholar, were highly and deservedly appreciated by all who were acquainted with him."

1815. The Rev. George Molden, Assistant-Chaplain, buried in the churchyard of St. Matthew's, Ringsend.

1816. Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam died in London, 4th February, being succeeded in his titles (with an annuity) by his brother John, eighth and last Viscount Fitzwilliam, but leaving his large estates to George Augustus Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, with remainder to the present Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and his heirs male. Playfair, in his "British Family Antiquity," vol. v. pp. 38-44, gives a very high character of Lord Fitzwilliam, with particulars of his family. See also, for notices of his death, munificent bequests to Cambridge University, &c., the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1816, Part i. pp. 189, 367, 627 ; and the *Annual Register* for same year, p. 213. Though he lived and died a Protestant, he was the reputed author of a remarkable, and rather scarce publication, entitled "The Letters of Atticus" ["or, Protestantism and Catholicism, considered in their comparative Influence on Society"], which, having been written in French, and published at different times, were collected and reprinted in London, anonymously, in the year 1811. Another edition appeared in Paris in 1825 ; and in the following year, in London, an English translation, with Lord Fitzwilliam's name on the title-page.

1816. Erasmus Smith's Schoolhouse, near Donnybrook, for boys and girls, erected. The late Lord Downes, of Merville, and the late Dr. Perceval, of Annfield, gave each £100 ; about three-fourths of the amount being soon after vested in Government Stock for the benefit of the schools, in the names of the Archdeacon of Dublin and two others. Here the parish of Taney (in which are Donnybrook Cottage, the residence of the late Hon. Judge Plunket, Beech-hill, and Beaver-row) adjoins the village of Donnybrook.

1817. The first show of flowers by the Horticultural Society held in Erasmus Smith's Schoolhouse, Donnybrook.

1818. "The Grand Duke Michael, from a wish probably to see society under all its forms, visited this scene [Donnybrook Fair] on Thursday se'nnight [27th August], and

was much gratified with the amusements, which the Irish editor is careful to tell us, were as usual 'knocks down for love,' and cut heads, with the never-failing accompaniment of picking pockets. The Irish editor thinks these diversions a certain remedy against treasons, stratagems, and spoils. We are sorry to differ from such high authority; but we really think, from his showing, that Donnybrook Fair is no better a school for virtue than that abominable nuisance which is now infesting Smithfield."—*Newspaper paragraph.*

1818. In the Appendix, No. V., to Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," published in this year, a list of the "Salaries of the Officers of the Customs in the Port of Dublin" is given, including the following items:—"Ringsend, four surveyors, each £200; forty-four tide-waiters, each £80; fifty-five super. ditto, each £60; two coxswains, one carpenter, and eleven boatmen, each £50; curate of Ringsend, £200; surgeon for sick and wounded officers, £100; clerk of the King's yard, Ringsend, £120, house and allowance."

1818. "The want of churches is much felt and complained of in this neighbourhood [of Monkstown], where there is a more numerous population of the Established religion than in any other part of Ireland. Yet, with the exception of Stillorgan, this [at Monkstown] is the only church from Ringsend to Bray, the extremity of the county, an extent including eleven populous villages, and a very thickly inhabited country."—Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," vol. ii. p. 1272, *n.*

1820. Leonard MacNally, barrister-at-law, whose name is now too well known in connexion with Irish affairs in 1798, buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 8th June. A false report of his death, with age and other particulars, having appeared in the newspapers (probably in consequence of the death of his son Leonard, who was buried in Donnybrook, 17th February), the following note (kindly supplied by Wm. J. Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Stillorgan) was sent to the proprietor of *Saunders's News-Letter*:—"Sir—I am advised, from the severe injury I have received in consequence of the great circulation your paper gave of my death on the eve of the Assizes, and my practice in the City of Dublin, to apply to the calm determination of

a City of Dublin Jury for damages against you.—Your obed. St., Leonard MacNally. 20, Cuffe-street, Mon. 6 March, 1820.”

1821. The population of the parish of Donnybrook, including Booterstown, amounted to 9,219; comprising 4,267 males and 4,952 females. See *Notes* (*j* and *aa*).

1821. The parish of Booterstown formed out of the parish of Donnybrook. See *Note* (*d*).

1822. Mr. John Macnamara, formerly of Coolnahella, in the county of Clare, and latterly of Sandymount, buried at St. Matthew's, Ringsend. He had been a well-known collector of Irish MSS., which were again dispersed on his death. Mention of his MSS. is made in almost every page of O'Reilly's "Chronological Account of Irish Writers" (Dublin, 1820).

1823. The Hon. William Fletcher, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, resided at Montrose, near Donnybrook, and died in this year.

1824. Miss Hannah Green, of Donnybrook-road, buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 27th April, having left by will a sum of money for charitable purposes, with which Government Stock was purchased, amounting to £115 7s. "The bequest was not specific, but to be applied in charity in the best manner; and the late Commissioners of Charities having received the amount from her executor in the year 1828, directed that the interest should be given to the Archdeacon of Dublin, as Incumbent of Donnybrook, in which parish testatrix died, to assist in the purchase of coals."—*Official information*.

1824. Booterstown Church consecrated and opened for Divine service on Sunday, 16th May. See *Note* (*a*). The Rev. James Bulwer appointed to the incumbency. The parish registers of baptisms and marriages commence with this year. There is no graveyard, and consequently no register of burials. Searches for baptisms, &c., previous to this year should be made in the registers of Donnybrook (of which parish Booterstown was a part) or Monkstown.

1825. The Rev. Anthony Sillery, A.M., appointed to the incumbency of Booterstown, on the resignation of the Rev. J. Bulwer. He resigned in 1832. See *Note* (*h*).

1826. Died at his seat, Merville, Stillorgan-road, 3rd March,

in his 75th year, the Right Hon. William Downes, 1st Baron Downes, and late Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. He had been born in Donnybrook Castle, which was subsequently a well-known boarding-school, and is now a nunnery; and was the son of Robert Downes, Esq., of Donnybrook, M.P. for the county of Kildare, by Elizabeth (married 18th Feb., 1737), daughter of Thomas Twigg, Esq., likewise of Donnybrook. (*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1826, Part i., p. 270; and "Burke's Peerage.") Merville (like Mount Merrion, Seafield, and Trimleston, in the parish of Taney, but on the confines of Booterstown) has been for some years past the residence of Lieutenant-General Hall, C.B.

1826. The Rev. George Wogan, who had been for twenty-six years Curate of Donnybrook, murdered in his house in Spafeld-place, near Ballsbridge, 21st April, and buried two days after in Donnybrook churchyard, aged 70 years. The same tombstone covers the remains of three who had been clergymen of the parish, but without any inscription. Denis Hynes and George Stanley, both of Booterstown, having received sentence of death for a highway robbery committed the same night on the Blackrock-road, confessed the murder, and were hanged. See Donnybrook Vestry-book, pp. 22, 52, for full-particulars.

1826. Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, erected, at an expense of nearly £700. "Sept. 5, By Cash from Treasury, £184 3s. 1d." appears in the account.

1827. St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, erected at Simmons-court, the foundation-stone having been laid by Archdeacon Torrens. In the parish accounts there appears a charge of £6 for a silver trowel. The building was not opened for Divine service until 1830. See *Note (k)*.

1828. As appears from the vestry-book of the parish of Booterstown, "Mrs. Easterby" and "Miss Kells" attended the vestry held on Easter Monday, 7th April. In the same book may be found many particulars respecting the parish, from 20th July, 1821.

1828. The Rev. John Evans Johnson, A.B. (now D.D., and Archdeacon of Ferns), appointed to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, in May, on the death of the Rev. Robert Ball.

1828. For an account of His Excellency the Marquess of Anglesey's visit to Donnybrook Fair on Saturday, 30th August, see the *Freeman's Journal*, 3rd September.
1829. Mary Myers, of Ringsend, buried in the churchyard of St. Matthew's, 21st March, aged 103 years. She had never (as she informed Dr. Wall) slept a night out of Ringsend, which in her youthful days "was very clean, healthy, and beautiful, with vines trained up against the walls of the houses," &c.
1829. The Very Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 3rd April. See *Note (s)*.
1830. St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, opened for Divine service.
1830. Sandymount Loan-Fund instituted, 1st October.
1831. The Rev. Richard H. Wall, A.M. (now D.D.), appointed to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, 22nd April, on the resignation of the Rev. J. E. Johnson, having held the assistant-chaplaincy from 18th October, 1818.
1831. The population of the parish of Booterstown amounted to 3,549; comprising 1,454 males and 2,095 females;—and that of Donnybrook to 10,394; comprising 4,729 males and 5,665 females.
1832. The Rev. Robert H. Nixon, A.M., appointed to the incumbency of Booterstown, in July, on the resignation of the Rev. A. Sillery. He died 22nd January, 1857. See *Note (g)*.
1832. Anglesey-bridge erected over the Dodder at Donnybrook.
1832. Irishtown Schoolhouse completed, at an expense of £800, defrayed by subscription. Ground having been granted by the late Earl of Pembroke, the building was begun in 1824; and after many delays from various causes, a public meeting of the subscribers was held in the vestry of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, 31st December, 1831, when it was unanimously resolved to vest the trust of the building in the Chaplain of St. Matthew's for the time being, for a Protestant male school, an almshouse for Protestants, and a general dispensary.

1833. For a very interesting "story of the last century," entitled "The Pidgeon House," see the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. ii. p. 99, published in this year. It was compiled from information supplied by old inhabitants of Ringsend; and gives the history of Pidgeon and his family. "Buried, Richard Pigeon [?], 19th July, 1713" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). Pidgeon's House, as described in the *Journal*, was succeeded by Tunstall's Tavern, for many years a great resort of the people of Dublin; and no country gentleman, if he had not dined at Mrs. Tunstall's, was considered to have *seen* the metropolis. The Pigeon-house Fort, as already stated, was erected towards the close of the last century.
1833. The Schoolhouse (now the Courthouse) in Sandymount-green erected by subscription.
1833. On the death of John, eighth Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, the honours of the family became extinct. The Rev. Mervyn Archdall, in his edition of "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. iv. pp. 306-321, gives many particulars of this family, to the year 1789; and a little additional information may be gained from the third issue of "Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerage" (London, 1846). Playfair likewise devotes some space to the family in his "British Family Antiquity," vol. v. pp. 38-44 (London, 1810). More, however, might well be in print respecting the Fitzwilliams of Merrion.
1834. In the "Second Report on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage, Ireland" (1834), p. 219, John Madden appears as the tenant of a "house and garden near Donnybrook, containing 1A. 0R. 8P.," under a lease for 40 years, of which twenty-three remained unexpired on 29th Sept., 1832. Annual rent, £2 1s. 6½d.
1834. According to Mr. Wm. Tighe Hamilton's "Abstract of the Census of the Population of Ireland," p. 74, Booterstown Parish contained in this year 980 members of the Established Church, 1,751 Roman Catholics, 19 Presbyterians, and 8 other Protestant Dissenters: total, 2,758. Donnybrook Parish, 3,536 members of the Established Church, 6,712 Roman Catholics, 50 Presbyterians, and 17 other Protestant Dissenters: total, 10,315. See *Notes* (*j* and *aa*).

1834. Ballsbridge Schoolhouse erected in this year, and subsequently enlarged.
1834. The Hammersmith Iron-works, Ballsbridge, established by Mr. Richard Turner.
1834. An inundation of the Dodder in the month of November, whereby a temporary bridge at Ballsbridge was swept away, the neighbouring country flooded, and much injury done to the buildings of the Dublin and Kingstown railway.
1834. The Dublin and Kingstown (now Dublin and Wicklow) railway, running through these parishes, first opened to the public, 17th December.
1835. Died at Herbert House (now Cherbury), Bootstown-avenue, where he had resided for many years, 22nd January, the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, aged 93. He married, in 1782, Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Vesey, who was created an Irish Peeress in 1826; and well known as "the silver-tongued Prime Serjeant" (1784-1799), was the father of the late, and of the present Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. For a biographical sketch, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1835, Part i. p. 318. "Bully Egan" had previously occupied the same house.
1835. The present bridge over the Dodder at Ballsbridge erected.
1836. About the middle of August, Dublin was visited by a violent storm, which caused a great inundation of the Dodder, and seriously injured the Dublin and Kingstown railway. For some particulars of the "effects produced by the vicinity of a railroad," as observed about this time in this locality by the Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D., of Armagh, see the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. v. p. 287. The observations were made in the (now-vanished) Dodder-bank Distillery, belonging to Mr. Haig.
1838. Close to Anglesey-bridge, near Donnybrook, and in front of St. Ann's (formerly Annfield, for many years the residence of the late Robert Perceval, M.D., whose character is well known), stands a small column with the following inscription:—"MDCCCXXXVIII. Erected to the memory of the late Alderman Arthur Morrisson. As a Christian and citizen, there were few to equal, none to

surpass him. He was a sincere friend, charitable, kind, and generous. As Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, he was respected and esteemed." It may serve perhaps to encourage others, to be told that Alderman Morrisson, when Lord Mayor of Dublin, dined at Annfield with Dr. Perceval, towards whom he had there stood in a very different relation in early life.

1839. The spire of St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, seriously damaged by the great storm, 6th January, and soon after taken down.

1841. The population of the parish of Booterstown amounted to 3,318; comprising 1,312 males and 2,006 females;—and that of Donnybrook to 9,825; comprising 4,464 males and 5,361 females.

1842. By 5 and 6 Vict. c. 23 ("Local and Personal Statutes") further power was granted "to lease parts of the estates devised by the will of Richard, late Viscount Fitzwilliam, deceased, situate in the city of Dublin, and the neighbourhood thereof," &c. The Act details a large amount of information respecting the Fitzwilliam Estate in these parishes.

1842. The townland of Intake (*i.e.*, "taken in" from the sea), in the parish of Booterstown, and the townlands of Bagotrath, Ballsbridge, Beggarsbush, Clonskeagh, Donnybrooke east and west, Forty-acres, Irishtown, Merrion, Ringsend, Sandymount, and Smotscourt, in the parish of Donnybrook, transferred, by 5 and 6 Vict. c. 96, from the ancient county of the city to the new barony of Dublin.

1843. The Right Hon. John Radcliff, LL.D., buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 21st July. See *Note (r)*.

1845. Mr. and Mrs. Orson, and two children, buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, 5th February; their bodies having been "found in the ruins of their house [on Dodder-bank, near Donnybrook-green], which was consumed by fire under very mysterious circumstances on the morning of the 3rd instant." (*Donnybrook Parish Register*.) For a full report of the coroner's inquest, see *Saunders's News-Letter*, 6th February.

1846. Ringsend National Schoolhouse for boys and girls, erected by the Right Hon. S. Herbert, opened in January. An Infant School was soon after added.

1846. A violent storm in Dublin, and great floods in the Dodder, 21st November. For particulars of damage done in these parts, see *Saunders's News-Letter* of the 23rd.
1847. Many improvements effected in the old churchyard of Donnybrook, which had been for some years in a very neglected condition. See p. 37.
1849. Queen Victoria, having landed at Kingstown, 6th August, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, proceeded, by the Dublin and Kingstown railway, to Sandymount-avenue, whence they went through Ballsbridge to Baggot-street, on their way to the Viceregal Lodge. Her Majesty returned by railway to Kingstown, 10th August.
1850. The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Sandymount, opened for Divine service on Sunday, 24th March, as fully reported in *Saunders's News-Letter* of the following morning. The Rev. William de Burgh, A.M. (now D.D.), appointed to the chaplaincy. A view of the building, which cost about £6,000, is given in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, vol. vi. p. 58.
1851. The Ven. John Torrens, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, and Rector of Donnybrook, &c., died at Narraghmore, county of Kildare, 9th June, aged eighty-two years, and was buried in St. Peter's Church, Dublin. A half-length portrait, painted by Middleton, has been engraved by Mr. George Sanders, late of Booterstown.
1851. The Ven. John West, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, "read himself in" as Rector of Donnybrook, on Sunday, 3rd August.
1851. The population of the parish of Booterstown amounted to 3,512; comprising 1,336 males and 2,176 females;—and that of Donnybrook to 11,178; comprising 4,971 males and 6,207 females.
1853. The Roman Catholic Chapel of "St. Mary, Star of the Sea," near Irishtown, erected. See "A Letter to the Committee of Management," &c., by William de Burgh, B.D. (Dublin, 1853); and the *Freeman's Journal*, 16th August.
1854. The Right Hon. S. Herbert added to the grounds of Booterstown Church, and made a new and handsome approach from Mount Merrion-avenue.

1854. For particulars of the several Parochial Institutions of Donnybrook at this date, see the "Donnybrook Parish Almanack, 1854."
1854. Sunday Evening Service commenced in St. Matthew's, Ringsend, 26th November. See p. 21.
1855. Donnybrook Fair—the Bartholomew of Dublin—abolished, 26th August, in the mayoralty of the Right Hon. Joseph Boyce, the patent having been purchased for £3,000. See *Note (y)*.
1856. London-bridge over the Dodder, near Irishtown, rebuilt, the wooden bridge in same place having fallen into decay.
1857. The Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, A.M., appointed to the incumbency of Booterstown, 18th February, on the death of the Rev. R. H. Nixon.
1858. The Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, A.M., appointed to the incumbency of Donnybrook, 6th January, the parish having been constituted a perpetual curacy, 1st of same month.
1858. For particulars of the several Parochial Institutions of Booterstown at this date, see the "Booterstown Parish Almanack, 1858." The Almanack was issued likewise for the following year.
1858. The Presbyterian Church, near Irishtown, erected.
1859. The enlargement of St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, by the addition of a chancel and transepts, commenced in the latter part of this year, under the direction of Joseph Welland, Esq., Architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.
-

Archdeacons of Dublin,

(FROM THE YEAR 1580.)

[For a list of the Archdeacons of Dublin, with particulars, see Cotton's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*," vol. ii. pp. 127-132.]

1580. Henry Ussher, D.D., the first Fellow of Trinity College, and Treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin. In 1595 he became Archbishop of Armagh; but continued to hold the archdeaconry until his death in 1613. See p. 64.

1613. Launcelot Bulkeley, A.M.; became Archbishop of Dublin in 1619.

1619. Anthony Martin, D.D., Prebendary of Castleknock. In 1623 he was likewise Dean of Waterford: in 1625 he became Bishop of Meath; and in 1645 Provost of Trinity College, of which he had been a Fellow.

1625. John Haines.

1636. William Bulkeley, A.M. (son of the Archbishop), Chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin (?); died in 1671.

1672. Michael Delaune, A.M.

1675. John Fitzgerald, B.D., late Prebendary of Donoghmore; resigned in 1689.

1690. Dive Downes, B.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College; became Bishop of Cork and Ross in 1699.

1699. Richard Reader, D.D., Chancellor of Christ Church, and Dean of Emly. In 1700 he resigned the deanery and archdeaconry, and became Dean of Kilmore.

1700. Enoch Reader, D.D., Dean of Kilmore; died in 1709, having held likewise the deanery of Emly.

1710. Thomas Hawley ; died in 1715.
1715. Robert Dougatt, A.M. ; became Precentor of St. Patrick's in 1719. See p. 73.
1719. Charles Whittingham, D.D. ; died in 1743. See p. 72.
1743. Nicholas Synge, D.D., Prebendary of Malahidert, and Precentor of Elphin ; became Bishop of Killaloe in 1745.
1745. Richard Pococke, LL.D., Precentor of Waterford, and of Lismore ; in 1756 became Bishop of Ossory, and was translated to Meath in 1765. See p. 75.
1757. Isaac Mann, D.D., likewise Precentor of Christ Church ; became Bishop of Cork & Ross in 1772. See p. 74.
1772. Edward Bayly, D.D., Dean of Ardfert ; died in 1785.
1785. Thomas Hastings, LL.D., Precentor of St. Patrick's ; died in 1794.
1794. Robert Fowler, A.M., son of the Archbishop ; became Bishop of Ossory in 1813.
1813. James Saurin, A.M., Dean of Cork ; in 1818 became Dean of Derry, and Bishop of Dromore in 1819.
1818. John Torrens, D.D., likewise Rector of Narraghmore, in the diocese of Kildare ; died in 1851. See p. 97.
1851. John West, D.D., Prebendary of Yagoe, and Vicar of St. Anne's, Dublin. The present Archdeacon.

Incumbents of Booterstown.

1824. James Bulwer, A.M.
1825. Anthony Sillery, A.M.
1832. Robert Herbert Nixon, A.M.
1857. Beaver Henry Blacker, A.M., the present Incumbent.

Incumbent of Donnybrook.

1858. Frederick Fitzgerald, A.M., the present Incumbent.

Chaplain of St. John's, Sandymount.

1850. William de Burgh, D.D., the present Chaplain.

Chaplains of St. Matthew's, Ringsend.

1723. John Bohereau, *alias* Borough.

1726. Michael Hartlib, likewise Rector of Killary, or Killarvey, in the diocese of Meath.

1741. Isaac Mann, D.D., likewise Rector of Killary, or Killarvey, and afterwards Archdeacon of Dublin.

1750. Theophilus Brocas, A.M., likewise Dean of Killala.

1764. John Brocas, A.M., likewise Dean of Killala.

1795. Robert Ball, LL.B., likewise Prebendary and Vicar of Drumholm, in the diocese of Raphoe.

1828. John Evans Johnson, A.B., now D.D., and Archdeacon of Ferns.

1831. Richard Henry Wall, D.D., the present Chaplain.

Churchwardens of Booterstown.

1821. }
 1822. } Robert Alexander and James Digges La Touche.
 1823. }

1824. }
 1825. } Robert Alexander and Isaac Matthew D'Olier.

1826. Isaac Matthew D'Olier and Samuel John Pittar.

1827. Robert Roe and Henry Lanauze.
1828. John Elliott Hyndman and Charles Smith.
1829. John Elliott Hyndman and Henry Lanauze.
1830. Hill Wilson and Patrick Stack.
1831. Jonathan Deverell and John Gillman.
1832. Henry Cole and William Henry.
1833. Henry Higinbotham and John Woods.
1834. Isaac Matthew D'Olier and Charles Smith.
1835. Sir J. H. Cairncross, K.C.B., and Hickman Kearney.
1836. Thomas Beasley and Joseph Webster Talbot.
1837. Arthur Ormsby and John Gillman.
1838. Captain J. F. Cockburn and Charles Fletcher.
1839. Capt. William Osborne and Nicholas W. Monsarrat.
1840. James Kelly and Henry Carey Field, M.D.
1841. George Bury and Richard Purdy.
1842. Robert Kelly and Captain Charles Woodward.
1843. Major William St. Clair and Digby Marsh.
1844. Edmund Ball and Charles John Bond.
1845. Captain William Smyth and Edward Browne.
1846. Colonel Joseph Kelsall and Henry Wm. Mulvany.
1847. Captain Richard J. Annesley and Wm. Pennefather.
1848. Hugh Carmichael and James Wright. Captain Annesley, *vice* Wright, resigned.
1849. Edward Browne and David Wilson Hutcheson.
1850. } Colonel Joseph Kelsall and Joseph Webster Talbot.
1851. }
1852. John Fitzgerald and George Reade Mac Mullen.
1853. John Maturin and John Fitzgerald.
1854. William P. Alcock and George Reade Mac Mullen.
1855. John Fitzgerald and George Reade Mac Mullen.

1856. George Reade Mac Mullen and Eugene Le Clerc, M.D.
Richard Waring Pittar, *vice* Mac Mullen, deceased.
1857. John Maturin and Henry Loftus Tottenham.
1858. Henry Leland Keily and Edward Clark.
1859. George Charles Armstrong, M.D., and John Reid.
-

Churchwardens of Donnybrook,

(FROM THE YEAR 1825.)

1825. Francis Thos. Russell and Robert Wright.
1826. Francis Thos. Russell and Daniel Ashford.
1827. Thomas Wright and James Hill.
1828. Capt. Christopher Foss and Thos. Popham Luscombe.
1829. James Jameson and Alderman Thomas Abbott.
1830. Captain C. Foss and Henry D'Anvers.
1831. Charles Tisdall and Crofton Fitzgerald.
1832. Captain C. Foss and Courtney Kenny Clarke.
1833. Crofton Fitzgerald and J. V. E. Cartwright.
1834. Alderman Arthur Morrisson and William Power.
1835. Captain Wm. Loftus Otway and Sir Richard Baker.
1836. Theophilus Page and Captain W. L. Otway.
1837. Robert Corbet and James F. Madden.
1838. John Porter and John Semple, jun.
1839. Captain W. L. Otway and Robert Lovely.
1840. Thomas Bridgford and George M. Walthew.
1841. Henry Humphrys and John Hawkins Askins.
1842. Patrick William Brady and William Henry Murray.
1843. John Hewson and Robert Lovely.
1844. Patrick Wm. Brady and George M. Walthew.

1845. Robert Lovely and Captain William Harris.
1846. John Hewson and Wm. V. R. Ruckley.
1847. Henry Forde and Edward R. P. Colles.
1848. Daniel Kinahan and John Wight.
1849. Captain John W. Welsh and Robert Lovely.
1850. Wm. V. R. Ruckley and James Kildahl Atkin.
1851. John Taylor Hamerton and Henry Humphreys.
1852. Alexander Sanson and James Jameson.
1853. Bartholomew M. Tabuteau and Thos. H. Taylor.
1854. Edward J. Quinan, M.D., and Robert B. Brunker.
1855. Wm. V. R. Ruckley and Francis Salmon.
1856. John Browne Johnston and John Richardson.
1857. Edward Blacker and George Torrance.
1858. Wm. V. R. Ruckley and Edward C. F. Hornsby.
1859. William Henry Morris and John Brereton.

BRIEF SKETCHES,

ETC.

DUBLIN :
PRINTED BY GEORGE DROUGHT,
6, Bachelor's-walk.

APPENDIX II.

[In the composition of this Second Appendix to his "Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook" (which little volume was much more favourably received than he had reason to expect), the writer has taken no less care than in the preceding portion. He could not, in an undertaking of the kind, lay claim to any great amount of originality; nor indeed, however troublesome (but not unpleasing) his task may have proved, would he seek the credit of being much more than a painstaking compiler. His object, in fact, has been not unlike that of Cicero, but under different circumstances: "Non ut aliquid novi attulerim, sed ut ea, quæ in infinito penè occurrunt, sub uno aspectu ponerentur."

The Editor of *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. ix. 316, has well observed of Sir James Emerson Tennent's "Ceylon," that "the author is scrupulously careful in giving his authorities." This is a most important feature in a book, not always attended to; and the writer of these pages has endeavoured, in an humble way, to merit the same commendation.

He cannot but be aware that many persons, even amongst those connected by residence or otherwise with the localities described, have little or no taste for publications of the kind. This is only to be expected; and therefore he would say with Camden, who certainly is no mean authority: "If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their own soile, and forrainers in their own citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these paines."

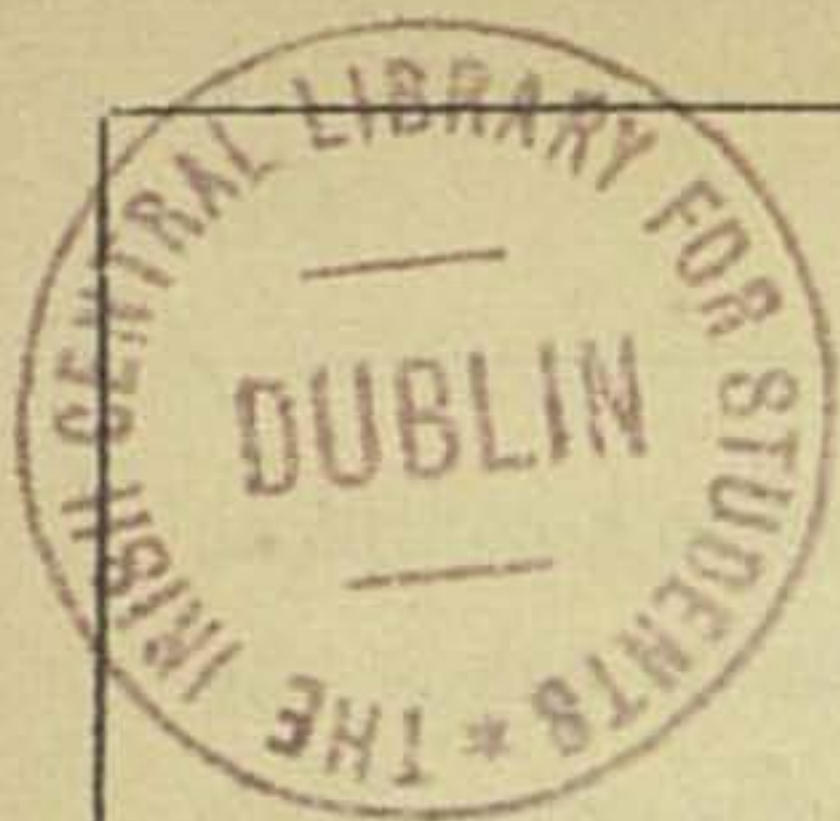
Sir David Dalrymple (Lord Hailes), in his "Annals of Scotland," vol. i. p. 336 *n.* (Edinburgh, 1797), writes, "I do not applaud Mr. Milne's Description of the parish of Melros, as very intelligent or very correct; yet I wish that every minister would do as much for the history of his own parish;" and a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1789, Part I., p. 223, observes that "topography would afford great assistance to our antiquaries, if every clergyman was to adopt Mr. Warton's advice, and write the history of his parish." It was a feeling of this kind that induced the writer to draw up his "Brief Sketches," &c., and to commit them to the press.

Conscious that what he has done can only be looked upon as an imperfect, though faithful, attempt to rescue some interesting particulars from oblivion,

and estimating it as merely preparatory to a complete description of these localities, he gladly takes the opportunity of thanking those friends who have aided him in his researches (especially William J. Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Kilmacud Manor, Stillorgan, and John D'Alton, Esq., of Dublin), and of soliciting a continuance of their kind contributions. To adopt Archbishop Nicolson's words, as given in his "Irish Historical Library," p. xxxvi.: — "Great room there is for amendments, as well as additions; and either of these, in what dress soever they come, rough or smooth, will be very heartily welcome to me."

B. H. B.

ROKEBY, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
1st January, 1861.]



Notes.

[Continued from p. 58.]

Note (ii), p. 9.

FITZWILLIAM FAMILY.—Some account of this noble family, which was for centuries so very closely connected with these parishes, and is now represented by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the proprietor of "the Fitzwilliam Estate" (embracing the whole of the parish of Booterstown, and the greater part of Donnybrook), would naturally be looked for in these pages. Mr. Archdall, in his edition of "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," has devoted sixteen closely-printed pages (vol. iv. pp. 306-321) to its history, to the year 1789. The present writer, feeling (as he has stated in p. 94) that even "more might well be in print respecting the Fitzwilliams of Merrion," hopes shortly, with the aid of unpublished documents, to compile, and issue in a separate form, a full and detailed account; and meanwhile he inserts, as being perhaps better adapted to the scope of this volume, a summary of what has appeared, taken chiefly from Archdall, and (with additions) nearly the same as what may be found in the third edition of Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerage," p. 667 (London, 1846). Mention has been made of many members of the family in the preceding pages.

This family, presumed to have been a branch of the ancient house of Fitzwilliam in England, settled in Ireland in the time of King John.

Richard (or Robert) Fitzwilliam, of Ballymon, living in the reign of Edward II., left issue by Ellena, his wife, two sons, William; and Robert, living in 1342.

William Fitzwilliam, in 1348 (22 Edw. III.), was pardoned by the King all transgressions and murders he had, or

might have committed in the exercise of martial law upon the Irish, who bordered on the English Pale; to restrain whose incursions, he built the castle of Wicklow, of which he was made Constable; and in 1375, was appointed Chief Commander and Governor of all that part of the country. He left a daughter Elizabeth, *m.* Sir Thomas de Musgrave; and a son,

William Fitzwilliam, who was Sheriff of the county of Meath in 1381, held several very responsible offices, and *d.* in 1397. He left a son,

John Fitzwilliam, who was slain the year following, and left by Christiana, his wife, a son,

Henry Fitzwilliam, who had a lease of certain lands and tenements in the Nardenesse, Berragh, and Fingowere, in the marches of the county of Dublin, which were the King's demenses, and which he preserved at very great expense and care; in respect whereof, King Henry IV. committed unto him the custody of those lands for twenty years, with the fee of ten marks a-year thereout, by patent dated at Dunboyne, 14th June, 1403. He was *s.* by

Thomas Fitzwilliam, who, in the said King's reign, was Constable of the town of Swordes, and had a daughter Felicia, *m.* Walter, third son of Sir Robert Cruise, of Grallagh and Tirrelston; and a son,

Richard Fitzwilliam, living at Donnybrook in 1432, and (it is presumed) the father of

Philip Fitzwilliam, to whom King Henry VI. granted a sum of money out of the ground-rents, which he was to pay for his manor of Thorncastle, in order to enable him to build a fort there, which in 1437 had been destroyed by the Irish. In 1442 he was living at Merryong; and in 1446, being one of the counsellors and servants of Richard Duke of York, had a remittal of all the chief rent he was to pay the King, during life. He was *s.* by

Stephen Fitzwilliam, who in 1463 held the manor of Thorncastle, and was *s.* by

William Fitzwilliam, *m.* Anne, only daughter of Thomas Cruise, Esq., of the Naull, in the county of Dublin, and left a son,

Richard Fitzwilliam, *m.* Genet (or Margaret) Hollywood, of Tartaine, by whom he had a son,

Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, Brey, and Bagotrath, in the county of Dublin, of which he was Sheriff in 1511 (3 Henry VIII.), and is proved by inquisition to have died in 1529. He *m.* Eleanor, daughter of John Dowdall, Esq., third son of Sir John Dowdall, of Newtown, and had three sons and two daughters,

1. Richard, of Bagotrath, his heir.
2. Sir William, of the Great Park at Windsor, Clerk of the Hanaper in 1552, M.P. for the county of Carlow in 1559 (2 Eliz.), and by Jane, his wife, had four daughters, the third of whom *m.* Christopher, fourth Viscount Gormanstown.
3. Sir (?) Nicholas, Prebendary of Ballymore, and Treasurer of St. Patrick's, Dublin. See p. 63.
4. Margaret, *m.* William (Mac-Theobald) Walsh, Esq., of Carrigmaine, in the county of Dublin, and had issue.
5. Alison, *m.* first, Christopher Ussher, Bailiff of Dublin in 1500, and twice Mayor thereof; secondly, Sir James Fitz-Symons, of Dublin; and thirdly, Alderman James Sedgrave.

Richard Fitzwilliam, of Bagotrath, who in 1527 (19 Henry VIII.) was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber. He *m.* Catherine, daughter of Robert Bathe, Esq., of Kepoke, in the county of Dublin, and had three sons,

1. Thomas, his heir.
2. Michael, of Donamore (or Dunore), in the county of Meath, Surveyor-General of the Crown-lands in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; *m.* Mary, daughter of Jenico, third Viscount Gormanstown, and had a son, William, who *s.* his father at Donamore, and left a son Patrick, and other issue.
3. John.

Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, Knt., of Meryon and Bagotrath, M.P. for the county of Dublin in 1559, Sheriff thereof in 1561, Constable of Wicklow in 1566 (8 Eliz.), &c. He *m.* Genet, daughter of Patrick Finglas, Esq., of Westpalston, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and *d.* 9th November, 1592. He had three sons and one daughter,

1. Richard, his heir.

2. Nicholas, of Holmpatrick and Balldungan, in the county of Dublin, *m.* Mabel, daughter of Walter Nangle, Esq., of Kildalky, in the county of Meath. He *d.* 5th December, 1635, and "was buried with his ancestors in the church of Donnybrooke," leaving two sons, Thomas and Nicholas (or Patrick), and five daughters.

3. Thomas, of Moylagh, *m.* Mary, daughter of Christopher Segrave, Esq., of Dublin, and had a son, Thomas, *d. s. p.*

4. Catherine, *m.* first, James Plunket, Esq., of Dunsoghly, in the county of Dublin, son and heir of Sir John Plunket, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland; and secondly, Christopher, fourth Viscount Gormanstown. She *d.* in February, 1602.

Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, Constable of the castle of Wicklow, and Lord Warden of the marches of Leinster in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He *m.* Jane, daughter of ——— Preston, and *d.* 5th March, 1595, leaving five sons and two daughters,

1. Thomas, his heir.

2. William, of Dundrum, *m.* in 1614, Mary, widow of Henry Ussher, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, but *d. s. p.* 16th July, 1616.

3. Christopher, *d. s. p.* in 1649.

4. Patrick, killed by Sir Robert Newcomen, leaving no issue.

5. Richard, "of the Rock," *m.* the daughter of Sir Thady Duffe, Knt., of Dublin.

6. Catherine, *m.* Henry Cheevers, Esq., of Monkstown, in the county of Dublin, and by him, who *d.* in June, 1640, had, with others, a son Walter, *m.* Alison, daughter of Nicholas, first Viscount Netterville.

7. Mary, *m.* first, Matthew, fifth Baron Louth, who *d.* 19th July, 1629, leaving issue; and secondly, Gerald Aylmer, Esq.

Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, knighted 23rd August, 1608, and Sheriff of the county of Dublin in the ensuing year; and created, 5th August, 1629, Baron Fitzwilliam, of Thornecastle, and Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, in the peerage of Ireland. His lordship repaired to Dublin, 24th October, 1641, the day after the breaking out of the rebellion, and waiting on the Lords Justices, made a tender of his best

services to the Crown ; but, being a Roman Catholic, his offer was refused, and he went to England, where, with his two sons, he faithfully served King Charles I., who, in recompense, granted him a privy-seal for an English earldom, dated at Oxford, 1st May, 1645, but the Great Seal not being then in the power of that unhappy monarch, the patent was not legally perfected. He *m.* 23rd August, 1605, Margaret, eldest daughter of Oliver, fourth Baron Louth, and had four sons,

1. Richard (by some wrongly named Thomas), *m.* Elinor, daughter of — Stanihurst, and widow of Sir Henry Pierce, of Shercock, in the county of Cavan, *d. s. p.* in his father's lifetime.

2. Oliver, his heir.

3. Christopher, *m.* Jane, daughter of — Brereton, Esq., of Malpas, in Cheshire, and left a daughter, Alicia.

4. William, *s.* his brother Oliver.

Oliver, second Viscount Fitzwilliam, a distinguished military officer, and in command of 3000 men, whom, as he had stipulated with the King of France, he brought there from England and Ireland. Being Lieutenant-General under the Marquess of Ormonde, he achieved a complete victory at Roscommon, by which he gained the province of Connaught to the King's service. He was created Earl of Tyrconnel by King Charles II., by patent dated 20th April, 1663 ; or rather 1661, as we find him Earl of Tyrconnel 29th July in that year, and 9th July, 1662, he took his seat by proxy in the House of Lords. He *m.* first, Dorothy, sister to his brother Christopher's wife ; and secondly, Lady Eleanor Holles, eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Clare ; but *d. s. p.* 11th April, 1667 (see p. 51 for a copy of the inscription on his tomb at Donnybrook), when the earldom became extinct, while the other titles devolved upon his brother,

William, third Viscount Fitzwilliam, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3000 men who were taken to France by his brother, and in the time of the civil wars Governor of Whitchurch, in Shropshire, and Lieutenant-General of that county. He *m.* the daughter of Thomas Luttrell, Esq., of Luttrellstown (now known as Woodlands), in the county of Dublin, and sister to Thomas Luttrell, Esq., of Ranaghan, in the county of Westmeath (who by will, dated 4th July, 1673, settled his estate of Ranaghan, and Callaghtowne, on his nephew

Thomas, afterwards Viscount Fitzwilliam), and dying before the year 1681, had issue the said Thomas, his only son, and five daughters, of whom the second, Rose, *m.* Christopher Malpas, Esq., of Winston, and *d.* 1st March, 1744, leaving a son, John Malpas, Esq., of Rochestown, in the county of Dublin.

Thomas, fourth Viscount Fitzwilliam, who for his attachment to King James II. was outlawed, but the outlawry was subsequently reversed. (See D'Alton's "King James' Irish Army List, 1689," vol. ii. p. 792.) He *m.* first, Mary, daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton, Bart., of Wigill, in Yorkshire, by whom he had Richard, his heir; and a daughter, *m.* her first cousin, Stephen Fitzwilliam Browne, Esq., of Castle-Browne (now Clongowes' Wood College), in the county of Kildare. He *m.* secondly, Elizabeth, sister of George Pitt, Esq., of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire, and by her had a daughter Mary, *m.* 11th March, 1718, George, fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. Dying 20th February, 1704, he was *s.* by his only son,

Richard, fifth Viscount Fitzwilliam, who conformed to the Established Church, and took his seat in the Irish House of Lords, 25th May, 1710. He was called into the Privy Council 9th October, 1714, as he was also by King George II. on his accession to the throne; and in January, 1726, he was elected M.P. for the borough of Fowey, in Cornwall. He *m.* Frances, only daughter of Sir John Shelley, Bart., of Michael-Grove, in Sussex, and dying at Thorpe, in Surrey, 6th June, 1743, was buried at Donnybrook. By her, who *d.* 11th December, 1771, aged 99, he had three sons and two daughters,

1. Richard, his heir.

2. William, appointed in July, 1747, Usher of the Black-Rod in Ireland, *m.* 4th December, 1750, the only daughter of Thomas Bouchier, Esq., and had an only child Julia, *d. unm.* in July, 1770.

3. John, elected M.P. for New Windsor in 1754, Colonel of the second Regiment of Foot, and made, 26th March, 1765, a Lieutenant-General. In October, 1751, he *m.* Barbara, daughter of Edward Chandler, D.D., Bishop of Durham, and widow of ——— Cavendish, Esq.; and *d. s. p.* 31st July, 1789. See the *Gent. Mag.* 1789, Part ii. p. 766, for particulars of his property.

4. Mary, *m.* first, 28th August, 1733, Henry, ninth

Earl of Pembroke (and sixth Earl of Montgomery), by whom she had an only son; and secondly, in September, 1751, North Ludlow Bernard, Esq., Major of Dragoons. She *d.* 13th February, 1769.

5. Frances, *m.* 18th (or 23rd) May, 1732, George, second Baron Carbery, and had three sons and a daughter.

Richard, sixth Viscount Fitzwilliam, K.C.B., a Privy Councillor, Vice-Admiral of Leinster, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He *m.* 3rd May, 1744, Catherine, daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart., of Richmond, in Surrey, and dying 25th May, 1776, "was interred in Donnybrook-chapel." By her, who *d.* 18th March, 1748, he had four sons,

1. Richard, his heir.
2. William, *m.* 25th August, 1782, the only daughter and heiress of John Eames, Esq., Master of Chancery in England.
3. John, *s.* his brother Richard in his titles.
4. Thomas, *m.* in July, 1780, Agnes, daughter of — Macclesfield, Esq.

Richard, seventh Viscount Fitzwilliam, of whom several particulars have been given in p. 89, and who *d. unm.* 4th February, 1816, when the principal portion of his property passed, according to the terms of his will (dated 18th August, 1815, and printed at full length in 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. xxvi. s. 1, and 5 and 6 Vict. c. xxiii. s. 1), to George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, and are now in the possession of that nobleman's second son, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, while the honours of the family devolved upon his brother,

John, eighth Viscount Fitzwilliam, on whose death *s. p.* in 1833, the viscountcy of Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, and the barony of Fitzwilliam, of Thornecastle, which had existed for more than two hundred years, became extinct.

Note (jj), p. 9.

THE HALF-BARONY OF RATHDOWN.—In the year 1654 (see p. 67), on a minute survey of this district, it was stated to contain twenty-three castles in good preservation, besides the remains of others, and of fortified houses; that its extent

in length was eight miles, and in breadth four; and that of its superficial contents, 5,945A. belonged to Irish Papist proprietors, 1,752A. to English Protestant proprietors, and 1,595A. to the Church. The document in question, entitled "A Survey of the Half-Barony of Rathdown, in the County of Dublin. By Order of Charles Fleetwood, Lord Deputy, October 4th, 1654," is given in Lodge's "*Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*," vol. ii. pp. 529-568; and will amply repay the reader for his trouble. "The soil thereof," as it is stated, "for the most part is dry and hot, having nor woods, bogs, mines, or quarries thereon, only some rocky pastures, which are of very little use;" and "the said half-barony contains eleven parishes [Donnebrook (the greater part of), &c.], whose names are expressed in the title of this Survey." According to "an abstract of the number of acres in the respective parishes aforesaid, belonging to Irish Papist proprietors," there were in Donnebrook—40 meadow, 140 arable, 10 pasture and mount: total, 190. Belonging in same parish to English Protestant proprietors, there were—5 meadow, 200 arable, 35 pasture: total, 240. There were no Church-lands.

As the clearest method of conveying the desired information to the reader, an exact reprint of two pages in the second of Mr. Lodge's very valuable volumes is here presented:—

The parish of DONNEBROOK, with its bounds, &c.

The said parish is bounded on the East with the sea, on the South with Stillorgan, in the parish of Kill, on the West with the parish of Tannee and Milltown, and on the North with the Ring's-end and Baggottroth.

| Proprietor's name, and his qualification. | Denominations of Land. | Number of acres by estimate of the country. | Land profitable, and its quantity. | Land unprofitable, and waste, &c. | Value of the whole, and each of the said land, as it was in 1640. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|----|----|--------|----|---|---|--------|----|---|---|---------|----|---|---|--|---|
| Lord of Merrion. Irish Papist. | Simon's Court, by estimate two plow-lands. | One hundred and ten acres. | <table><tr><td></td><td>A.</td><td>R.</td><td>P.</td></tr><tr><td>Meadow</td><td>20</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Arable</td><td>80</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Pasture</td><td>10</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> | | A. | R. | P. | Meadow | 20 | 0 | 0 | Arable | 80 | 0 | 0 | Pasture | 10 | 0 | 0 | | By the jury seventy pounds. By us ninety pounds. |
| | A. | R. | P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meadow | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arable | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pasture | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

To the proprietor.
To the building.
To the tythes.
To the bounds.

The proprietor is possessed of the premisses as his inheritance.
There is on the premisses one house slated, and a garden-plot. The buildings are valued by the jury at fifty pounds.
The tythes belong to the College of Dublin.
The premisses are bounded on the East with the sea, on the South with Merrion, on the West with Donnebrook, and on the North with the Ring's-end.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Lord of Merrion. Irish Papist. | Moiety of Merrion by estimate one plowland. | Fourscore acres. | Meadow Arable Pasture | A. 20 60 0 | R. 0 0 0 | P. 0 0 0 | By the jury forty pounds. By us seventy pounds. | |
| O B S E R V A T I O N S. | | | | | | | | |
| To the proprietor. To the buildings. To royalties, tythes, &c. To the bounds. | The proprietor was possessed of the premisses as his inheritance, and did mortgage the same to Richard earl of Corke, five or six years before the rebellion. There is on the premisses an old decayed castle, with a large burrow, valued by the jury at two hundred pounds. The premisses are a manor, and kept court-leet and court-baron. The tythes belong to the College of Dublin. The premisses are bounded on the East with the sea, on the South with Butterstown, West Rabuck, and on the North with the Ring's-end. | | | | | | | |
| Sir Wm. Reeves of Ra- sallaght, Knt. English Protestant. | Butterstown, by esti- mate three plow- lands. | Two hundred and forty acres. | Meadow Arable Pasture | A. 5 200 35 | R. 0 0 0 | P. 0 0 0 | By the jury one hundred pounds. By us six score and five pounds. | |
| O B S E R V A T I O N S. | | | | | | | | |
| To the proprietor. To the buildings. To the woods, mines, &c. To royalties, tythes, &c. To the bounds. | The proprietor was possessed of the premisses in right of a mortgage from the lord of Merrion, about fourteen or fifteen years before the wars. There is on the premisses one castle in repair, and a garden-plot, the building valued by the jury at twenty pounds. There is on the premisses a small grove of ash-trees set for ornament. The premisses are a manor, and kept court-leet and court-baron, the tythes belong to Christ-church. The premisses are bounded on the East with the sea, on the South with the Kill of Grainge, on the West with Rabuck, and on the North with Merrion. | | | | | | | |
| The whole number of acres contained in the aforesaid parish of Donnebrook, is as follows : | | Meadow - - - Arable - - - Pasture - - - | | | A. R. P. 45 0 0 340 0 0 45 0 0 | | | Four hundred and thirty acres. |

The Survey, of which the foregoing is a specimen (containing all that relates to the present parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook), was taken by order of the Commonwealth Government, to ascertain the lands forfeited by reason of the Rebellion of 1641, preparatory to the mapping and distributing of the lands among the adventurers and soldiers, in which are set down the various owners in fee; but no notice is taken of the lessees and tenants in occupation. This Survey, afterwards known as "The Civil Survey" was a report of the extent and value of the lands according to evidence obtained from the late proprietors' agents and tenants on the spot, with the aid of a jury, but was not accompanied by any map or survey "by down admeasurement," as surveying and mapping was then called. It was made for State purposes, and ordered by the State. Sir William Petty's Survey was made by chain, &c., for the purpose of being mapped, and was called a "down"* survey, which distinguished it from the former. The term "civil" survey, attached to the other, may have marked another distinction, Petty's being undertaken for the army. The Civil Survey was, by the Act of Settlement, ordered to be handed to the Commissioners for executing that Act, as containing the names of the proprietors whose estates were to be adjudicated upon, and was afterwards burnt in the great fire that destroyed the Council Chamber in 1711. See the "Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," 2nd Series, vol. iii., p. 79.

It may be well to state, in explanation of the term "half-barony," that the other moiety of Rathdown formerly belonged to Dublin, but when Wicklow was formed into a county, in

* "Childish as the etymon has always sounded in my ears," wrote the late Mr. Weale, "I am obliged to admit that the Survey obtained its name solely from the continued repetition of the expressions, 'by the survey laid down,' 'laid down by admeasurement,' in contra-distinction to Worsley's surveys, the word Down being so written as often as it occurs in the MS." See Petty's "History of the Down Survey" (1655-6), edited by the present Major-General Larcom for the Irish Archæological Society.

1605, was annexed thereto on the recommendation of the jury impannelled to ascertain the boundaries, and who, after defining those of Wicklow proper, add, "And further we think it meet and necessary, in respect of the infertility, wasteness, and small scope of the said countries and towns, and the incivility of the inhabitants for the most part thereof, that the half-barony of Rathdown, lying on this side the river Bray, now bearing with the county of Dublin, be added and adjoined to these countries, lying to them very conveniently within very notable mears, and without which the said countries and towns, as we think, are scarce worthy to be termed a county." See D'Alton's "History of the County of Dublin," p. 807.

Note (kk), p. 10.

DONNYBROOK CHURCH.—"On Sunday last [the 28th] this parish church was reopened for Divine service on the completion of an extensive addition and alteration effected during the past fourteen months, under the superintendence of the architects of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Mr. Farrell, of Wentworth-place, being the contractor. The church is now one of the most commodious, as well as one of the finest, of our Irish churches. The design of the enlargement [chancel and transepts] reflects the greatest credit on the architect [Joseph Welland, Esq., who died in March, 1860], and the manner in which the design has been carried out is what might be expected from Mr. Farrell. . . . On the whole, the building and all its appointments evince a desire on the part of those engaged in its completion that the work of God's house should be honestly and well done. The morning service on Sunday was attended by a very crowded congregation, who seemed to be much impressed by the solemnity of the occasion. . . . The Archbishop of Dublin preached the sermon, selecting his text from the Epistle for the day. His Grace impressed on the congregation, in very powerful and lucid language, the benefit of united worship, and alluded to the value of having a house such as the present one set apart for the service of God. . . . The sermon [in the evening was] preached by the Incumbent

[Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald], selecting his text from the First Lesson for the morning, Habakkuk ii. 20. We congratulate the parishioners of Donnybrook on the successful result of their exertions for the improvement of their church; and we trust their example will induce other parishes to 'go and do likewise.'" (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 30th October, 1860). See also the *Irish Times*, 29th October, and the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 15th November.

Note (ll), p. 10.

DERIVATION OF "DONNYBROOK."—The following very interesting particulars, contributed by the Rev. Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D., appeared in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. ix. 226 (24th March, 1860), in reply to a correspondent:—

"The ancient spelling of this name in the Irish language is *Domhnach-broc*, 'the Church of Broc,' or Saint Broc.

"*Domhnach* (Dominica domus), is a frequent element in Irish topographical names: as *Domhnach-patruic*, now Donaghpatrick ('the Church of Patrick'), co. Meath; *Domhnach-mor*, now Donaghmore ('the Great Church'), a name given to several places in Ireland; *Domhnach Maighen* ('Church of St. Maighen'), now Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan, &c.

"*Douenachbrock*,* the old Anglicised spelling of the name 'Domhnachbroc,' very well represents the Irish pronunciation, if we read *Dou* as if *Dow*, to rhyme with the English word *how*, and pronounce the *e* short. We find also, in the Anglo-Irish authorities, the spelling of *Dunhambroke*, *Dona-broke*, &c., which are corrupt: although the latter approaches very nearly the present pronunciation of the name *Donnybrook*.

"The name of St. Broc does not occur in the Irish Martyrologies; but she is mentioned in the unpublished work of Aengus the Culdee, *On the Mothers of the Saints of Ireland*, and again in the *Genealogy of the Saints of Ireland*, attributed to the same author—both which tracts are preserved in the

* Dean Butler, in his edition of the *Registrum Prioratus Omnium Sanctorum* (published by the Irish Archaeological Society), spells this name *Donenachbroch* (p. 67). But this is a mistake.

valuable MS. called the 'Book of Leacan,' now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.*

"As this author flourished in the latter half of the eighth century,† St. Broc must have lived in or before that period, if we receive the works alluded to as genuine. They are repeatedly quoted as the genuine works of Aengus, by Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*,‡ but it is more than probable that they have been interpolated. So that the absence of her name from the Martyrologies (including the Metrical Martyrology of Aengus himself), militates undoubtedly against this early date.

"In the tract, *On the Mothers of the Saints* ('Book of Leacan,' fol. 34. a. a.), St. Broc is enumerated amongst the seven daughters of Dallbronach in these words:—

"Secht ningena la Dallbronach, de quibus dicitur:—
Broiseach, Sanct-Broc, Cumman, Caemell,
Fainche, Findbarr, Feidelm,
Secht ningena sin adeirim,
Dallbronaigh adfeidim.'

"I make no apology for translating this:—

"Dallbronach had seven daughters, of whom the poet says:—
Broiseach, St. Broc, Cumman, Caemel,
Fainche, Findbarr, Feidelm,
These the seven daughters, I say,
Of Dallbronach, I relate.'

"And again, in the book *Of the Genealogies of the Saints* ('Book of Leacan,' fol. 46. b. b.):—

"Secht ningena Dallbronaich, do Dal-Concobair, las na Desib breg, anso:—

Broisech
Sanct-Broc
Cumain
[Caemel]
Fuinche
Finbarr
Feidil.'

"Which may be thus translated:—

"The seven daughters of Dallbronach, of Dal-Conchobhair, of the Desii of Bregia, viz.:—'

[Then follow the same names as before, with the exception of *Caemel*, which is necessary in order to make up the number of seven.]

"We know nothing of this Dallbronach, except what we

* The Tract, *On the Mothers of the Saints*, is now ready for publication by the Irish Archæol. and Celtic Society, with a translation and notes by the Rev. Dr. Reeves.

† See Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, ed. Harris, p. 51, sq.

‡ See *Act. SS.*, p. 52, n. 5.; p. 142. n. 33.; p. 189. n. 6.; p. 783. n. 2, 3. *Trias Thaum.*, p. 477. col. 2. *et alibi*.

learn from this short notice, viz.—that he was of Dal-Conchobhair (the territory of the Connors), in Desii of Bregia, now the barony of Deece, in the south of the co. Meath, called also the Desii of Tara. See Dr. O'Donovan's note (*Four Masters*, A.D. 753, p. 356).

“Although no records, so far as I know, exist of the ancient monastic establishment of St. Broc at Donnybrook (for it had probably ceased to exist before the English invasion of Ireland in the twelfth century), it seems certain that there was what we would now call a nunnery there in ancient times, from the following notice of St. Mobi, in the ‘Martyrology of Donegal’ (MS.) at the 30th of September:—

“ ‘Mobi Cailleach Domhnaigh Broc.’
(i. e. Mobi, a nun of Donnybrook).

“ J. H. TODD.

“ Trinity College, Dublin.”

Note (mm), p. 10.

DOWNES FAMILY.—The fee of the greater part of the village of Donnybrook and its immediate neighbourhood has for many years past belonged to the Downes family, and is now vested in Lord Downes; and therefore some particulars of the family, which is frequently mentioned in this volume, may here very fitly appear.

Dive Downes, D.D., whose family came from Suffolk, was the son of the Rev. Lewis Downes, Rector of Thornby, in Northamptonshire, where he was born 16th October, 1653; and having been educated in Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1675, became Archdeacon of Dublin in 1690 (see p. 99), and Bishop of Cork and Ross in 1699. He was four times married. By his first and second wives he had no issue: by the third (Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beecher, Esq., of the county of Cork) he had one daughter, Elizabeth; and by the fourth (Lady Catherine Fitzgerald, fourth daughter of John, eighteenth

Earl of Kildare, *m.* 19th August, 1707, and *d.* 31st October, 1756) he had a son,

Robert; and a posthumous daughter, Anne, *m.* Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert House, in the county of Kildare, and had, with other children,

Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert House, *m.* in 1775, Anne, only daughter of David Aigoin, Esq., and *d.* in 1810, leaving, with a daughter Anne, *m.* in 1806, Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., M.P., subsequently of Chesterfield, Cross-avenue, Booterstown,

Ulysses, the present Lord Downes, who, in 1848 (with his cousins, Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Oldtown House, in the county of Kildare, the Rev. Walter Burgh, Vicar of Naas, Major John Burgh, of Dublin, and the Rev. William Burgh, now Chaplain of St. John's, Sandymount), was authorized to resume his ancient name of De Burgh.

Bishop Downes, who has been described by Archbishop King as "a man considerable for gravity, prudence, and learning, in divinity, ecclesiastical law, and other sciences," wrote an interesting "Tour through the Dioceses of Cork and Ross," preserved amongst the MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin. Dying in Dublin, 13th November, 1709, he was buried at St. Andrew's, in that city, and was *s.* by his only son,

Robert Downes, Esq., of Donnybrook Castle, M.P. for the county of Kildare, *m.* 18th February, 1737, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Twigge, Esq., of Donnybrook (see p. 92), and dying suddenly, 25th June, 1754, left (with a daughter, *d. unm.* 16th June, 1792) two sons,

1. Dive, in holy orders.
2. William (see p. 92), called to the Irish Bar in 1796.

Dive Downes, LL.D., of Donnybrook, Prebendary of Maynooth, in the diocese of Dublin, and of Rathangan, in the diocese of Kildare, 1775–1794, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty (*Gent. Mag.* 1796, Part 1. p. 446), *d. s. p.* in 1798, and was *s.* by his brother,

The Right Hon. William Downes, LL.D., who in 1791,

while M.P. for the borough of Donegal, was raised to the Bench as a Puisne Judge, and on the murder of Lord Viscount Kilwarden in 1803, was appointed in his stead Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. He resigned in 1822, when he was created an Irish Peer, by the title of Baron Downes, of Aghanville, in the King's County, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his cousin, Sir Ulysses Burgh, the claimant of a common progenitor with the great house of Clanricarde. Lord Downes was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, 1806-1816; and dying without issue, 3rd March, 1826, in his 75th year, was s. by the present Lord Downes,

Ulysses De Burgh, K.C.B., a Representative Peer of Ireland (1833), a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 29th Foot; *b.* 15th August, 1788; *m.* first, 20th June, 1815, Maria, only daughter of the late Walter Bagenal, Esq., representative of the family of Bagenal, of Bagenalstown; and by her, who *d.* 20th August, 1842, has two daughters, Anne, *m.* in 1838, John Henry, third Earl of Clonmel; and Charlotte, *m.* in 1851, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. James Colborne, eldest son of Field Marshal Lord Seaton. Lord Downes *m.* secondly, 4th August, 1846, Christophena, daughter of the late James Buchanan, Esq., "of that ilk," N.B., and widow of John Willis Fleming, Esq., M.P., of Stoneham Park, in Hampshire, who left issue; and by her, who *d.* 13th October, 1860, has no issue.

Note (nn), p. 11.

DONNYBROOK GRAVEYARD. — Besides the three inscriptions given in pp. 38-40, the following, with many more, are extant:—

I.

"Hereunder lyeth the body of Thomas Jordan, son of Richard Jordan and Katerin [illegible], who died the 15th of October, 1629." [The remainder illegible.]

II.

"Hereunder lyeth the body of William Nally, of [illegible], in the county of Dublin, Gent, who departed this life October y^e 7th, 1669." [Mr. D'Alton mentions him as "William Mally, of Roebuck." His descendant, Leonard Mac Nally (see p. 90), was here interred 8th June, 1820.]

III.

"Hereunder lieth y^e body of Micheal Wills, and his son and daughter, Micheal and Sara Wills, who departed this life in y^e yeare of our Lord 1675; and his wife, Joanna Wills, who deceased this life y^e 18th of Dec^r, 1713. Mary Wills, late wife of Isaac Wills, died March y^e 16th, Anno Dom. 1732, aged —6 years. Captain Isaac Wills departed the first day of June, 1753, aged 86 years."

IV.

"Richard Gauzier's burying-place, who deceased in y^e year 1680. Here allsoe lieth the body of Grace Ferman, late wife to Cap^{tn} Robert Gauzzer, of Ringsend, who departed this life the 10th day of June, 1723, in the 46th year of her age."

V.

"Here lieth the body of Ellen Hall, wife of W^m Hall, of Coldblow [near Donnybrook], who died Oct^r, 1708. Also the body of s^d W^m Hall, who died Ap^l, 1711. Also the body of Cath^e Hall, wife of Tho^s Hall, died Mar. 1735. Also the body of s^d Tho^s Hall, son of s^d W^m and Ellen, and husband of s^d Cath^e, died 1744. Also the body of Sarah Lamb, wife of Ja^s Lamb, and daugh^r of s^d Tho^s and Cath^e Hall, died Oct^r, 1751. Also the body of Jane Dunn, wife of Christ^r Dunn, and daugh^r of s^d Tho^s and Cath^e Hall, died Ap^l, 1764. Also the body of Cath^e Montgomery, daugh^r of Christ^r and Jane Dunn, and wife of Rich^d Montgomery, of Dublin, died Jan^y, 1769. Also the body of Jane Audouin, daug^r of s^d Ja^s and Sarah Lamb, and wife of Ja^s Audouin, died Nov^r, 1771. Also the body of Ja^s Lamb, died Ap^l, 1780. Also the body of Hall Lamb, son of s^d Ja^s and Sarah Lamb, died Sep^r, 1801, aged 52 y^{rs}. Here also lie interred the remains of the late Mrs. Jane Audouin Lamb, daughter of the above-named Richard and Catherine Montgomery, and wife of George

Audouin Lamb, of Easthill, in the county of Wicklow, Esqr. She died the 2nd day of June, 1824, in the 60th year of her age."

VI.

"Here lyeth the body of Ellis Welch, who departed this life the 2nd day of November, 1708, in the [illegible, the inscription appearing to have been a long one.]"

VII.

"Here lies the body of Mr. Simon Johnston, of Buters-town, who departed this life May 1st, 1716, aged 67 years. Also the body of his grandson, Robert Warren." ["Buried, John, son to William and Moonday Warren, 10th January, 1726."—*Donnybrook Parish Register.*]

VIII.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth to Mr. Tho^s Wilkinson, of Castle-street, in the city of Dublin, and to his posterity. Here lieth the body of his grandfather, George Wilkinson, who first erected this stone, A.D. 1729. Also the remains of his father, Tho^s Wilkinson, who departed this life A.D. 1792, and five of his children who died young."

IX.

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Matthew Johnson, who departed this life the 24th day of January, 1732, in the 56th year of his age; and four of his children. Also his eldest daughter Elinor, who died July y^e 14th, 1736, aged 33 years. Here also lyeth the body of Elizabeth Johnson, wife to the above Matthew Johnson, who departed this life October y^e 17th, 1745, aged 67 years. And also Jane King, daughter of y^e above Matt^w Johnson, who departed this life Dec^r 22nd, 1761, aged 52 years."

X.

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary Lloyd [or 'Floyd'], wife of Mr. Evan Lloyd, who departed this life the 15th of August, 1746. Here lies the body of Mrs. Elinor Lloyd, wife of Mr. Griffith Lloyd [son of the above-named Evan, baptized 7th February, 1729], with 3 of her children. She departed this life the 25th of August, 1765. Here also lies the body of

Mr. Evan Lloyd, who departed this life the 29th of September, 1765, in the 64th year of his age."

XI.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth to Mr. Edward Langford and his posterity. Underneath is interred the remains of the above-named Edward, who departed this life the 9th of March, 1747, in the 68th year of his age. This stone was purchased by Elinor Langford, his wife."

XII.

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Robert Billing, who departed this life the 29th of Sep^r, Anno Domini 1755, aged 58 years. Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Billing, wife of the above Robert, who departed this life the 7th of Nov^r, Anno Domini 1759, aged 52 years."

XIII

"This stone was erected by Mrs. Catherine Daly, in memory of her husband, Maurice Daly, who departed this life 18th of April, 1756, aged 54. Here lieth the above Cat^{ne} Daly, who departed this life Feb^{ry} 6th, 1780, aged 65 years."

XIV.

"Here lyeth the body of Major John Plukenett [of Donnybrook], who departed this life the first day of January, 1758, aged 66. Arthur Richards Neville [of York-street, Dublin], died April 14th, 1828, aged 74 years. He was through life in truth that noblest work of God, an honest man. Died October the 4th, 1833, aged 75 years, Charity, wife of A. R. Neville." [Many members of this family are here interred.]

XV.

"Near this place are deposited the remains of the Right Hon^{ble} James Tynte [of Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow], and Rob^t Tynte [buried 25th June, 1760], Esquires, grandfather and father of Sir James Stratford Tynte [Bart., 13th November, 1785]. Also the remains of James Tynte [12th April, 1758], his son, and Martha [11th March, 1760], his daughter. [The remainder of the inscription, which appears to have been of considerable length, is illegible.

"Buried at Donnybrook, Miss Martha Tent (?), 13th October, 1786" (*Visitation-return, Consist. Court, Dublin*); and Sir James Stratford Tynte's mother, "Lady Elizabeth Tent, 15th June, 1816." (*Donnybrook Parish Register.*) She was second daughter of John, first Earl of Aldborough. Sir James *m.* his first cousin, Hannah, third daughter of Morley Saunders, Esq., of Saunders's Grove, in the county of Wicklow, and left two daughters, who *s.* him in his property, the title becoming extinct.]

XVI.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth to Mr. Geo. Simpson, of Donnybrook, and his posterity, 1759. Here lyeth ten of his children. Here lyeth the body of the above Mr. Geo. Simpson, who departed this life the 27th of October, 1760, in the 58th year of his age."

XVII.

"Here lieth the remains of Mr. Henry Hore, who departed this life 5th July, 1773, aged 64 years. In grateful remembrance of whose virtues this humble tomb is raised by his son-in-law, Edward Jones. As also three dear children, Will^m, Elizabeth, and Patience Jones, who died in their infancy, A.D. 1768."

XVIII.

"The Hon^{ble} Francis Napier, to whom a monument is erected within the Church." [The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Napier, whose name will appear again, was buried 2nd July, 1780; but his monument is not forthcoming. See p. 37.]

XIX.

"This stone was placed here by Colonel Henry Gore Sankey to the memory of his father, Edward Sankey, Esq^r [Alderman of Dublin], who died the 17th of March, 1784, aged 72. When living, an example of every social virtue; when dying, of the placid resignation of a well-spent life. And to his mother, Mary Sankey, who died the 27th of December, 1787, aged 73 years. A truly pious Christian, an affectionate and tender wife, an excellent mother. Also to his aunt, Elizabeth Sankey [buried 25th October, 1782], who passed a long life in acts of benevolence and charity, and the exercise of every Christian virtue."

XX.

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Magdalene Hore, who departed this life the 20th of May, 1786, aged 50 years. This tomb was erected by her disconsolate husband, Christopher Hore, of New Market, in the county of Dublin, Esq^r, in grateful remembrance of her many amiable perfections, by whom she was when living beloved and respected, and died sincerely regretted. Here lyeth the body of the above-named Christopher Hore, Esq^r, who departed this life on the 5th day of April, 1793, aged 80 years. He lived the good Christian, the sincere friend, and the honest man, and died universally lamented."

XXI.

"Here lieth the bodies of Henrietta, Susanna, and Charlotte Mowlds, with their father and mother; John Mowlds, Esq^r, of Churchtown, County Dublin, who departed this life the 4th of March, 1787, aged 43 years; and Susanna, his wife, who died the 19th of Feb^y, 1788, aged 46 years. This tomb is erected to their revered and loved memory by their affectionate daughter, Anne Elizth Mowlds, 17th Sep^r, 1819. Also Anne Elizabeth Mowlds, departed this life on the 28th April, 1842, aged 78 years. [Many members of this family are here interred.]

XXII.

"Here lyes the body of Mrs. Frances Vesey, aged 85 y^{rs}, relict of the Rev^d George Vesey, of Hollymount, in the county of Mayo. In memory of the best of mothers this is erected. Full of days and honour, she lived beloved, and died lamented, on the 11th of March, 1788. Here lieth also Jn^o Vesey, Esq^r, 2nd son to Mrs. Vesey, who departed this life y^e 11th of May, 1788, universally and sincerely regretted, aged 66. Also Letitia Vesey, daughter of the said John Vesey, who died in 1791. Also Will^m Dyson Marshall, his grandson, who died April 4th, 1799, in the 9th year of his age. And also Thomas Pelham Marshall, aged five months, who died Nov^r 5th, 1801."

XXIII.

"Here are deposited the remains of Robert Marshall, Esq^{re}, late of Upper Fitzwilliam-street, in the city of Dublin. He departed this life on the 9th day of September, 1825, aged 69 years."

XXIV.

"Near this place lyeth the body of the Reverend John Forster, D.D., late Rector of Drumragh, in the diocese of Derry [and of Killileagh, in the diocese of Down], and formerly a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. He died the 29th Septem^r, 1788, aged 84." ["Buried, Mrs. Foster, wife of Rev^d Doctor Foster, 24th Aug^t, 1783." (*Visitation-return, Consist. Court, Dublin.*) Dr. Forster's name will appear again.]

XXV.

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Sarah Wilder, who departed this life Nov^r the 21st, 1788, aged 24 years. Here also are deposited the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Drought, the mother of Mrs. Wilder, and wife of the Rev^d James Drought, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., who died on 1st May, 1797, aged 47 years. Richard Eustace the younger, Elizabeth Mary Eustace, and Caroline Eustace, the grandchildren of Mrs. Drought, died in infancy. James Drought Eustace, her grandson, died 6th October, 1806, aged 71 [?] years. Helena Eustace, her granddaughter, died on 20th April, 1811, aged 19 years. The Rev^d James Drought died in Bath, in January, 1820, aged 82 years. Mrs. Catherine Eustace, the beloved wife of Richard Eustace, of Valetta, Kingstown, Esq^{re}, by whom this tomb has been re-erected as a small tribute of affection for departed worth, fourth daughter of Doctor and Mrs. E. M. Drought, and mother of the above-named grandchildren, died on 21st April, 1836, aged 63 years. Also Richard Eustace, of Valetta, Esq^r, the husband of Mrs. Catherine Eustace, and grandfather of the before-mentioned children, who died January 25th, 1838, in the 70th year of his age."

XXVI.

"Also the remains of Susannah Allen, otherwise Drought, who died the 1st Dec^r, 1815. Christopher Edmond Allen, Esq^r, Barrister-at-law, who died the 4th Dec^r, 1826. James Allen, Esq^r, Ralph Allen, Esq^r, their sons, and Eliza Maria Collis, only daughter of the said Christopher Edmond and Susannah Allen, whom the Lord was pleased to remove, after a long and protracted illness, on Thursday, the 17th January, 1850, aged 50 years."

XXVII.

"This tomb is erected to the memory of the late James Vigne, Esq^r, of College-green, in the city of Dublin. He died the 15th of December, 1800, aged 55. Here also lie the remains of Eliza Eustace, who died September 26th, 1795, aged 78. Also the remains of Hardy Vigne, who died May 23rd, 1776, aged 2 years. Also Mrs. Elizth Vigne, died Feb^y, 1802, aged 63. Mrs. Catherine Gaven, died Nov^r 20th, 1802, aged 30."

XXVIII.

"Beneath are deposited the remains of Benjamin Higgins, Esq^r, who, by indefatigable attention and exemplary integrity, gained publick and private regard. Above 40 years Clerk in the House of Commons, and Register and Agent to the Lying-in Hospital from its institution in 1757, he deceased the 20th of December, 1795, aged 76. The Trustees of the Hospital, conscious of his worth, and truly sensible of his loss, have placed this last testimony of their gratitude and respect." [See p. 84.]

XXIX.

"Katherine Roberts, eldest daughter of John Roberts, of Old Connaught [near Bray], Esq^r, by Martha, his wife, died May 20th, 1796, aged 27 years. Also Martha, said wife of John Roberts, Esq^r, who departed this life 22nd December, 1822, aged 78 years. Also the bodies of John Roberts, Esq^r, died the 9th July, 1826, aged 79 years; Mrs. Anne Riall, died the 22nd Feb^y, 1837, aged 55 years; Miss Jane Roberts, died the 21st June, 1839, aged 63 years." ["Buried, Rob^t Roberts, Esq^r, 8th Jan^y, 1758" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). Many members of this family are here interred.]

XXX.

"Frances Medlycott, died 2nd May, 1797, aged 48 years. Also the body of Susan Medlycott, who died the 7th day of June, 1816, aged 63 years. And Eliz^h Medlycott, died 8th Aug^t, 1818." ["Buried, Mrs. Medlicote, 18th January, 1759;" and "Jos. Medlicote, 14th July, 1762."—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.]

XXXI.

"To the memory of Elizabeth, wife of J. T. Medlycott, of Rocket's Castle, in the county of Waterford, Esq^r, who departed this life on the 29th day of December, 1826, aged 62 years. 'Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.'"

XXXII.

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph Madden, of Donnybrook, who departed this life the 29th day of November, 1799, in the 54th year of his age. This tombstone was erected by his disconsolate widow and children, as a monument of their lasting regret for the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and father. He lived esteemed, and died lamented, by a numerous and respectable acquaintance. He uniformly supported the character of a true Christian, a sincere friend, a good neighbour, and an honest man. Stranger, inquire into his deeds, and you will find these the dictates of simple, unadorned truth."

XXXIII.

"This stone was placed here by Mrs. M. Madden, to the memory of her deceased husband, James Madden, who departed this life the 14th day of October, 1806, aged 54 years."

XXXIV.

"Sacred to the memory of Edw^d and Elizth Ford Madden, who lived and died in the love and fear of God; the former the 20th Nov^r, 1830, aged 91 years; the latter the 21st March, 1829, aged 76 years. Here also the remains are laid of their children, Edward, William, and James, and of their grandchild, Richard Edward Madden. And also of their grandson, William Forde Madden [eldest son of Richard R. Madden, Esq., M.D., by whom this monument was erected], who perished on the river Shannon [in the discharge of his duties as a civil engineer], in his 19th year, the 29th of March, 1848.

" 'Thou takest our summer hence! the flower, the tone,
The music of our being, all in one,
Depart with thee.' "

[Many members of this family ("descendants of John and Jane Madden, of Enniskerry, and subsequently of Clon-

skeagh, whose second son, Joseph, settled in Donnybrook in 1790, and acquired considerable property in the vicinity,") are here interred.]

XXXV.

"Sacred to the memory of Jocelyn Ingram, Esquire, who departed this life the 13th of April, in the year of our Lord 1805, in the 23rd year of his age."

XXXVI.

"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Fran^s Griz^{da} Ormsby, wife of Captⁿ Robert Ormsby, of the Sligo Militia. She died Aug^t 19th, 1805, aged 32 years. A pious Christian, an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a sincere friend. Also two of her children, Frances and John, who died infants."

XXXVII.

"Stop, stranger, and consider eternity. The Word of God declares that the blood of Jesus Christ alone, who is God over all, blessed for ever, cleanses from all sin. Have you ever considered this?"

"Here lieth the mortal remains of Thomas Kinsley, Esq^r [known as Sheriff Kinsley], who departed this life 21st January, 1806. And of Elizabeth, his wife, who died 15th January, 1810.

" ' Jesus, thy blood and righteousness
My beauty are, my glorious dress ;
In flaming worlds in these arrayed,
With joy shall I lift up my head.' "

XXXVIII.

"Underneath are deposited the remains of Mrs. Sarah Holmes, who died September 17th, 1806, in the 28th year of her age. As a tribute of affection, and in memory of her numerous virtues as a wife, a mother, and a friend, this monument was erected by her disconsolate husband, John Holmes. Here also lieth the remains of Miss Jane Marsh, sister-in-law to the above-named John Holmes, who dep^d 7th Aug^t, 1815."

XXXIX.

"Sacred to the memory of John Holmes, Esq^r, of Ranelagh, died 18th January, 1840, aged 70 years. And his son, Rev^d James Paul Holmes, Vicar of Gallen, King's County, died 21st May, 1851, aged 53 years."

XL.

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. Raymond Portavine, of Ringsend [baptized 23rd August, 1728], who departed this life June 3rd, 1807, aged 80 years, whose remains are beneath this stone. Here also lies interred the remains of his wife, Mrs. Mary Portavine, who departed this life October 11th, 1812, aged 84 years." ["Buried, Sarah Portuvine, late wife to Peter Portuvine, 26th June, 1737."—*Donnybrook Parish Register.*]

XLI.

"Here lieth the body of Frances Muscham Lindsay, wife of Thomas Lindsay, sen^r, of Hollymount, in the Co. Mayo, Esq^r, who departed this life 26th July, 1808, aged 70 years."

XLII.

"Sacred to the memory of Mary Sinnott, who died 5th day of June, A.D. 1811, in the 44th year of her age. She was a most faithful and affectionate wife, an indulgent and prudent mother, a sincere and steady friend, religious without bigotry, and charitable without ostentation. Her disconsolate and affectionate husband, James Sinnott, Esq^r, of Leeson-st., in the city of Dublin, in testimony of his gratitude and affection, caused this stone to be erected, as a small tribute to her superior worth. Likewise here lie the remains of her first-born child, Mary Sinnott, who died 20th Nov^r, A.D. 1788."

XLIII.

"Ann Jane Taylor, daughter of Talbot Evan and Mary Welsh, died January the 15th, 1812, in the 23rd year of her age. Her remains, with those of her first child Thomas, who died an infant January the 23rd, 1805, are placed in the vault beneath. The hands of a deeply afflicted husband, Thomas Taylor, of Townsend-street, whose affection, originating in early youth, was matured by time, and abundantly returned, inscribes this memorial of his children's first and most severe misfortune, and to him of the early and sad termination of the fairest scene of true domestic happiness and mutual faithful love. Venerating her memory, deploring her loss, and faithfully endeavouring to supply it, he died March 17th, 1850, aged 71 years, and is placed, as he ever wished, beside her." [Many members of this family are here interred.]

XLIV.

"This stone was erected to the memory of W^m Ashley, Merch^t, late of Francis-street, in the city of Dublin, as a tribute of affection, by his widow, Hannah Ashley. He departed this life Dec^r the 19th, 1813, aged 78 years." ["Buried, Mr. Thomas Ashley, 19th July, 1719."—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.]

XLV.

"Mrs. Frances Bourne, died June 27th, 1814."

XLVI.

"Beneath this stone are deposited the bodies of Jeremiah D'Olier [of Collegues, Booterstown, buried 20th October, 1817], aged 72 years; Jane D'Olier, his wife, aged 69 years; Elizabeth D'Olier, Eliza D'Olier, and Emily D'Olier, their children."

XLVII.

"Underneath is the body of the Reverend Richard Radcliff, eldest son of the Right Honourable John Radcliff [see p. 38], and Betanna, his wife. He died on Sunday, the 4th day of October, 1818, aged twenty-four years and three months, of an illness long protracted, but sustained with Christian resignation. In morals strict, in religion sincere; his temper was mild, his manners were unassuming. Dutiful and affectionate to his parents, kind to his relations, and constant to his friends; in charity with all men, and to selfishness a stranger; he was steadfast in the hope of everlasting happiness, through the merits and mediation of our Lord and Saviour."

XLVIII.

"Erected by John Gore Swords, Esq^r, as a small tribute in remembrance of his dear mother, Mrs. Mary Swords, wife of the late Thomas Swords, of Leeson-street, in the city of Dublin, Esq^r, who departed this life the 19th day of March, 1821, in the 75th year of her age. Also John Gore Swords, Dargle, county of Wicklow, Esq^r, who departed this life the 4th of December, 1822, in the 39th year of his age. And also his beloved nephew, George John Buchanan, who was snatched away by a premature fate on the 1st of Nov^r, 1826, in the 19th year of his age. The cold grave seldom closed

on one whose dawning virtues promised a brighter manhood. Ann Buchanan, sister to the latter, whom Providence called away at the early age of 15 years, also rests beneath this stone. Also Cath^a Buchanan, mother of the above Geo. and Ann, who departed this life July 16th, 1833, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew her, for in her were united all the virtues that adorn the female character."

XLIX.

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph Wright, Duncairn, Co. Antrim, and Rutland Sq^{re}, West, Dublin, Solicitor, who died 1st June, 1825; and of Mary, his beloved wife, who died 19th March, 1828."

L.

"To the memory of Eleanor Armstrong, who departed this life on the 8th of May, 1826, aged 17 years, daughter of the late Francis Armstrong, Esq^r, of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon."

LI.

"Abraham Mason: he died June 5th, 1826, aged 60. Isaac, his son: he died August 25th, 1823, aged 12."

LII.

"This stone is erected by Jas. A. Heyland, of the city of Dublin, to the memory of his affect^e brother, J^{no} Heyland, Esq^r, who departed this life 30th January, 1827, in the 32nd year of his age."

LIII.

"Here lies the remains of Lieut. William Galwey, 2nd son of the Rev^d William Galwey, of Castle Connell, and Lydia, his wife, who died 16th Nov^r, 1827, aged 37 years. His soul rests in Christ. Also his brother, Rich^d Galwey, Esq^r, departed this life 19th Nov^r, 1838, aged 38 years. Also Jane, the wife of Richard Galwey, who departed this life the 14th Dec^r, 1845, aged 37 years."

LIV.

"Rich^d W. H. N. Tighe, third son of Will^m Tighe, Esq^r, of Rossana, in the Co. of Wicklow, born 1746, died 1828. Will^m G. Tighe, Clerk, fourth son of Rich^d W. H.

N. Tighe, born 1801, died [September] 1828. Lucy, the wife of Edward Tighe, Esq^r, of Lower Leeson Street [Dublin], daughter of Rich^d Newton King, Esq^r, died 6th January, 1860."

LV.

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas, the fourth son of Surgeon Abraham Colles, of Stephen's-green [Dublin, and Donnybrook Cottage, Stillorgan-road]. He died 30th March, 1829, aged 12 years."

LVI.

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Palmer, Esquire, whose mortal remains are interred underneath, who died the 8th of June, 1829, aged 25 years. Also the mortal remains of his father, Henry Palmer [of Leeson-street, Dublin], who died the 21st day of January, 1831, aged 67 years."

LVII.

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph Forster, formerly of Forster Mills, in the county of Wicklow, and late of the city of Dublin, who died 28th Dec^r, 1830, aged 52 years. Here also lie the remains of Harriet Forster, wife of the above Joseph, who died the 6th March, 1835, aged 50 years."

LVIII.

"To the memory of William Searight [of Sydney-avenue, Booterstown], died 6th June, 1834, aged 55 years." [Also four of his children who died young.]

LIX.

"In memory of John More, Esq^r, late of Glasgow, who died 21st Dec^r, 1839, aged 80 years; and of Helen Hunter, his wife, who died 6th Oct^r, 1834, aged 69 years. Also of Anne More, their daughter, who died 13th Nov^r, 1834, aged 43 years; and Geo. F. Douglas, their grandson, who died 8th Aug^t, 1832, aged 3 years."

LX.

"Here lieth the remains of Anne, the wife of William Power [see p. 103], of Serpentine-avenue [Sandymount], who died 8th of February, 1836, [aged 59 years]."

LXI.

"Sacred to the memory of Frances M. Sampeyo, who departed this life on the 9th January, 1848, aged 16 years. This stone was erected by her affectionate relative, Alex^r T. Sampeyo, Barns, Surrey, as a mark of his affection."

LXII.

"Erected by Mrs. Anna Maria Simpson, in memory of her beloved and affectionate husband, David Augustine Simpson, M.D., late of Wellington-road, Co. Dublin, who departed this life 13th Sept^r, 1852, in his 33rd year."

LXIII.

"To the memory of Harriette, the beloved wife of the Rev^d James Gwynn, who died June 5th, 1855, in her 26th year. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'"

[Many other inscriptions, which, like the foregoing, have been literally transcribed, are reserved for a future occasion.]

Note (oo), p. 12

DONNYBROOK PARISH REGISTERS.—As already stated in p. 41, there is not amongst the books of the parish the vestige of a register of baptisms, marriages, or burials, save a few insertions of marriages, for thirty-two years before 1800. The book has long since disappeared, and there is very little hope of its recovery; but fortunately the defect may in a great measure be supplied from the annual Visitation-returns, which are safely deposited amongst the records of the Consistorial Court, Dublin. Through the kindness of John Samuels, Esq., Registrar of the diocese, access to the large mass of valuable documents under his charge has been afforded to the writer. Amongst them may be found the returns (more or less detailed) made by the clergymen of Donnybrook to the Archbishop from year to year; and (what is a particularly important consideration, the original records being lost) these include lists of baptisms, marriages, and burials from the

year 1775 to 1799, inclusive. The writer, having carefully examined them, as well as sundry other documents in the same depository, has been enabled to glean for these pages many interesting particulars,

Note (pp), p. 13.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—In addition to what has already appeared on this subject (see p. 44), a few particulars will probably not prove uninteresting.

Through the kindness of Edward Wright, Esq., LL.D., of Floraville, Donnybrook, who has supplied several documents for examination, an accurate copy of King John's Letter of the year 1204, preserved in the Tower of London (memb. 18), is here presented to the reader:—

Rex &c dilecto & fideli suo M. fili Henrici justiciarii Hiibernie Salutem. Mandastis nobis quod non habuistis locum ubi thesaurum nostrum reponi possit apud vos. Et quod tam ad hoc quam ad alia multa necessaria esset nobis fortelicia apud Dubliniam vobis mandamus quod ibidem castellum fieri faciatis in loco opportuno ubi melius esse videtis ad urbem justiciariam laam & si opus fuerit defendendam quam fortissimum poteritis cum bonis fossatis & fortibus muris tunc aut prius faciatis ut pro ea opportuni castellum & ballium & alia pectoralia fieri possint & vobis hoc mandavimus ad hoc autem capiatis precencia nostra sicut nobis mandastis & ad premissa ad hoc capiatis c. c. c. milia denarii filii Roberti quam nobis debet. Mandavimus & civibus nostris Dubliniam per litteras patentes quod civitatem suam firmet & vos illos si qui noluerint ad hoc compellatis. Volumus & quod una feria sit apud Donibryn singulis annis per viii. dies duratura in invencionem Sancte Crucis alia apud Potem Bii Iohannis Baptiste similiter per viii. dies talia eis stallagium & thelonea statuentes quod alia apud Wafford ad vicum Sancti Petri per viii. dies. alia apud Limericum in festo Sancti Martini per viii. dies. & vobis man-

dam⁹ q̄ ita fī & dñūciari faciatis m̄catores illuc
venire debeāt libēt. T. &c. [T. Dño Norwiċ
ap̄ Geydintoñ xxxj. die Aug'.]

[Translation of the foregoing.]

"The King, &c. to his beloved and faithful Meiler Fitz-Henry, Justiciary of Ireland, greeting. You have informed us that you have not a place where our treasure can be deposited with you. And because, as well for this as for many other necessary purposes, we should have a fortress at Dublin, we direct you that you cause a castle to be built there in such place as shall seem to you most suitable for the government of the city, and if necessary for its defence, as strongly as you can with good ditches and strong walls; and that in the first instance you make a tower where the castle, and bawn, and other appurtenances may most conveniently be erected. And this we have commanded you that you should take our poundage-fees [?] for this purpose, as you have written to us; and that for the present you should take 300 marks from E. Fitz-Robert, which he owes us. We have also commanded our citizens of Dublin by letters patent that they fortify their city; and you, if they be unwilling, must compel them to do so. We will also that there be a fair at Doniburn [?] annually, to continue for eight days, on [the feast of] the Invention of the Holy Cross; another at St. John the Baptist's Bridge, likewise for eight days, allowing them the like stallage and tolls; another at Waterford, on [the feast of] St. Peter in Chains, for eight days; another at Limerick, on the feast of St. Martin, for eight days; and we command you that you cause it to be thus done, and proclamation made that all merchants should come thither willingly. Witness, &c."

King John's Letter of 1214, likewise in the Close Roll of the Tower of London, may be translated as follows:—

"The King to the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, &c. Know ye that we have granted to our citizens of Dublin that they shall have within their bounds, where they shall think expedient, a fair for eight days, beginning on the day of the Invention of the Holy Cross. Therefore we command you that this fair, with all liberties and free customs to such a fair belonging, you shall permit them to enjoy. Witness, &c., at St. Thoxentius, 23rd August."

And the Letter of 1215 from the same to his Justiciary of Ireland, preserved in the same depository :—

“ Know ye that our citizens of Dublin have made a fine to us of 300 marks, to have our city of Dublin in fee-farm, with that part of the river Liffey which adjoins them, and with our part of the same water, for 200 marks annual rent to our Exchequer, except the rights of fishing boats which we have already given in pure and perpetual alms, and others which are held by ancient tenures. We have granted to them that they shall have a bridge over the river Liffey, and all liberties and free customs which were granted to them by King Henry our father; and that they shall have a fair every year at Dublin within their limits, beginning at the Invention of the Holy Cross, and for the term of fifteen days, saving to the Archbishop of Dublin the said fair for two days, that is to say, the vigil and the day of the Invention of the Holy Cross. And so we command you to take security of our aforesaid citizens of the said 300 marks, to be paid to us, and cause them to have full seisin of the said city of Dublin, with all its appurtenances, and of all things therein contained, by our charter, which you shall cause to be made to them. Witness, &c. Devises, 5th July.”

The charter of King Henry III., having been already given almost word for word, need not be repeated; and to what has been given of the charter of King Edward I. (dated 27th June, 1279) it may be well merely to add the concluding clause :—“ Wherefore we will and firmly command you for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid citizens and their successors, citizens of Dublin, for ever shall have the said fair within the aforesaid bounds of Dublin every year for fifteen days' duration, that is to say, on the vigil, and on the day, and on the morrow of the Translation of St. Benedict the Abbot, in July, and for twelve days following, with all liberties and free customs to the said fair belonging, unless the said fair shall be to the injury of the neighbouring fairs, as is aforesaid.” By a subsequent charter, likewise mentioned in p. 46, the time of holding this fair was changed to the Decapitation of St. John the Baptist, 29th August.

By an “indenture made 6th March, 1812, between Sir

William Wolseley, of the city of London, Baronet [heir-at-law of Henry Ussher], of the one part, and John Madden, of Donnybrook, in the county of Dublin, Esquire, of the other part, the said Sir William Wolseley, for and in consideration of the sum of £750 to him in hand paid by the said John Madden," disposed absolutely of his right to the tolls and customs of Donnybrook Fair. (Registered, 28th December, 1813.) The following "List of the Tolls and Customs Paid and Payable at the Fair of Donnybrook, pursuant to Charter," may possess sufficient interest to justify its reappearance in public:—

"For every horse, mare, mule, gelding, or ass, sold, 6d.; for every do., swopt or exchanged, 6d. each; for every cow, bullock, or bull, sold, 4d.; for every do., two years' old, sold, 3d.; for every do., one year old, sold, 2d.; for every sheep, pig, or calf, sold, 1d. Hawkers pay according to the articles they have to sell, from 2d. to 1s. Standings according to the ground they occupy, from 6d. to 3s."

It was observed of the writer in a critical notice of the former portion of this book, that "he has not indulged in vivid descriptions of the fun and frolic of Donnybrook Fair, but, with other rightly disposed persons, regards it as having been rather a scene of riotous drunkenness and dissipation."* He purposely avoided everything of the kind, and notwithstanding what some may think or say, he sees no reason to regret the "omission;" yet it may be well to refer briefly to one or two of the popular songs relative to a scene "long identified [but unfairly] with the name and character of the lower classes of the Irish people." See Sir Jonah Barrington's "Personal Sketches," vol. iii. pp. 230-259 (wherein he

* "As such its abolition is to be approved; but it would have been only just that some means of innocent recreation should have been provided for those who were used to look forward to the Fair as their annual festival. Why should not a *People's Park* be formed somewhere to the south or east of the city for the benefit of those who cannot readily resort to the great Phoenix Park in the north-west? This, we hope, will be considered before ground, now available, shall have been entirely occupied by buildings."—*Freeman's Journal*, 21st February, 1860.

gives an account of his visit to Donnybrook in 1790); and Crofton Croker's "Popular Songs of Ireland," pp. 112-117, 193-198.

"Some of Lysaght's sonnets," writes Sir Jonah (p. 317), "had great merit, and many of his national stanzas were singularly characteristic. His [?] 'Sprig of Shillelah and Shamrock so green' is admirably and truly descriptive of the low Irish character, and never was that class so well depicted in so few words." Mr. Lover, indeed, in his "Lyrics of Ireland," p. 139, dissents from the foregoing opinion; for, according to him, "this praise the song certainly does not deserve. It is based rather on the conventional Irish songs of the time, than drawn from life; but, as having enjoyed a certain reputation, within the memory of the living, it must appear in a national collection of this present time. As Mr. Lysaght ['pleasant Ned'] elsewhere gets full credit for his merits, there is the less hesitation in saying here that this song is not worthy of his reputation." The following verse will serve as a specimen:—

"Who has e'er had the luck to see Donnybrook Fair?
An Irishman, all in his glory, is there,
With his sprig of Shillelah and shamrock so green!
His clothes spick and span new, without e'er a speck,
A neat Barcelona tied round his white neck;
He goes to a tent, and he spends half-a-crown,
He meets with a friend, and for love knocks him down
With his sprig of Shillelah, and shamrock so green!"

In the "Anthologia Hibernica," vol. i. p. 310, "An Ode on Donnybrook" appeared, of rather a sentimental cast, which was followed, in p. 466 of the same volume, by "An irregular Ode" on the same locality. The following is one of the verses, as quoted by Mr. Croker:—

"Ah! muse débonnair,
Let us haste to the Fair;
'Tis Donnybrook tapsters invite.
Men, horses, and pigs
Are running such rigs,
As the cockles of your heart will delight.
Such crowding and jumbling,
And leaping and tumbling,
And kissing and stumbling,

And drinking and swearing,
And carving and tearing,
And coaxing and snaring,
And scrambling and winning,
And fighting and flinging,
And fiddling and singing ;
Old Dodder enchanted refuses to flow,
But his mouth waters fast at each kiss and each blow."

So much for poetry ; and now for a little prose, as likewise given by Mr. Croker. Prince Pückler Muskau (see p. 13), who was a spectator of the scene, 29th August, 1828, thus describes it :—

"I rode out again to-day, for the first time, to see the fair at Donnybrook, near Dublin, which is a kind of popular festival. Nothing, indeed, can be more national ! The poverty, the dirt, and the wild tumult, were as great as the glee and merriment with which the cheapest pleasures were enjoyed. I saw things eaten and drunk with delight, which forced me to turn my head quickly away, to remain master of my disgust. Heat and dust, crowd and stench (*il faut le dire*), made it impossible to stay longer ; but these do not annoy the natives. There were many hundred tents, all ragged, like the people, and adorned with tawdry rags instead of flags ; many contented themselves with a cross on a hoop ; one had hoisted a dead and half-putrid cat as a sign ! The lowest sort of rope-dancers and posture-masters exercised their toilsome vocation on stages of planks, and dressed in shabby finery, dancing and grimacing in the dreadful heat till they were completely exhausted. A third part of the public lay, or rather rolled, about drunk ; others ate, screamed, shouted, and fought. The women rode about, sitting two or three upon an ass, pushing their way through the crowd, smoked with great delight, and coquetted with their sweethearts. The most ridiculous group was one which I should have thought indigenous only to Rio de la Plata : two beggars were seated on a horse, who, by his wretched plight, seemed to supplicate for them ; they had no saddle, and a piece of twine served as reins. As I left the Fair, a pair of lovers, excessively drunk, took the same road. It was a rich treat to watch their behaviour. Both were horribly ugly, but treated each other with the greatest tenderness and the most delicate attention. The lover especially displayed a sort of chivalrous politeness. Nothing could be more gallant, and, at the same time, more respectful, than his

repeated efforts to preserve his fair one from falling, although he had no little difficulty in keeping his own balance. From his ingratiating demeanour, and her delightful smiles, I could also perceive that he was using every endeavour to entertain her agreeably, and that her answers, notwithstanding her *exalté* state, were given with a coquetry, and an air of affectionate intimacy, which would have been exquisitely becoming and attractive in a pretty woman. My reverence for truth compels me to add, that not the slightest trace of English brutality was to be perceived; they were more like French people, though their gaiety was mingled with more humour, and more genuine good-nature; both of which are national traits of the Irish, and are always doubled by poteen (the best sort of whisky, illicitly distilled)."

For particulars of the alleged right to hold Donnybrook Fair for fifteen days, including Sundays, see the *Dublin War-der*, 21st August, 1824. As therein stated, Messrs. John and Peter Madden, of Donnybrook, urged on the Lord Mayor (Alderman Richard Smyth, whose "unparalleled activity, zeal, and benevolence drew forth the applause of all classes of the citizens"), that they had a right to continue the Fair for fifteen days, including Sundays; that this right was handed down to them by patent; that they had on several occasions conceded one Sunday to the wishes of the Chief Magistrate, and were willing to do so in the present instance, but denied his Lordship's authority to interfere. The Lord Mayor contended that they could have no such right, the law of these realms being most explicit and decided as to the observance of the Sabbath; and he considered the occurrences that had of recent years taken place there, and of which he himself was cognizant, to be a national disgrace, and that he should ever be reproachable, if he did not do all in his power to counteract their recurrence; that such proceedings were frightful in their consequences, and most abominable in their nature, destructive of the best interests of society, and most fatal to the peace and happiness of the humbler classes. Failing to induce his Lordship to forego his determination of not allowing the booths or tents to remain

standing during Sunday, the Messrs. Madden addressed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, who replied, that "the Lord Mayor is the proper Magistrate to take care of the public peace and morals within his jurisdiction, and that there can be no doubt that his Lordship will exercise these duties, in this instance, as he has on all other occasions, with propriety and discretion." A full and graphic description of the Fair, as held in the year 1824, is given in the same newspaper, 28th August.

Note (qq), p. 20.

ROYAL CHAPEL OF ST. MATTHEW, RINGSEND.—By 2 Anne, c. xi. s. 8 ("An Act for building several Parish-Churches in more convenient places"), authority was granted for the erection of this church in the following terms (see p. 70):—

"And whereas the inhabitants of Ring's-End near Dublin, being numerous, are at a distance from Donebrook their parish-church, which is so inconveniently situated that the said inhabitants often cannot come to attend Divine service in the said church, by reason of floods and overflowing of the highway by tides and waters; many of the Queen's officers belonging to the port of Dublin, many strangers and seamen do frequent the said Ring's-End, and are detained there on the Lord's day, all which are deprived of the service of God for want of a church or chappel for publick worship near the said Ring's-End: and whereas the Archbishop of Dublin, in whose diocese the said Ring's-End lies, as also Doctor Enoch Reader, Archdeacon of Dublin, present Incumbent of the parish of Donebrook, wherein the said Ring's-End is, are humble suiters to her most excellent Majesty, that a church or chappel may be erected in some convenient place at Ring's-End aforesaid: and whereas the land near and convenient for the erecting such a church or chappel belongs to Thomas Lord Viscount [Fitzwilliam, of] Merrion, who is willing to grant and convey a sufficient parcel of land to the use aforesaid: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Right Honourable Thomas Lord Viscount Merrion to set out

and convey to the Lord Archbishop of Dublin and his successors, for a place for the erecting a church or chappel, and for a churchyard and other conveniences for the said church or chappel for the use of the said inhabitants of Ring's-End, any quantity of land not exceeding two acres plantation measure, notwithstanding any settlement of the said two acres; and that it may and shall be lawful for the said Archbishop and his successors to apply one hundred pounds out of the forfeited tythes, appointed for the building the ruined churches of Ireland, to the building the said church or chappel."

The following is a copy of the King's Letter, issued in the year 1723, "for establishing a minister at Ringsend" (see p. 72):—

"GEORGE R.

"Right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor, we greet you well. Whereas the surveyors, tide-waiters, supernumeraries, watermen, and their families at Ringsend, belonging to our Customs of the port of Dublin, and other Protestants, inhabitants there, have by their petition humbly represented unto us, that that place is situated at above a mile and half's distance from their parish church; that a river interfering in several places of the road to it renders the passage in the winter season and after any sudden rains very dangerous and often impracticable; that a great number of the inhabitants are moreover obliged to so constant an attendance on the duties of their respective charges, that they dare not venture to be so far absent even on Sundays; that in consideration of the premises an act of Parliament was sometime ago [in 1703] obtained for building a chapel there for their more easy attendance on Divine service; and you having thereupon humbly requested that we would be pleased to grant our royal authority for establishing a minister or curate for performing Divine service in the said chapel erected at Ringsend aforesaid, to be from time to time appointed to that cure by the Crown, directing also that he be licensed by the Lord Archbishop of Dublin for the time being, that he be under his jurisdiction and visitation in the same manner as all other ministers and curates of the diocese, that he be subject to all canons and offices as other curates, and that he be obliged to a constant residence, so that he may not on any pretence whatsoever be absent from his cure

above sixty days in the year, we, being willing to encourage and promote everything that may tend to the service of Almighty God, are graciously pleased to condescend to your request. Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby authorize and require you forthwith upon the receipt hereof, to cause effectual letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that our kingdom for ordaining, constituting, establishing, and appointing a minister or curate in the said chapel: which minister is from time to time to be nominated and appointed by the Crown, provided that he be licensed by the Lord Archbishop of Dublin for the time being; that he be under his jurisdiction and visitation in the same manner as all other ministers and curates in that diocese are; that he be subject to all canons and offices as other curates; and that he be obliged to a constant residence, so as that he may not on any pretence whatsoever be absent from his cure above sixty days in the year. And you are to cause to be inserted in our said letters patent all such clauses and provisoes as shall be judged necessary for the better accomplishment of our royal will and pleasure herein declared. And for so doing this shall be, as well unto you, as to all other our officers and ministers there whom it may concern, a sufficient warrant; and so we bid you very heartily farewell. Given at our Court at St. James' the twenty-third day of May, one thousand, seven hundred, and twenty-three, in the tenth year of our reign.

“By his Majesty's Command,

“CARTERET.

“To our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor Charles, Duke of Grafton, our Lieutenant General and General Governor of our kingdom of Ireland, and to our Lieutenant Deputy Justices or other Chief Governor or Governors there for the time being.”

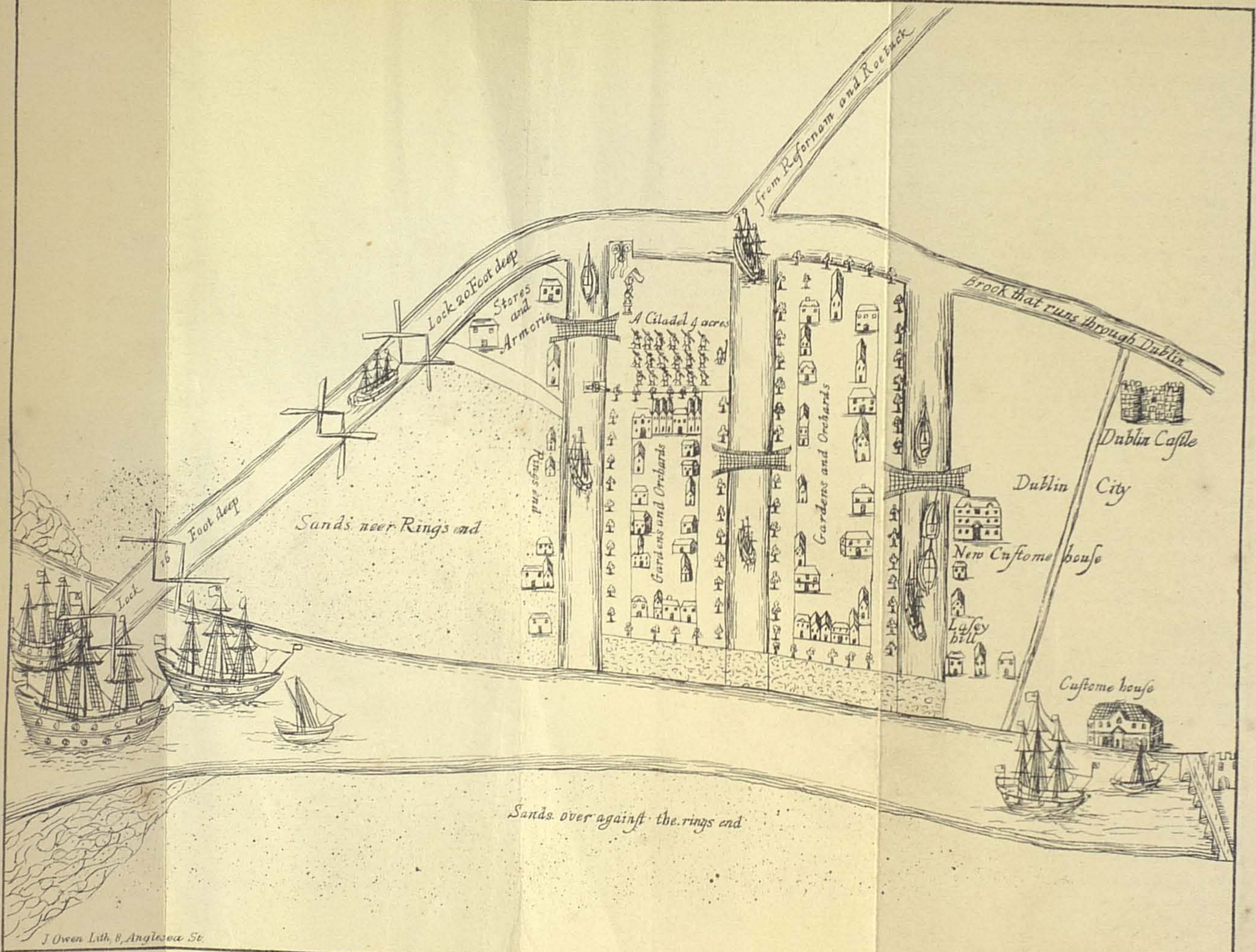
Note (rr), p. 21.

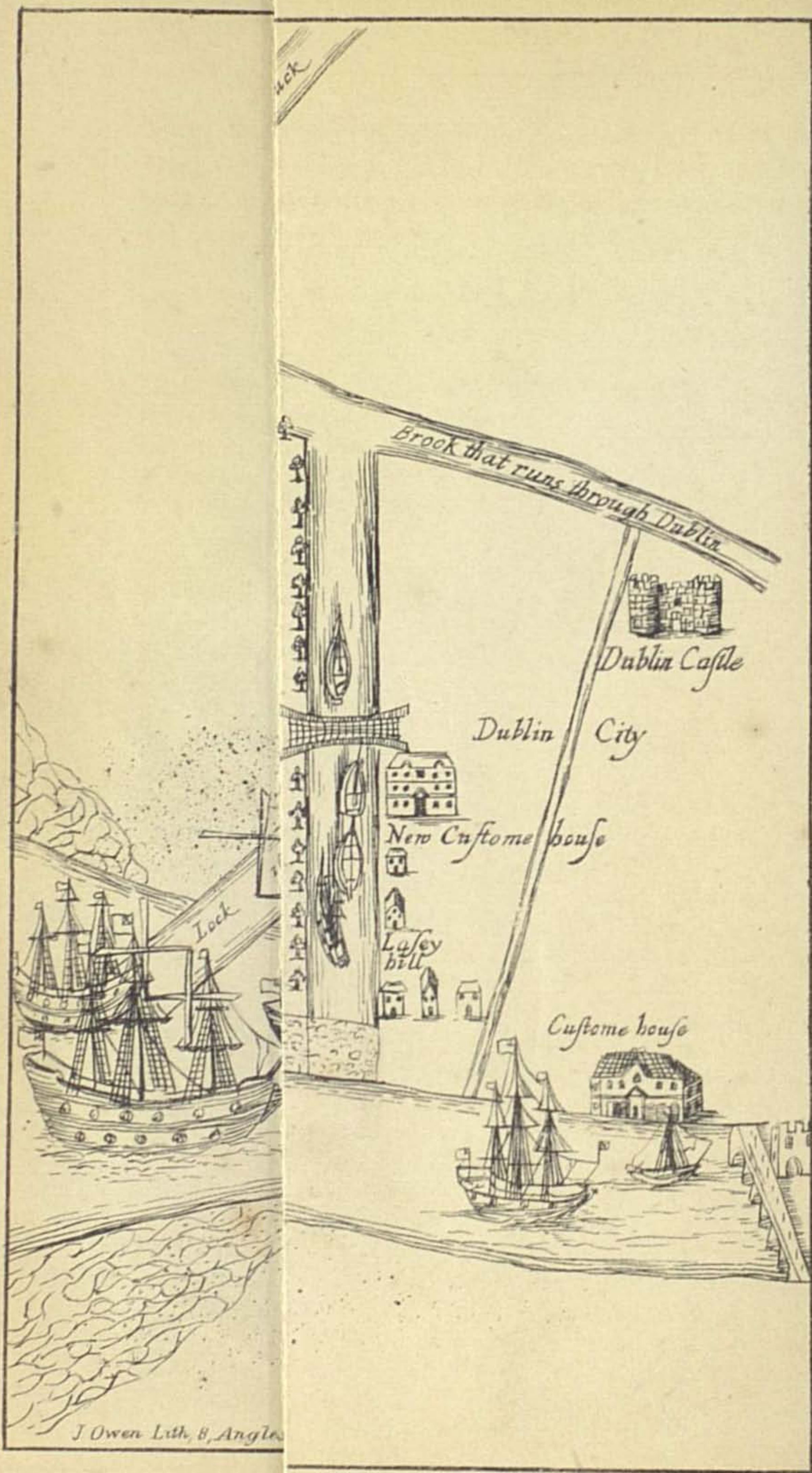
YARRANTON'S SURVEY OF RINGSEND, 1674.—The following particulars, extracted from an old and not very common volume by Andrew Yarranton, the founder of English Political Economy, entitled “England's Improvement by Sea and Land”, (4to. London, 1677), pp. 151–155, will prove inte-

not carried
the great
in Ringsend

One thou-
ened a great
ying in the
n perished;
nt of Voth
pieces, her
ime I heard
l seamen, of
attended the
, low water,
n the winds
defend them
th the Lord
at the bad-
f trade, and
so. I then
as to the
Upon which
survey, and
about three
First, As to
he harbour.
safe harbour
our may be
l magazines
st the doing.
a mile below
tide is out;
old or weak
e ships, and
ge by storms
st always be
our being so

de at Rings-
ld be gained:
s per annum
n the Rings-





resting to the reader, though the suggestions were not carried into effect, more especially when he considers the great changes that have taken place from time to time in Ringsend and its neighbourhood:—

“I being at Dublin in the month of November, One thousand six hundred [and] seventy-four, there happened a great storm, which very much shattered the ships lying in the harbour, and blew one to sea, where ship and men perished; and blew another upon the rocks, near the point of Voth [Howth], where she was staved and broke to pieces, her lading and part of the men perished; at which time I heard many and frequent complaints, by merchants and seamen, of the badness of that harbour, and the danger that attended the ships lying there at anchor, by reason of hard sand, low water, and the continual hazard the ships were in when the winds blew hard, there being no hill or promontory to defend them from great winds. I also found by discourse with the Lord Mayor [Sir Francis] Brewster and many others, that the badness of the harbour did occasion the decrease of trade, and was of great prejudice to it, and the city also. I then acquainted the Lord Mayor of my thoughts as to the making of a very good harbour at Rings-end. Upon which he did importune me to bestow some time on a survey, and discovery thereof; the which I did, and spent about three weeks time in finding out what is here asserted. First, As to the damage of trade by reason of the badness of the harbour. Secondly, The advantage it will be to trade, if a safe harbour were made. Thirdly, The way how a good harbour may be made; with a large cittadel, and a place for all magazines and naval stores. And fourthly, What it will cost the doing.

“As to the first, The ships that lye at anchor, a mile below Rings-end, lye upon very hard sands when the tide is out; and thereby much damnifying the ships, if either old or weak built. And the goods are littered to and from the ships, and many times the ships receive very great damage by storms and great winds; and so the ships crew must always be on board for fear of foul weather. And the harbour being so bad, causes trade to weaken at Dublin.

“As to the second, If there were a harbour made at Rings-end, as in the map described, this advantage would be gained: at present there is at least five hundred pounds per annum paid to persons that carry and re-carry people in the Rings-

end coaches to and from the ships ; all that would be saved. And all the labour and pains that is now taken by merchants, owners, and seamen, going from Dublin to the ships, saved ; the great charge at present, by carrying and re-carrying goods by litters to and from the ships, prevented ; much more trade brought, if the new harbour were made for ships, that cannot lye upon them hard sands ; and in the new harbour the ships will always be floating, the water being by art with sluices kept to thirteen foot depth ; and thereby any weak or crazy ship will lye there safe, and receive no damage at all. A boy and a dog in the new harbour will look to a ship. And the owner staying any considerable time for lading, will in the mean time permit part of the ships crue to go short voyages, to Chester, Liverpool, Bristol, and the West of England ; which will be for the benefit of trade, and thereby mariners will not be wanting. And all the sad and dangerous perils now suffered by the ships in the Bay where they now lye, prevented. And by the ships coming up boldly to Lasey-hill [Lazar's-hill, about where Townsend-street now is], there trade will be made easie ; the merchant, owner, and ships, all being together. The wise and knowing people in Dublin say, If the new harbour were made, there would be ten thousand pound per annum advance in the King's Customs yearly.

“ As to the third, There may be made a good harbour near Rings-end, in the spare piece of ground that now is every tide covered with water, which lyes betwixt Rings-end and Lasey-hill ; and in that piece of land cuts may be made, as in the map described, and merchants' houses built in one piece, and houses for the slaughter-men, sea-men, and fishers, in the other piece. And in these cuts all vessels will lye with that ease and safety, that it will be to the owners of great advantage, and prevent the present charge they are put unto by multiplicity of men ; and so make trade easie, cheap, and delightful. And at the upper end of one of the cuts there may be made a very strong cittadel, and houses for all manner of stores, which may prove of great concernment to that kingdom ; for there is an old saying, *Two strings are better than one*. For this cittadel may be made in that place, with so great advantage, that none can be stronger or better answer the ends for which it is intended, than this may do ; for at present the castle of Dublin is in a hole in the middle of the town, and so may many ways miss of the ends that it was intended for ; besides, in the castle there is very little

room for any military stores, which would be here very well supplied. And the way for making this harbour to answer all the ends here prescribed, is by making the cuts as you see in the map, with building two great stone locks or sluices to let down and bring up the ships; and for supplying these cuts or trenches with water, the brook [the Dodder] coming from Rofarnham [Rathfarnham] and Robuck must be made use of; and the brook [the Poddle] now running by Dublin Castle must be taken up at the side of the Castle, and carried across George's-lane, and so through a waste piece of land of Sir William Pettie's, and so down to Lasey-hill, to help to augment the trenches in drytimes when water is scarce. If this new harbour were made, no place in Holland were answerable to it, for its advantage and convenience; and as to the cittadel, certainly none would exceed it, no not Delfsee that strong fort, being made by the very same advantage, as this may be; which is by the little river that comes from Groningen to Delfsee.

"As to the fourth, which is the charge of making the harbour and cittadel, I have taken a great deal of pains when I was there, casting up what it might cost; and I believe it may be compleated for twenty thousand pound. And certainly as that harbour now is, and as that piece of land is overflowed with water every tide, and under the very sides of the city, it is a very great detriment to trade and commerce, and of as great dishonour, because its relating to the metropolis of a kingdom; and no place possible can offer itself with more advantage, as to harbour and cittadel, with ease, and increase of trade, than this place doth, if good practicable art were rightly imployed upon it, and well back'd by a good law, well made and fitted to answer so great and noble a design as this would be. The map of the new harbour, with the several cuts for the ships to lye in, with the cittadel, is hereunto affixt."

Mr. Dove has appended to his "Elements of Political Science" (8vo. Edinburgh, 1854), an "Account of Andrew Yarranton, the Founder of English Political Economy"; which appeared likewise by itself in the same year, in a small 12mo volume. "Andrew Yarranton, Gentleman," according to his biographer, "was the first man in England who saw and said that peace was better than war, that trade was better

than plunder, that honest industry was better than martial greatness, and that the best occupation of a government was to secure prosperity at home, and to let other nations alone. . . . Andrew Yarranton is indeed a true practical Englishman—shrewd, but not subtle—enterprising, but not speculative—a man of business, enjoying the confidence of business men, yet in all his enterprises, and in all his experiences, carefully reflecting how each particular circumstance may be turned to the advantage of his country.”

Note (ss), p. 23.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCHYARD.—In this churchyard the following inscriptions, with others, are extant :—

I.

“ Underneath are interr'd Fran^s M^cCadden, Esq^r, died 7th Oct^r, 1713 ; and his daughter Elizth Evelyn, relict of Rich^d Evelyn, Esq^r, died 6th Jan^y, 1780. Also his grandnephew G[eorge] Macklin, Gen^t, died August 10th, in the 39th year of his age, 1781.” [“ Mrs. Evilin ” was interred here, 1st January, 1792.—*Visitation-return, Consist. Court, Dublin.*]

II.

“ Here lyeth the body of the Rev^d Mr. John Borough, first Minister of this Royall Chappell. He died the 10th of May, 1726, in the 41st year of his age. He was third son to the Rev^d Dr. Elias Borough, Chanter of the Cathedrall of St. Patrick [Minister of the French congregation, to which the Dean and Chapter had granted St. Mary's Chapel], and first Library-keeper of the Publick Library att St. Sepulcher's.” [See p. 72. Mr. Borough was the first who held the office of Assistant Librarian.]

III.

“ Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Griesdall, wife of Mr. Tho^s Griesdall, Principall Surveyor at Ringsend, who departed this life the 14th day of Nov^{br}, 1742. And here also lyeth the body of the said Thomas Griesdall, who was an Officer in his Majesty's Revenue 68 years, twenty-five years

of which he was Principal Surveyor at Ringsend. He departed this life the 24th day of August, 17—, in the 97th year of his age." [Mr. Griesdall's name will appear again.]

IV.

"To the memory of Jane Foot, who died Nov^r 2nd, 1745, aged 32 years, and six of her children. Likewise the remains of James Lundy, of Ringsend, father of the above, who died August y^e 14th, 1750, aged 106 years. Here also lieth the body of Jeoffry Foot, Gentleman, of College St., Dublin, who died March y^e 3rd, 1773, aged 69 years. Also his son, Lundy Foot, Alderman of the city of Dublin, who departed this life [in Aungier-street] Jan^{ry} 2nd, 1805, aged 70 years. [See p. 73.] Also Mrs. Catherine Foot, his wife, who departed this life March 26th, 1810, aged 70. Also Jeoffry Foote, Esq^r, of Holly-Park [now St. Columba's College], in this county, an Alderman of the city of Dublin, son of the said Lundy and Catherine, who died September 2nd, 1824, aged 61 years. Also the body of Lundy Foote, Esq^r, Barrister-at-law, second son of the above, who was barbarously murdered on the 2nd of January, 1835, in the 71st year of his age."

V.

"Here lieth the body of John Vavasor, Merchant, who departed this life April the 2nd, 1762, aged fifty-four."

VI.

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Peter Vavasor, who departed this life 9th of December, 1782, aged 60 years. Here lies the body of Mrs. Frances M'Auliffe, otherwise Vavasour, who departed this life the 18th August, 1816, in the 75th year of her age. Also the remains of Thomas M'Auliffe, her husband, who died the 10th of December, 1818, aged 64 years."

VII.

"Beneath this stone lie the remains of William Vavasour, Esq^r [see pp. 83, 84], of [Kildare-street] Dublin [and Williamstown Castle], LL.D., who died on the 25th day of May, 1819, aged 75 years. Also of Anne, his wife, who died 19th of October, 1823, aged 76 years." [Their eldest daughter, Anne, *m.* 14th July, 1807, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Maghull Mervin Vavasour, Bart., of Spaldington, in Yorkshire, and *d.* 7th June, 1845, leaving issue. Property is held by the family in these parishes. Within the memory

of many, Williamstown-avenue was known as Vavasour's-avenue; and we still have Vavasour-square, lying between Beggarsbush and Irishtown.]

VIII.

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Susannah Warner, wife of Mr. George Warner, of Ormond Quay [Dublin], who departed this life the 11th of November, 1767, in the 40th year of her age. Here also lieth seven of her children. Here lieth the body of Mr. George Warner, who departed this life the 27th of January, 1782, aged 52 years." ["Buried, Mr. Warner, 2 children, and mead, 3rd December, 1763."—*Donnybrook Parish Register.*]

IX.

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Ann Greene, wife of William Greene, of Sandymount, in the county of the city of Dublin, Esq^r, who departed this life the 29th day of July, 1792, in the 79th year of her age. Here also lieth the body of the above-mentioned William Greene, Esq^r, who departed this life the 15th day of July, 1794, in the 80th year of his age."

X.

"To the memory of the Rev^d Peter Richard Clinch, Roman Catholic Pastor of this parish, who died on the 29th of December, 1792, in the 29th year of his age, and the 5th of his mission:

In humble hope with Christ again to rise,
Beneath this stone the Friend, the Pastor lies.
His manners open, elegant, and sage;
His youth rever'd like venerable age;
His charity, which oft her all bestow'd,
And oft in sorrows for the helpless flow'd,
Alas! could not reverse the mournful doom;
And torture sunk him to an early tomb.
Here still his image lives in every breast;
Here laid in peace his honour'd ashes rest;
Here all with tenderness his virtues own,
And grateful rear this monumental stone."

XI.

"To the memory of Mrs. Mary Breviter, wife of Robert Breviter, Esq^r, late of the Fifth Regiment, who died August the 18th, 1802, aged 80 years, justly lamented. Here rests in hopes of a joyful resurrection the remains of the late Robert

Breviter, who departed this life on the 18th of July, 1806, in the 84th year of his age. 'An Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile.'"

XII.

"Hic est depositum corpus Georgii Molden, Clerici. Obiit Jul. 1. Anno Domini 1815, Ætatis 49. Et corpus Saræ, uxoris ejus, Ætatis 57, obiit 20th Decembris, A.D. 1830." [See p. 89. Mr. Molden was proprietor of the Sandymount Classical Academy.]

XIII.

"Here lieth the remains of William Clarke, Esq^r, of Ringsend, who departed this life on the 23rd of July, 1817, in the 34th year of his age."

XIV.

"Sacred to the memory of Sir James Foulis, Bart^t, late of Collinten, Nth Britain. Obiit 3rd June, 1821, ætat. 79." [See p. 23.]

XV.

"Here lie the mortal remains of John M'Namara, Esq^r, of Sandymount, formerly of Coolnahella, barony of Tulla, Co. Clare, who died 3rd Sept^r, 1822, aged 58 years. The Lord have mercy on his soul. Amen. He was a thorough honest Irishman, and a lover of his country." [See pp. 23, 91.]

XVI.

"Beneath are deposited the mortal remains of George Wall, who departed this life Nov^r 10th, 1823, aged 59 years. Also of his son, George Saunders Wall, who departed this life February 5th, 1829, aged 26 years. Also of Walter Saunders Frayne, Esq^r, of Bormount, Co. Wexford, who died Feb. 17th, 1835, aged 23 years. Also Jane, wife of Geo. Wall, Sen^r, who died February 19th, 1845, aged 80 years."

XVII.

"Erected to the memory of Mr. John Bond, late of Ringsend, and his wife Elizabeth Bond, by their affectionate daughter, Ann Harricks, of Westmorland St., Dublin. Also three infant children of the said Ann and Thomas Harricks, Esq^r. And here lieth the remains of their son-in-law, John Cook, Esq^r, Merchant, of this city, who departed this life

February 24th, 1824, aged 40. Here also resteth the remains of their son-in-law, William French, Esq^r, who departed this life the 30th of October, 1829, aged 42. Also lie interred here the remains of John Wm. Acton, Esq^r, of Ludlow, Salop, who departed this life January 16th, 1838, aged 22 years. A friend of the above family."

XVIII.

"To the beloved memory of John Bourke Fitzsimons, the best of fathers, the truest of friends, and the most noble-hearted of men, by his affectionate and agonized son, Edward John Fitzsimons, in whose adored parent the poor have lost a kind, intrepid, and able advocate. Born 25th February, 1771, his gentle spirit fled this world of anguish for one of eternal bliss on the 7th of May, 1824, at Serpentine Av., leaving all who knew him to deplore his loss." [Mr. Fitzsimons' name will appear again.]

XIX.

"To the memory of Mary, the beloved wife of Wm. Sparrow, Esq^r, of Sandymount, who departed this life the 13th April, 1826, aged 42 years. Also Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the above, who died 8th Feb^y, 1827, aged 22 years; and Bartholomew Francis, third son of the above, who died 5th January, 1825, aged 18 years; as also three infant children, who are all interred under this stone. Also to the memory of Jane Mary, daughter of the above, who died 8th Sep^r, 1828, aged 15 years; of William Boardman, who died 3rd July, 1830, aged 24 years; and Wheeler Barton, who died 8th May, 1832, aged 22 years; both sons of the above; and to Wm. George Alley, his infant grandson, who died 18th Sep^r, 1838. Also to the memory of the said William Sparrow, Esq^r, who departed this life 12th July, 1835, aged 78 years; and to Selina Anne, his daughter, who died 11th April, 1839, aged 21 years; and also to James Joseph, his youngest son, who died 13th October, 1845, aged 25 years."

XX.

"Here lieth the remains of William Kelly, Esq^r, who departed this life the 11th of Dec^r, 1833, aged 53 years. Also the remains of his 5 children. Here also are interred the mortal remains of his granddaughter, Dorothea Jane Catherine Vigors, whose happy spirit was recalled the 6th day of July, 1844, at the age of 5 years and 2 months."

XXI.

"Here lies the body of Eleanor Catherine, sixth daughter of Colonel Bainbrigge, C.B. [of Lower Baggot-street, Dublin], Dep. Q.M. Gen^l, and Sarah, his wife. Died Nov^r 30th, 1844, aged 7 years."

XXII.

"Here lieth the remains of Jane Bartlett, a native of Brixham, Devonshire. She died in Sandymount, 10th December, 1848, aged 55 years. Also Harriet, daughter of the above, died 20th of April, 1853, aged 21 years. Also Thomas Bartlett, of Newgrove House, Sandymount, Master Mariner, husband and father of the above, died 13th May, 1859, aged 65 years." [Mr. Bartlett's name will appear again.]

XXIII.

"Sacred to the memory of William Massy, Esq^r, who departed this life April the 24th, 1849, aged 62. Most amiable and exemplary in every relation of life, he trusted alone in the merits of his Redeemer, and walked humbly with his God."


XXIV.

"This humble tribute is inscribed to the memory of Sir Arthur Clarke, M.D. [of North Great George's-street, Dublin], who died on the 9th of Nov^r, 1857, aged 84 years, and of his wife Olivia, who died on the 24th of April, 1845 [aged 60 years], by their loving daughters, and their devoted sister, Sydney Lady Morgan." [Lady Morgan's father, Robert Owenson (*d.* in May, 1812), and some members of his family, are here interred. See Fitzpatrick's "Lady Morgan; her Career, Literary and Personal" (London, 1860).]

XXV.

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Cranfield [of Tritonville, Irishtown-strand], who departed this life 24th Dec^r, 1859. John Cranfield, who died 24th Decem^r, 1823, aged 13 years. Richard Cranfield, who died 21st Augst, 1829, aged 15 years."

[Other inscriptions, which, like the foregoing, have been literally transcribed, are reserved for a future occasion.]



Annals of the Parishes.

[*Continued from p. 104.*]

1204. A copy of the letter of King John respecting the Fair, issued in this year, is given, with a translation, in pp. 139, 140.
1241. For particulars of the charter granted by King Henry III. in this year for holding the Fair, see *Note (y)* p. 46.
1279. The charter of King Edward I., which was granted in this year, postponed the time for holding the Fair. See pp. 46, 141.
1299. King Edward I. granted a carucate of land, with a fishery, in Thorncastle, to William le Deveneys, clerk, at an annual rent of 58s. 4d. (Rot. in Canc. Hib.) The quantity of a carucate, or ploughland, is "greater or less, according to the nature or quality of the soil; though it is commonly reputed to be such a portion of land as can give employment to one plow through the year."—Harris's "Ware's Works," vol. ii. p. 31.
1418. The Prior of All-Hallows received the royal pardon for all intrusions, abatements, &c., on the land and tenements in Dovenaghbrook, now Donnybrook, &c.—White-law and Walsh's "History of Dublin," vol. i. p. 355.
1542. The priory of Kilmainham, near Dublin, according to various inquisitions consequent upon its dissolution in this year, was possessed of 10 acres near Donnybrook. See D'Alton's "History of the County of Dublin," p. 624.
1592. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Bagotrath and Meryon, who *d.* in this year, was seised in fee of Booterstown, 140 A., &c.—Rot. in Canc. Hib.
1613. "He [Henry Ussher, D.D., see pp. 64, 99] held the archdeaconry of Dublin [comprising the parishes of 'Tany,

Rathfarnam, Donnebrook, and Kilgobban'], with the primacy [of all Ireland] for some time; as I judge by his parol will, reduced to writing on the second of April, 1613 [the day of his death]; whereby it is recited, 'That whereas he had disposed of the archdeaconry of Dublin to his son, Luke Ussher ['a preaching minister, of good life and conversation'], who had enjoyed it five years, he dischargeth him of all accounts for the same, only £150 that he left in legacies; that if his son Luke held the archdeaconry above five years, he was to pay £100 to his son Richard, and £50 to some other of his family.' (Harris's "Ware's Works," vol. i. p. 97.) He *d.* at his palace of Termon-Feichan, and was buried at St. Peter's, Drogheda, leaving seven sons—Mark, Luke, Thomas, John, Matthew, Richard, and Robert.—Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. v. p. 198.

1636. Archdeacon (William) Bulkeley, who was appointed in this year, and *d.* in 1671 (see p. 99), lived at Miltown (not far from Donnybrook), which, with many other houses and castles in the county of Dublin, was burned in 1641, to prevent the English from planting any garrison in those parts. The particulars of his losses, which were very considerable, may be seen in the original Deposition before the Commissioners (MSS., T.C.D., F. 2.2). "He was a person of great virtue and piety; one who made it his employ only to serve the Church; and his diversion only to improve and adorn his estate with plantations, which, from a rude, desolate, and wild land, he brought to a most delightful patrimony." (Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. v. p. 21.) His property descended to the Right Hon. James Tynte, who was interred at Donnybrook. See p. 127; and for a few more particulars of the Tynte family, Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies" (London, 1841), p. 616.

1639. It was found by inquisition that Thomas Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, had mortgaged 2 messuages and 140 A. in Booterstown to William Ryves and his heirs.—Rot. in Canc. Hib.

1654. "A Survey of the Half-Barony of Rathdown, in the County of Dublin. By Order of Charles Fleetwood, Lord Deputy, October 4th, 1654," is given in Lodge's "Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica," vol. ii. pp. 529-568. See pp. 67, 114, for particulars of it relative to these parishes.

1665. In this year the corporation of Dublin had a grant of a ferry over the Liffey, at the annual rent of £4, the ferry to be attended from an hour before sunrise to an hour after sunset; and no other person to keep a ferry-boat, or carry for hire, between Dublin-bridge and Ringsend.—D'Alton's "History of the County of Dublin," p. 670.
1672. Archdeacon Cotton, in his "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. v. p. 114, supplies a few particulars of Michael Delaune (see p. 99), who was in this year promoted to the archdeaconry of Dublin. He *d.* 3rd November, 1675, and was buried at St. Patrick's Cathedral.
1689. Archdeacon Fitzgerald (see p. 99) resigned 26th February, declining to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary; and thenceforward lived in London, with many other non-jurors, to the year 1706, or perhaps later. He contributed £20 towards printing the Irish version of the Bible, executed under the care and auspices of the Hon. Robert Boyle.—MS. Letter of Abp. Marsh.
1697. A return relative to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland in this year, mentions as of Donnybrook, "Doctor Cruise, titular Archdeacon of Dublin, living in the county of Kildare; Mr. Patrick Gilmore, living for the most part in the union of Monkstown." (D'Alton's "History of the County of Dublin," p. 805.) In the "List of the Popish Parish Priests in Ireland," &c. (Dublin, 1705), "Patrick Gillmore, Butterstown," aged 49, appears as Parish Priest of Donnybrook, having received orders in 1678, at Louth, from Dr. Oliver Plunket, R. C. Archbishop of Armagh.
1699. A silver flagon and chalice, belonging to St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, bear the following inscription:—"Ex Dono Reverendi Viri Richardi Reader, Archidiaconi, Doctoris in SS. Theol. et Parochi Daugtroensis. Ædilibus Wilhelmo Porter et Richardo Croshaw. Anno Dom. 1699." A large and a small paten are inscribed with the initials of the same Churchwardens.
1704. Thomas Hawley, or Halley, Archdeacon of Dublin (see p. 100), was one of the Proctors for the clergy in the Convocation of this year. (Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. v. p. 114.) The following entry appears in the matriculation register of Trinity College, Dublin:—"1665. Junii 9. Pupillus, Thomas Halley, Pens. Patrens, Mathiæ fil. Ætas, 18 Annōr. Natus, Rochii Com.

Eboracenis. Educat. Derry, sub Mrō. Palmer. Tutor, Georgius Walker."—*Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. x. 338.

1706. The following advertisement of a fugitive apprentice is rather curious:—"Mary Bruton, Prentice to Mary Wallis, of Irishtown, near Ringsend, run away from her mistress lately, and took several small things. She is about 15 years of age, pale-fac'd, dark hair, long-finger'd, but on each hand her two little fingers are crooked: her body is small and strait. She wears a pale orange-colour'd damask gown, a white frieze petty-coat, an old camlet riding-hood fac'd with blue silk, sprigg'd with silver. If any one will give notice, so that she may be had again, to Mr. Pope, at the Bear and Mortar in Skinner-row, shall have 10 shillings reward."—*Dublin Mercury*, 9th February.

1714. In the parish register of Donnybrook, p. 11, there is a curious notice respecting strange women, from the Curate and Churchwardens, and dated 10th August, 1714, to "all y^e inhabitants of Ringsend and Irishtown, and the rest of the inhabitants of the parish of Donebrook."

1721. "Buried, Madam Calwell, from the Folly, 5th February" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). The following anecdote of Bishop Mann (see p. 74), as given in the *Dublin Chronicle*, 17th January, 1789, may here fitly appear, in connexion with the Folly:—"About forty years since, when the Doctor, who lived as Chaplain in the Lord Chancellor Jocelyn's house at Stephen's-green, was passing through the hall, he observed an old man with newspapers under his arm, whose aspect denoted he had seen better days; and on asking the veteran some questions, he informed the Doctor that he had once been in affluent circumstances, that his name was Clenahan, and that he had kept a brazier's shop in Back-lane; but that in order to push his fortune, he had taken a lot of ground at the rope-walk near the Low Ground at the rear of the quay called after Sir John Rogerson, whereon he expended a large sum in building two houses, which he had not money to finish, and in consequence was ruined. This place was long known by the name of Clenahan's Folly. However, before he concluded the account of himself, he mentioned his having assisted his father at the memorable siege of Derry in 1688. This circumstance excited the attention

of the worthy Doctor, and he related the particulars to the Chancellor, who communicated them at an ensuing Board to the Governors of the Royal Hospital, whereupon the old man was appointed an officer in the Invalids. The writer of this anecdote saw him several times in his regimentals, happy throughout the remnant of his days, owing to the humanity and condescension of Dr. Mann, then Minister of St. Matthew's Chapel, Ringsend."

1725. "Baptized, Eleanor, daughter to Richard and Elizabeth Colley, 29th July" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). This was a child (*d.* young) of Richard Colley, Esq., and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Sale, LL.D., Registrar of the diocese of Dublin. Mr. Colley, whose name is prefixed to "An Account of the Foundation of the Royal Hospital of King Charles II." (Dublin, 1725), assumed the surname of Wesley in 1728; was created Baron Mornington in 1746; and was father of Garret, first Earl of Mornington (see p. 12), two of whose sons, as is well known, became respectively the Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. See Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. iii. p. 70.

1726. By indenture made 21st February, Thomas Twigge, Esq., of Donnybrook (see p. 92), and others, sold "the mansion-house and lands of Donnybrook" (which by a deed made by Christopher and William Ussher, and bearing date 24th December, 1701, had been granted to Thomas Twigge, Esq., sen^r, of Dublin, who *d.* in April, 1702), to Robert Jocelyn, Esq. (afterwards Viscount Jocelyn, see p. 75), of the city of Dublin, and his heirs. Further mention is made of the house; and it is now known as Bowerville, close to Donnybrook-green! Lord Jocelyn, it may be added, "was a gentleman of unimpeached political character, amiable private manners, and distinguished legal abilities;" and wishing to redeem the darkened annals of his country from fable or falsehood, he became (as Lord Chancellor Ellesmere had been of Sir John Davies) the patron of Walter Harris.—Smyth's "Chronicle of the Law Officers of Ireland," p. 308.

1726. "Buried, y^e Reverend John Borrough, Minister of St. Mathew's, 11th May" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). See p. 72. An extract from a letter from Abp. Marsh respecting Mr. Borough's father (Cod. Lambeth. 929) is given

in Archdeacon Cotton's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*," vol. v. p. 108. For the inscription on his tombstone, etc., see p. 152.

1727. "Madam Claxton," who was buried 19th November (*Donnybrook Parish Register*), was probably mother of Thomas Claxton, Esq., of Dublin, whose daughter Frances (relict of Richard, first Earl of Ross) *m.* Lord Newport (see p. 75), 15th November, 1754, and *d.* 25th May, 1772. See Archdall's "*Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*," vol. iii. p. 269.

1727. In this year, during the incumbency of Archdeacon Whittingham, the parish of St. Peter, Dublin, which had been formed in 1680, was perpetually united to the archdeaconry of the diocese, in lieu of the parish of Enisboyne, now Dunganstown, in the county of Kildare. The vicars or ministers of St. Peter's thenceforward held the office of Archdeacon of Dublin.—Erck's "*Irish Ecclesiastical Register*" (Dublin, 1830), p. 84.

1728. The unfortunate James Annesley was put on board ship at Ringsend, in April, by his uncle, Richard (Annesley) Lord Altham (who subsequently usurped likewise the earldom of Anglesey), and despatched to North America, where he, the heir of the house of Annesley, remained in slavery for thirteen years. See an interesting paper, entitled "*The Vicissitudes of James Annesley, a Tale of the Peerage*," in *Duffy's Hibernian Magazine* (Dublin, 1860), vol. i. pp. 176-185; and Gilbert's "*History of Dublin*," vol. ii. pp. 322-331. Baron Mountney was one of the three judges before whom the great cause of "*Lessor of James Annesley, Esq. v. the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Anglesey*" was tried in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, in 1743; and perhaps was in some way connected with Donnybrook; for in the register of burials in that parish the following entries appear:—"Margrett Mountany, wife to y^e Hon. Baron Mountany, 8th April, 1756;" and "Benjman Mounteny, Esq., 11th June, 1757;"—and in the Visitation-return, Consist. Court, Dublin, "Buried, Mrs. Mary Mountainy, 7th March, 1776."

1728. Strangely enough, Mr. John Day, Churchwarden of Donnybrook, was unable to write even his name (see p. 73); but the same must be observed of Mr. Symon Rich-

ardson, Sheriff of Carrickfergus in 1671.—M'Skimin's "History of Carrickfergus" (Belfast, 1823), p. 326.

1729. "On Saturday last in the afternoon there began here a violent hurricane of wind, blowing from S.E., which came so suddainly, and blew so violently, as to endanger the wreck of several ships, boats, &c., particularly the Portmahone Man of War," &c. (*Dublin Intelligence*, 25th March.) The name of this vessel, which, as reported in the same newspaper of the 11th of October in the following year, "is come in [to Ringsend] from her cruize, without having the good fortune to meet with the pyrate she went in quest of," frequently appears in the parish register of Donnybrook.

1729. Archbishop King (see pp. 12, 41, 73) *d.* 8th May, having "yesterday begun to hold his annual Visitation for his diocese" (*Dublin Gazette*, 6th May). "The town is almost as if a general calamity had happen'd, so deeply is the loss taken, by our citizens, of the Most Reverend Father in God, Wm. King, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate and Metropolitan of all [*sic*] Ireland, who died at 4 o'clock this afternoon [the 8th], at his Palace of St. Sepulcher's, in a very advanced age, truly lamented by those who were so happy as to be of his Lordship's acquaintance, or came to the knowledge of his many virtues, having all the good qualities necessary for making the greatest figure in life, the best patriot, truest friend to his country, of the most extensive charity, great piety, and profound learning. He died as he lived, as a saint, leaving his possessions mostly to be distributed for charitable uses, and but little more than his coach and cattle to defray the expenses of his funeral solemnity." . . . "This evening [the 10th] at 4 o'clock the corps of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin is to be interr'd, according to his desire, at Donnebrooke, a little pleasant village, about a mile from this city, in a tomb prepar'd for that purpose, under the direction and management of Will. Hawkins, Esq., our King-at-Arms. Nothing has been heard hardly for these two days past but laments for his loss, he being in the publick opinion, the best friend to this nation, that ever enjoy'd such a dignity in it. 'Tis talk'd that he will be succeeded by the Bishop of Killmore [and Ardagh, Josiah Hort, D.D.], or Derry [Henry Downes, D.D.], gentlemen of excellent characters, both for piety and

learning. [He was succeeded by John Hoadley, D.D., Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin.] His Grace was 83 years old and 11 days." (*Dublin Intelligence*, 10th May.) "Saturday night last the remains of our Archbp. was interr'd at Donebrooke, in a very decent tho' plain manner, being accompany'd thither by most of our nobility and gentry, and thousands of our citizens. The corps was put above 2 foot under water, in a grave 9 foot deep, over which we hear a monument will be erected." (*Ib.* 13th May.) See also the *Dublin Weekly Journal*, and the *Dublin Gazette*, 10th May, in the latter of which it is stated that "his body was decently, but privately interred this evening." A short memoir of the Archbishop is given in the "Ordnance Survey of Londonderry" (Dublin, 1837), p. 63, chiefly taken from the character drawn by Walter Harris, who assigns him all the qualities of head and heart that should belong to a Christian prelate.

1729. The baptismal font in St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, bears the following inscription:—"John Lamont fecit, 1729. Mr. Thomas Griesdall, Mr. Richard Goodwin, Churchwardens." In the *Dublin Intelligence*, 27th May in this year, Mr. Griesdall (see p. 152) is spoken of as a man "of character above aspersion." Mr. Goodwin lived at Booterstown, as appears from the *Dublin Weekly Journal*, 12th October, 1728.

1729. "On Sunday at Donnebrooke, we are informed several riots were made by fellows who pretended to be followers to those call'd Kevan Bail, who abus'd several men and women, till some of the real persons, who go under that denomination, being informed of it, in tents where they were quietly diverting themselves, gather'd in a body, fell on them, and beat them after some resistance very severely." (*Dublin Intelligence*, 19th August.) "The Annual Fair suppressed by order of our Lord Mayor [Sir Peter Verdoen], to prevent the usual riots bred there."—*Ib.* 23rd August.

1729. "The late frequent rains here have caus'd much greater floods than ordinary in the foords, on the great roads, leading to this city; but we have word of no damage caus'd thereby, except the drowning of a few young cattle this week, which were bound on carriages to the Pass at Donnebrooke, but were by a sudden rise of the

waters borne down the river and drowned: the attendants very narrowly escap'd."—*Dublin Intelligence*, 29th November.

1730. "Sunday last Mr. Stoyt, of Clarendon-street, was unfortunately kill'd on Thorncastle Bridge [?] near the Blackrock, by the overturning of one of his own coaches which he drove," &c.—*Dublin Intelligence*, 21st July.

1730. "On Tuesday last [the 11th] died the Rev. Dr. Ducat [Dougatt, see p. 73], nephew to the late A. Bp. of Dublin, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, &c. And on Thursday night last he was interr'd at Donnebroke, with his uncle, where, 'tis said, a stately monument will be erected over them." (*Dublin Intelligence*, 15th August.) "Last Tuesday in the afternoon died of a dropsy and consumption . . . the Rev. Mr. Robert Dougatt, Minister of St. Andrew's and St. Mark's, Chanter of St. Patrick's, and Keeper of the Publick Library. N.B. The scarfs and hat-bands that were used at the funeral, were the manufacture of this kingdom, the scarfs being Irish holland, and the hat-bands Irish cambrick" (*Dublin Gazette*, same date). "He was interred in a grave nine feet deep, by [the side of] his uncle." (*Dublin Weekly Journal*, same date.) Linen scarfs were first used in 1729, at Colonel Groves' funeral, in Dublin, to encourage the linen manufacture of Ireland.

1730. "Whereas the Salt Works at Ringsend, Dublin, where Mr. Burges ['the late famous English undertaker, and builder of the Salt Works'] formerly made the best of salt, are now by his son Ambrose Burges at work, making much better salt there than ever yet was made in this kingdom," &c. (*Dublin Gazette*, 19th September). "Buried, Ammoross Burges, 8th September," and "Eliza-Taylor, sister-in-law to Mr. Burges, 30th September, 1732."—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.

1730. "On Wednesday last 70 fellows were carried from Newgate, and ship'd off at Rings-End for transportation."—*Dublin Weekly Journal*, 17th October.

1731. "Thursday last a race was run on the strand of Ringsend, for a £5 plate, and won by a mare belonging to Mr. Fitzgerald of the county Kildare, who also won the last plate that was run for there, as formerly mentioned in these papers."—*Dublin Intelligence*, 10th May.

1732. "Last Wednesday a Powder Mill was blown up near Ballsbridge."—*Pue's Occurrences*, 2nd September.
1737. "Buried, a Relation of Mrs. Johnson's, from St. Patrick's, 15th December" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). Who was this? Stella *d.* 28th January, 1728.
1741. "Buried, y^e Reverend Michael Hartlip, in St. Bride's, 26th August." (*Donnybrook Parish Register.*) See p. 72.
1742. Mr. D'Alton states in the second edition of his "King James' Irish Army List, 1689," (Dublin, 1860), vol. ii. p. 209, that in 1703 John Power, "commonly called Lord Power," had petitioned Queen Anne, setting forth that "during the late calamitous times he was kind and serviceable to divers Protestants, especially in Limerick, during the siege, he being then mayor of the city; that he had gone to France, and was in the army there, when encouragement having been given to him by the late King William, he quitted that country, though offered a major-generalship if he remained; that the sudden death of that King retarded his interest, but her Majesty having given him license to return, he gave up his son to be educated a Protestant, the Queen allowing a yearly maintenance for his education; and that she gave himself an appointment to go and serve the King of Portugal, her ally. That during his absence from the kingdom, he was outlawed as for treason, though, as he relied, he had neither real nor personal property that could accrue to the Crown by his outlawry. That however, by a recent Act of Parliament such attainder could not be cleared away, but only by another Act, the benefit of which he therefore prayed." And of "Henry Lord Power," who was buried in this year (1742) at St. Matthew's, Ringsend (see p. 75), Mr. D'Alton makes the following brief mention:—"In the Civil Establishment of 1727 the name of Henry Power, commonly called Lord Power, appears [as already stated] for a grant of £550 per annum, although a Report of the Irish Commons' Committee in 1715 said, that this pension was granted to a person of suspected principles in London. This Henry, as appears by another petition, in 1717, of Sir Marcus Beresford (the husband of Lady Catherine), claimed her estates as next heir male of her father. The attempt was however denounced as 'bold and dangerous.'"

1742. The ceremonial of the consecration of the Cabbage Garden (see p. 75) is recorded in a MS. volume, now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. In consequence of a mandate from the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, dated 4th March, 1666, the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's found it necessary to appropriate a piece of land for the purposes of sepulture: they therefore demised to Henry Price, Minister, and to the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Nicholas Without, three stangs of ground in the parish of St. Kevin, to be used for the interment of the parishioners, and the inhabitants of the Close, at the yearly rent of five shillings, for 41 years; which lease was to be renewed, upon demand, without increase of rent, and the parishioners were to enclose the same. (Monck Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," *Notes*, p. LXIII.) The Rev Dr. Ledwich was buried there in August, 1823.
1743. "May 8. As they were going to bury a sailor in Irishtown churchyard, the coffin was perceived to move: they had it opened, found the man alive, and he recovered."—*Chronology of some Memorable Accidents* (Dublin, 1754).
1749. By indenture made 23rd September, Robert Lord Newport (see p. 75) and Robert Downes, Esq., granted the house and grounds, late in the possession of Arthur Newburgh, Esq., to the Hon. Robert Jocelyn and his heirs. Mr. Newburgh *m.* Florence, younger daughter of John Cole, Esq., of Florence-Court, in the county of Fermanagh: the former was buried 25th March, and the latter 7th May, 1762. The baptisms of two sons, Robert and John, are also recorded.—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.
1758. Several particulars of Bishop Clayton, who was in this year buried at Donnybrook (see p. 39), may be found in Mrs. Thomson's "Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscountess Sundon" (London, 1847), vol. ii. pp. 1-36, &c. His letters to Mrs. Clayton (whose husband, Robert Clayton, Esq., was a relative of the Bishop, and was created an Irish Viscount in 1735) "present a lively picture of the Viceregal Court at this period, and are valuable, as affording the observations of a shrewd and deeply-interested looker-on." His marriage is referred to in the following letter to Dr. Elwood, as inserted in the registry of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 557:—"Sir, I hereby desire

and empower you to make a resignation of my fellowship to the Provost and Senior Fellows, on the Monday following Trinity Sunday next, which is the day appointed for my marriage"; and Mrs. Thomson gives as an instance of his remarkable liberality in money matters (whatever may have been his failings in other respects), that "having married the daughter of Chief Justice Donnellan, he gave that lady's portion to her sister." A portrait of him is preserved in the see-house of Cork; and a marble bust in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

1759. For some particulars of Dr. Mosse, who was buried in this year at Donnybrook (see pp. 11, 38), and "whose memory perhaps will be revered by succeeding ages, when it shall be known from what a small beginning he carried into perfection that stately building," the Lying-in Hospital, see *Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 20th February.

1764. The Right Hon. Warden Flood, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, *d.* at an advanced age, 16th April (*Gent. Mag.* 1764, Part i. p. 198). He was eminent for his abilities and acquirements; was father of the Right Hon. Henry Flood, "the Irish Demosthenes"; and had resided in Donnybrook Castle. For an interesting letter from the late Mr. Peter Burrowes, of Dublin, from which the following extract is taken, see the "Correspondence of the Right Hon. John Beresford" (London, 1854), vol. ii. p. 11:—"Mrs. Davis says that Mrs. Gunn, of Waterford, mother, I believe, to Mr. Paul, and Mrs. Carew, mother to the Member of that name, both lived in the castle of Donnybrook at an early period of the Chief Justice's residence there. . . . Mrs. Davis' account is, that Mr. Flood lived in a retired manner in the castle of Donnybrook, and did not introduce his wife [whose name had been Whiteside] to any person from pride, his income being too small to enable him to have intercourse on equal terms with persons of his rank. Such, she says, was the conversation at Donnybrook very long before the birth of Jocelyn; and she says many persons disliked both Mr. and Mrs. Flood on account of their pride and reserve. Such evidence, coming from respectable persons, would, I think, completely account for and overthrow their whole case on the other side, as it might show how consistently with marriage a reputation of illicit cohabitation might arise." But, as is well known, it was the opinion of a jury in

1793, that there had been legal defects in the matter, and that their eldest child, Henry, was consequently illegitimate. See "Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of the Right Hon. Henry Flood, M.P." (Dublin, 1838), p. 393.

1768. "Married by y^e Archdeacon's License [see p. 78], by Dr. Mann, Mr. Samuel Robison to Mrs. Mary Beats, 11th February" (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). For particulars of a daring robbery committed by five men on Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Beggarsbush, within 100 yards of the turnpike-gate, No. 1., on the Circular-road near Donnybrook, see the *Dub. Chron.* 21st January, 1790.

1768. By indenture made 9th December, Robert, second Viscount Jocelyn demised to John Fitzgibbon, Esq., of Dublin, and his heirs, the messuage, out-offices, &c., situate at Donnybrook, "as fully as the same are now possessed by the said John Fitzgibbon [see p. 79], for the lives of the said John Fitzgibbon, Ion Fitzgibbon, and John Fitzgibbon [afterwards *the* Earl of Clare], Esquires, his sons," at an annual rent of £40. Mr. Fitzgibbon, sen^r, was a barrister of first-rate eminence, and realised, it is said, a property of £6,000 a-year.—Wills' "Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Irishmen" (Dublin, 1839-47), vol. v. p. 432.

1770. "Early on Friday morning last [the 20th] the remains of the Rev. Dean Brocas [see p. 77] was interred in St. Anne's churchyard; as he was a zealous and useful promoter of the interest and manufactures of this kingdom, his death gave universal concern. The corporation of weavers in their gowns, preceded by their beadle, attended the funeral, the Dean being free of their guild; many of the most respectable silk-manufacturers, and several hundreds of the working silk-weavers, also joined the procession, in gratitude for his important services to their manufactures, as a Director of the Irish Silk Warehouse, and a Member of the Dublin Society." (*Freeman's Journal*, 24th April.) "The Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral have presented the Rev. George Philips, A.M., to the living of St. Luke in this city, void by the death of the Rev. Dean Brocas."—*Ib.* 17th May.

1773. "We have the pleasure of acquainting the publick, that, notwithstanding the crowds of every kind assembled on Sunday last, at Donnybrook Fair, there happened not the least riot, or other disturbance, contrary to the expect-

tations of many, who have not forgot the dreadful accidents to which that place is particularly liable, especially on Sundays, during the annual fair. What this extraordinary good behaviour is owing to, cannot be immediately accounted for; but as *one swallow makes no summer*, so unusual a calm should not slacken the care of our magistrates, who, from the experience of former years, have reason still to be prepared for any sudden occasion," &c.—*Freeman's Journal*, 31st August.

1776. "Buried, Rich^d Lord Visc^t Fitzwilliam [see p. 81], 27th May."—*Visitation-return, Consist. Court, Dublin*.

1778. By indenture made 24th June, Robert (Jocelyn), first Earl of Roden, demised to Mrs. Margaret Ashworth, of Donnybrook, and her heirs, for three lives, the house and premises, late in the possession of John Fitzgibbon, Esq., at an annual rent of £56 17s. 6d. For the connexion of the Ashworth family with Donnybrook, see p. 78.

1780. "Buried at Donnybrook, 2nd July, Hon^{ble} Lieut^t Col^l Francis Napier" (*Visitation-return, Consist. Court, Dublin*). He was third son of Francis, fifth Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, and *d. s. p.*, a lieut.-colonel of marines. See p. 128.

1783. In the Rev. John Wesley's Journal, as given in his "Works" (London, 1810), vol. v. p. 383, is the following passage:—"Monday 5 [May]. We prepared for going on board the packet; but as it delayed sailing, on Tuesday 6, I waited on Lady Arabella Denny, at the Blackrock, four miles from Dublin. It [now known as Lisaniskea, the residence of Frederic Willis, Esq.] is one of the pleasantest spots I ever saw. The garden is everything in miniature. On one side is a grove with serpentine walks; on the other a little meadow and a green-house, with a study (which she calls her chapel), hanging over the sea. Between these is a broad walk, leading down almost to the edge of the water; along which run two narrow walks, commanding the quay, one above the other. But it cannot be long before this excellent lady will remove to a nobler paradise." Lady Arabella Fitzmaurice, second daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Kerry, *m.* Arthur Denny, Esq., of Tralee, M.P. for the county of Kerry, and was left a widow, without issue, 8th August, 1742. Her philanthropic character is well known. From Edwards' "Cork Remembrancer" (Cork, 1792), p. 196, we learn that in

1760 "the thanks of the governors of the workhouse of Dublin were presented to Lady Arabella Denny for her unremitting attention to the foundling children, but particularly for a clock lately put up at her ladyship's expense in the nursery, with the following inscription:— 'For the benefit of infants protected by this hospital, Lady Arabella Denny presents this clock, to mark, that as the children reared by the spoon must have but a small quantity of food at a time, it must be offered frequently; for which purpose this clock strikes every twenty minutes, at which notice all the infants that are not asleep must be discreetly fed.'" And in the *Freeman's Journal*, 20th July, 1765, it is recorded that "the Right Hon. Lady Arabella Denny was complimented with her freedom of said guild [of merchants], as a mark of their esteem for her ladyship, for her many great charities and constant care of the poor foundling children in the city workhouse; and Friday being Assembly Day, her ladyship was ordered to be presented with the freedom of this city [of Dublin] in a silver box." She was the founder of the Magdalen Asylum in Leeson-street, Dublin, which was opened 11th June, 1766, and was the first institution of the kind in this country. In the *Dub. Chron.* 20th March, 1792, there is merely the following brief announcement of her death, which had been incorrectly reported, with some particulars, in the *Gent. Mag.* 1785, Part i. p. 235:— "Died on Sunday [the 18th], at her house at the Black-rock, Lady Arabella Denny, aged 85." But in the same newspaper of the 10th of the next month the public were informed that "the Royal Irish Academy at their next meeting purpose to offer a prize medal, value 100 guineas, for the best monody on the death of the late Lady Arabella Denny. Six months are to be given for the above performance. That esteemed lady's virtues and angelic life certainly afford an opportunity for touching the most delicate keys of the human heart." See a "Monody on the Death of Lady Arabella Denny," by John Macaulay, Esq., M.R.I.A., 8vo. 1792. And for some lines "by a Magdalen," of which the following are a portion, see the *Dub. Chron.* 22nd September, 1792:—

"By all lamented, but by us the most,
Whose wand'ring souls your bounty did reclaim;
When on the world's uncertain ocean tost,
When lost to friends, to honour, and to fame."

1783. "Married, July 25th, by Consistorial License, John Travers, Esq., to the Honorable Grace Licet [Lysaght, second daughter of John, first Lord Lisle], by the Rev^d Mr. Ryan, Chaplain to the Right Honorable Lady Lisle." — *Visitation-return, Consist. Court, Dublin.*

1783. An Act was passed, 23 and 24 Geo. iii. c. 40, to prevent the commission of offences against the Inland Fishery Act in the Liffey, from Island-bridge weirs to Poolbeg Light-house.

1784. "Buried, Rev^d Doctor Benson, 9th March" (*Visitation-return, Consist. Court, Dublin*). This was Thomas Benson, D.D., Vicar Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

1786. By 26 Geo. iii. c. 19, the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin were empowered to make rules and by-laws for cleansing and improving it, for regulating the conduct of masters of vessels as to ballast, stationing and mooring their ships, for repairing the walls and quays, &c.; and by another Act of this session, 26 Geo. iii. c. 50, s. 18, stretching a draught-net across the mouth of the Liffey, or fishing with any net, without consent of the owner of the fishery in writing, from Ringsend or Clontarf island to Chapelizod, was subjected to a penalty of £5, and a forfeiture of the implements and tackle. Many other enactments have been made for the improvement and regulation of the river.

1787. An 8vo pamphlet (pp. 56), entitled "Remarks and Observations on the intention of turning the course of the river Dodder, in order to shew the inexpediency of that measure," was in this year published in Dublin.

1787. For particulars of improvements effected in the harbour by the erection of the Light-house and adjoining portion of the South-wall, see the *Dub. Chron.* 26th May.

1787. "It is a singularity in the will [made 15th May, and proved 8th September, 1787] of Admiral [Matthew] Moore [second son of Edward Moore, Esq., of Mooresfort, in the county of Tipperary (whose elder son was the Ven. Edward Moore, D.D., Archdeacon of Emly), and brother of Elizabeth, *m.* in the year 1746 John, first Lord Lisle], who died a few days ago near the Blackrock, that he ordered his body to be buried at low-water mark. He was a man of opulence, and so attached has he been to a

marine character, that from the turret of his garden the different naval flags of England were always seen flying, and in particular a flag for Sunday. The influence of his friends should be exerted to rescue his remains from the various revolutions of the tides, and deposit them in peace on the better security of *terra firma*."—*Dub. Chron.* 5th July; and *Gent. Mag.* 1787, Part ii. p. 642.

1787. "Yesterday the annual melon feast was celebrated at Conway's Tavern at the Blackrock, at which a numerous crowd of the most respectable citizens, accompanied by the most distinguished of the curious in our national productions, attended; there were fourteen brace of melons produced by the claimants, all of which were of the most excellent flavour. There were two medals adjudged; the first a gold one, value three guineas, for the best flavoured Rock Cantelope melon; and for the second best, a silver one, value one guinea. The first was obtained by the Right Hon. John Beresford; and the second by his Grace [Robert Fowler, D.D.] the Archbishop of Dublin."—*Dub. Chron.* 21st August.

1787. "The demand for crown glass for the French market has encouraged a wealthy company from England to build a glasshouse in the neighbourhood of this city: the situation they have chosen is at the foot of Ringsend-bridge."—*Dub. Chron.* 30th August.

1787. "We have the satisfaction to acquaint our readers, that the Bar of Dodder is no more, and where this sand-bank stood, the water is actually deeper than it is in many other parts of the ship channel, between that place and Poolbeg. The public may form an idea of the labour and attention bestowed on this necessary work, when we inform them that since the beginning of last spring there have been upwards of 47,000 tons of sand and gravel raised there."—*Dub. Chron.* 22nd September.

1787. "It is observed that our manufactures, fine arts, &c., are in a progressive state, not only in the metropolis, but in its vicinity, which is apparent from a variety of instances. . . . We cannot conclude these remarks without taking notice of the progress of the salt-works near Ringsend."—*Dub. Chron.* 6th October.

1787. "The inhabitants of this metropolis, as well as of the kingdom in general, are highly indebted to [Charles

Jones, fourth] Lord [Viscount] Ranelagh, for forwarding the great national work, the improvement of the harbour of Dublin, so as to render it safe and commodious for the shipping of all nations. The Wall [see p. 54] has been carried to an amazing length, considering the shortness of the time; many dangerous sandbanks are removed, and other necessary alterations effected with such judicious attention and spirited activity as reflects high honour on his lordship, and those gentlemen concerned in the management of this important business, but particularly to the noble lord who acts as Commissioner without fee or reward."—*Dub. Chron.* 11th October.

1787. "On Monday, the 12th [November] inst., the late rains had so swelled the rivers as to occasion the most rapid and furious inundation in the city of Dublin, and in general throughout the kingdom, that ever was remembered. . . . The river Dodder [see p. 81] appeared like a large sea." (*Gent. Mag.* 1787, Part. ii. p. 1016.) See also *Dub. Chron.* 13th November.

1787. The frequent and daring highway robberies committed in the neighbourhood of Dublin, as detailed in the newspapers of the day, fully warranted the following proceedings, which are recorded in the *Dub. Chron.* 15th November:—

"BLACKROCK ASSOCIATION.

"At a Meeting of the Blackrock Association, held this day, at Jennett's Tavern, in Blackrock,

"The Right Hon. Lord Viscount RANELAGH
in the Chair,

"The following Resolutions [with others] were unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved, That we will give a reward of £20 to any person who will apprehend and prosecute to conviction any person guilty of a robbery upon the Blackrock-road, from Dublin to Dunleary [now Kingstown], Bullock, Dalkey, Roachestown, Cabinteely, and Laughlinstown; and also from Donnybrook to Laughlinstown.

"Resolved, That we will give a like sum of £20 to the person who will prosecute to conviction, any one guilty of house-breaking or burglary upon the said roads and neighbourhood thereof.

“Resolved, That we will give five guineas to every person giving any private information to any Member of this Association, which shall tend to the discovery and conviction of such offenders as are described in the former Resolutions.

“Resolved, That an application be made to Government, by this Association, for a Special Commission to bring to immediate trial any persons guilty of the said offences upon the said roads, and upon conviction to bring them to immediate execution from the dock, to some place most conveniently near where the offence was committed.

“Resolved, That Sir Nicholas Lawless, Bart., [of Maretimo, Blackrock, created Baron Cloncurry in 1789] be requested to be Treasurer to this Association, and the Rev. Doctor Burrowes [of Prospect School, Blackrock] be requested to be Secretary.”

In the *Freeman's Journal*, 12th October, 1771, the following robbery had been reported:—“Two gentlemen were robbed a few nights ago by footpads who infest Stillorgan-road: this is inserted that persons who travel that way may be prepared to receive them.” And (not to give too many cases) we learn from the *Dub. Chron.* 25th September, 1787, that “early yesterday evening three post-chaises, with passengers, and a gentleman's carriage, were stopped on Donnybrook-road, and robbed by a gang of villains to a considerable amount. Two hackney carriages were in like manner stopped near Baggotrath Castle, and robbed.” In the same newspaper, 22nd January, 1788, “the gentlemen of the Blackrock Association [are said to] have determined immediately to establish a nightly patrol from the Rock to Baggot-street and back, to secure passengers from any depredations on the road. Several well-appointed persons are already nominated for this service, who will be continued throughout the year.” And in the number for 17th September, 1789, it is announced for the information of all concerned, that “Donnybrook-road is at present infested with a set of robbers; scarce a night passes, but one or more robberies are committed on that road, or its vicinity.” The present very orderly state of the neighbourhood, as compared with the past, is subject matter for hearty congratulation.

1787. His Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham, on his

way from Dunleary to Dublin, 16th December, "was met at Ballsbridge by a great number of weavers belonging to the silk and woollen branches, with orange and blue cockades, who took the horses from the carriage, and insisted on drawing him to town; the streets through which he passed were illuminated in a most splendid manner."—*Gent. Mag.* 1787, Part ii. p. 1116.

1788. On the motion of Edmund (Butler), eleventh Viscount Mountgarret, 5th February, who "informed the House [of Lords] that its privileges had been grossly infringed by certain tax-gatherers, who had insulted a noble lord under pretence of exercising their duty," Messrs. Samuel Robinson, of Beggarshush, and Robert Roe, of Ringsend, Churchwardens, and Patrick Dunn, Constable, of the parish of Donnybrook, were ordered to attend at the bar. Monday, the 11th, the order of the day having been read for their attendance, Lord Mountgarret stated that he had communed with the noble lord who had complained against the Churchwardens; and that as his lordship was satisfied they intended him no personal offence, he moved that the order be discharged. (*Dub. Chron.* 7th and 12th February.) At a vestry held by the Minister and Churchwardens of Donnybrook, 13th May, it was "resolved that the thanks of this parish be returned to Mr. Robert Roe and Mr. Samuel Robinson, our late worthy Churchwardens, for their spirited, attentive, and faithful discharge of their office."—*Ib.* 20th May.

1788. Very active measures taken by the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Alderman Wm. Alexander) for the cleansing of Ringsend.—*Dub. Chron.* 1st March.

1788. For particulars of the very riotous conduct of the crew of the Bushe revenue cutter lying at Ringsend, which was attended with fatal consequences, see the *Dub. Chron.*, 6th May. An instance of "the indiscriminate vengeance of those enraged people" of Ringsend is given in the same newspaper of the 17th inst.

1788. "Died last Saturday at Blackrock, in the 53rd year of his age, George Alcock, Esq., of this city, Alderman, and President of the Court of Conscience [having been Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1786–87]; a man of sense and sincerity; of the most amiable virtues and engaging manners in private life, of upright conduct in public character."

(*Dub. Chron.* 20th May.) Alderman Alcock was the second son of the Rev. George Alcock, A.M., Prebendary of Moville, in the diocese of Derry (by Mary, daughter of Henry Downes, D.D., Bishop of Derry); and by his second wife (*m.* in September, 1765) he had several children.

1788. "The new watch-house or barrack at the Blackrock is in considerable forwardness. This is the first of those that has been set about, pursuant to the plan for the prevention of smuggling—by the erection of barracks round the coasts of the kingdom."—*Dub. Chron.* 5th August.

1788. "Monday last the ground was surveyed in Ringsend, for the purpose of building a new street, which is to lead from the bridge to the King's watch-house; the houses are to be uniformly built, and to be two stories high, and the street is to be thirty feet in breadth. This, when completed, will be a great addition to that very improvable and pleasing outlet."—*Dub. Chron.* 21st August.

1788. "The hailstones which fell in this city and suburbs on Tuesday last about three o'clock, is a very remarkable phenomenon, which was heightened by the warmth of the dog-days, and is a circumstance not paralleled in Dr. Rutton's 'Diary of the Weather,' during sixty years in this climate." (*Dub. Chron.* 21st August.) A similar "phenomenon" was witnessed in Booterstown and its neighbourhood on Monday afternoon, 6th August, 1860.

1788. "So great is the progress already made in the mole or jetty in our harbour, commonly called the South or Ballast-Office-wall, that besides the mile and one quarter of the old wall from Ringsend to the Block-house (or Pigeon-house), there are upwards of three thousand feet in length of it completed of the new work from the Lighthouse westward: there are three contractors now at work upon this stupendous undertaking, exclusive of a part, which, as an experiment, the Harbour Commissioners are getting executed under their own immediate direction."—*Dub. Chron.* 28th August.

1788. "Sir Samuel Bradstreet gave a most elegant entertainment on Monday last, at his villa near Booterstown, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Secretary Fitzherbert, and a number of other persons of the first distinction." (*Dub. Chron.* 2nd September.) Sir Samuel

Bradstreet, Bart., Recorder of Dublin, was appointed a Justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1784; and in 1788 he was one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. He *d.* at Booterstown, 2nd May, 1791. (*Gent. Mag.* 1791, Part i. p. 491.) See also Smyth's "Chronicle of the Law Officers of Ireland," pp. 42, 110, 257; and for particulars of his house, which was situated in Booterstown-lane, and was to be let or sold on the death of Lady Bradstreet, *Saunders's News-Letter*, 14th April, 1802.

1788. "There is now exhibiting to the curious at Harrison's Tavern, Ringsend, a radish of surprising magnitude; it measures in length one yard and a quarter, and in circumference eleven inches and a quarter."—*Dub. Chron.* 23rd September.

1788. "Buried, Rev. Dr. Foster, 1st October" (*Visitation-return, Consist. Court, Dublin*). This was John Forster, D.D. (see p. 130), who had been a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and was "one of the richest private clergymen in Ireland." For particulars of his bequests, &c., see the *Gent. Mag.* 1788, Part. ii. p. 933.

1788. "Thursday morning an accident happened at the Blackrock, which has been attended with most melancholy consequences:—A fine boy, about fourteen years old, passing by a gentleman's house, the lady's lap-dog ran out and bit him; in about two hours the youth was seized with convulsive fits, and shortly after with the hydrophobia; and, notwithstanding every assistance that night, his friends were on Friday obliged to smother him between two beds." (*Dub. Chron.*, 28th October.) According to a correspondent in the next number, "the improbability of such a murder being committed within three miles of the metropolis, and near so many polished and well-informed people as reside at the Blackrock, is much greater than if it had been asserted to be in a very remote part of the country, far distant from any of the faculty of medicine." There is neither confirmation nor contradiction of the matter in the *Chronicle*; but for some particulars of "hydrophobic patients smothered," see *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. v. 10; vi. 110, 206, 298, 437; 2nd S. ix. 454.

1788. "On the low ground leading to Ringsend one way, and Ballsbridge on another, may now be seen the effects of practical industry. Some few years back, this place was

in winter, and a great part of summer, a noisome and unprofitable morass."—*Dub. Chron.*, 4th December.

1788. "His [Bishop Mann's] family burial-place is in a vault under the chancel [of St. Matthew's, Ringsend]. In excavating for the descending flue of the stoves we unawares broke into it; and an old woman (Bromlow) told me whose it was." (*Information from Rev. Dr. Wall.*) But the "good bishop," who had been Chaplain of St. Matthew's, and subsequently Archdeacon of Dublin (see pp. 74, 100), and of whom a biographical sketch is given in the *Dub. Chron.*, 23rd December in this year, was buried in the chapel of Ballinaspic, or Bishopstown, near Cork. In a letter from Cork, dated 1st January, 1789, and published in the *Chronicle* of the 8th inst., it is mentioned that "last week the remains of the Right Rev. Dr. Mann, late Bishop of Cork and Ross, were landed here from Bristol, and deposited at the Bishop's Palace [which, in order to provide for the personal superintendence of his successors, he had entirely rebuilt] until yesterday, when they were interred at Ballinaspic," where was his country-seat, which he had made the abode of innocent cheerfulness, and decent, but not expensive hospitality. By the writer of the sketch (Rev. Matthew West?), who describes himself as connected with the departed prelate by no other ties than those of long acquaintance and friendship, it is confidently affirmed, that "no promotion to that high and important office in the Church had, in the memory of man, given more sincere or general satisfaction; never had a Chief Governor a more fortunate opportunity of throwing a lustre over the close of his administration; and with whatever emotions at this day, whether of uneasiness or of pleasure, Lord Townshend might take a retrospect of his conduct in the viceroyalty of Ireland, it may either comfort or delight him to reflect, that he bequeathed to this country *a good bishop*." See Bp. Mant's "History of the Church of Ireland," vol. ii. pp. 649–651. A portrait is preserved in the see-house of Cork.

1789. "The Wall to the Light-house is now in such forwardness, that it is expected the whole will be completed in about eighteen months, which will then form one of the finest moles in the world. The stone for filling it up is brought from the nearest parts of the eastern coast; but the granite flags or masses of stone designed to face it, are

quarrying at Loughshinny, in colour and texture equal to the Portland stone. It is but justice to mention, that the indefatigable personal attention of Lord Ranelagh to this great undertaking has been the principal means of its present forwardness."—*Dub. Chron.* 10th January.

1789. "During the tempestuous wind this morning [13th January], a heavy and most tremendous sea rolled into our harbour, and did considerable damage to the new Wall, where it displaced stones of an enormous weight, and beat in the parapet-wall at the foot of the Light-house. The waves rose to the iron balustrade, against which, as well as the other parts of the tower, the billows dashed with such fury as made the watchmen almost despair of their lives for some hours."—*Gent. Mag.* 1789, Part i. p. 79.

1789. "About four o'clock on Tuesday morning some villains attempted to enter the house in Booterstown-avenue, lately occupied by the Countess of Brandon, deceased, and now in the possession of Captain Tisdall, with an intention to rob the same; but the captain hearing a noise at one of the parlour windows, got out of bed, and discharged a pistol towards that place where he conjectured the robbers were at work. One of them must have been wounded desperately, as he cried out twice, 'O God! I'm killed!' They in consequence made a precipitate retreat. . . . The captain took the house only the day before." (*Dub. Chron.* 12th May.) "I believe," said the late Chief Justice Bushe, "that the shooting of one assailant, in valiant self-defence, has more effect upon evil doers than the capital execution of a dozen criminals." Lady Brandon was the elder daughter of James Agar, Esq., of Gowran Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, and *m.* first, in 1726, Theobald (Bourke), seventh Viscount Mayo; and secondly, in 1745, Francis (Birmingham), twenty-first Baron Athenry. In 1758, after Lord Athenry's death, she was created Countess of Brandon, and was for several years the first peeress in her own right in Ireland. Having been "long admired in the first circles of England, France, and Ireland, for genuine wit, elegance of taste, dignity of manners, and superior understanding," she *d. s. p.* in 1789, in her 81st year. (*Gent. Mag.* 1789, Part i. p. 280.) The house in which she lived (now known as Bellevue, Cross-avenue), was until lately occupied by Mrs. Gillman, and is the residence of Wm. O'Connor Morris, Esq.

1789. "Died at Coldblow [near Donnybrook], Co. Dublin, Sir William Fortick." (*Dub. Chron.* 2nd June.) He had served as Churchwarden of the parish in 1785; and was nearly related to the founder of Fortick's Alms-house, Lower Denmark-street, Dublin, which was opened in 1755, for the shelter of aged females. According to the Treasurer's account for 1859 ("the first statement of the disposal of this revenue that, I believe, has ever been printed"), the receipts of the institution amounted to £264 0s. 1d.

1789. In the latter part of the last century the name of the village of Ballsbridge was frequently given as "Baal's-bridge"; as, *e.g.* in the *Dub. Chron.* 11th June, 1789. See also Sir H. Cavendish's "Statement of the Public Accounts of Ireland" (London, 1791), p. 8, where reference is made to a parliamentary grant of £3,000, in the year 1757, for "Baal's Bridge."

1789. "Last Friday a boat full of luggage, with several passengers on board, sunk near Ringsend, in consequence of which, every soul in the vessel perished, and a vast quantity of valuable articles were irreparably lost."—*Dub. Chron.* 28th July.

1789. Died at Richmond, Surrey, 31st July, General the Hon. John Fitzwilliam, third son of Richard, fifth Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion. (See p. 113.) He left his house on Richmond-green, valued at £20,000, with the residue of his fortune (after payment of legacies), amounting to nearly £40,000 more, to his "excellent and faithful servant, Thomas Jones," whom, as he expresses it in his will, he "brought out of Wales when a boy, and to whom he and his wife had particular obligations; and God bless him with it." See the *Gent. Mag.* 1789, Part ii. p. 766.

1789. "Preparations, we hear, are making at the Lord Chancellor's seat on Mount Merrion, for the celebration of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' birth-day tomorrow; on which occasion several of the first nobility and gentry in and about this city, are to be elegantly entertained there." (*Dub. Chron.* 11th August.) The Lord Chancellor was John Baron Fitzwilliam, afterwards Earl of Clare (see p. 79); and his residence was on that part of Mount Merrion, which is within the bounds of Booterstown.

1789. "The two packet boats, launched yesterday at Ringsend, we hear, are about twenty tons in the burthen and measurement larger than the ones now employed in the service of the Post Office; they are fine sea-boats, and will be admirably appointed for the public use and accommodation." (*Dub. Chron.* 22nd August.) "Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis;" and yet, what will our descendants think of us and our packets some sixty years hence?
1789. "A School for English and French, on the plan of the Portarlington Academies, is now opened by Lewis Gleyre, at Booterstown, within three miles of Dublin, opposite the sea," &c.—*Dub. Chron.* 5th September.
1789. "November 27th, a duel was fought in a field near Donnybrook, between a noble peer (Lord Mountgarret) and a gentleman of the law; in which his Lordship received two wounds; but no fatal consequence is likely to result." (*Gent. Mag.* 1789, Part ii. p. 1138.) "These were the good old fighting days, when no learned connsel ever thought of going to the Courts without his briefs in one bag and his case of pistols in another, as he could scarcely tell which would be first required." Duels between men of note (*e.g.*, Mr. Grattan and the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Beggarsbush, as detailed in *Saunders's News-Letter*, 19th and 24th February, 1800), were of very frequent occurrence in these localities; but what has been given must suffice. For some sensible remarks on "the absurdity of duelling" (to say nothing of its flagrant sinfulness), see the *Dublin Magazine*, vol. ii. p. 741 (1763). "One would think," wrote Dr. Clarke, "the ways of destruction were but few, and that men were hard put to it to find them, before they could think of sacrificing themselves to the shadow of honour and the silly tyranny of custom." Happily the times are changed!
1789. "Cannon have been sent to the Pigeon-house, to announce the arrival in the Bay of his Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, as soon as the Dorset yacht shall appear in sight."—*Dub. Chron.* 31st December.
1789. A View of the South-wall and Light-house, "taken from Killmacud, 1788," is given in the *Gent. Mag.* 1789, Part ii. p. 897.

1790. His Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, when riding at Ballsbridge, had a very narrow escape for his life.—*Gent. Mag.* 1790, Part i. p. 171.

1790. "The new bridge [see p. 82] leading to the Blackrock, which is to run parallel with Ballsbridge-road, will prove not only a work of utility, but of ornament to that quarter. It is to consist of three arches, the breadth between the parapet-walls 31 feet." (*Dub. Chron* 3rd April.) "Ballsbridge is now nearly finished, and open for passengers—an handsome construction, that does credit to its architect."—*Ib.* 30th April, 1791.

1790. "As a proof that there is a strong predilection of the city's tending to inhabitation towards the sea, we have only to remark the improvements making at Ringsend and Irishtown, which promise in the course of a few years to make a capital appearance. One individual may do wonders. When the old bridge was swept away by the mountain floods, which had swelled the Dodder [in 1787], Mr. Roe, the proprietor of the salt-works at this place, was unremitting in his attention to the erection of a new bridge; and we may say he saw it happily accomplished in a very elegant style of architecture, and strong enough to resist any future accident of the elements, except an earthquake. [It was destroyed by an inundation in 1802.] It will not therefore be supposed too much in saying that this beautiful marine outlet will in a short time exceed everything not only in this metropolis, but every other place in a similar situation, in the British dominions."—*Dub. Chron.* 1st June.

1790. For a copy of the "Rules and Regulations of the Friends of Industry, an Association established for the Encouragement of Honest Labour, in the Neighbourhood of Donnybrooke," see the *Dub. Chron.* 10th July. The district, to which the benefits of this institution were confined, was limited to the following bounds, viz., Coldblow-lane to the north, Booterstown-lane to the south, Blackrock-road to the east, and Clonskeagh-lane to the west.

1790. "On Friday morning, twenty-seven poor haymakers attending at the Pigeon-house, in order to be put on board ship for England, were seized by a press-gang, and put on board a tender—the commander of the gang telling them at the same time, that if they were able to mow hay, they

could have no objection to mow the enemies of their country, and they should have passage, diet, &c., gratis."
—*Dub. Chron.* 3rd August.

1790. "A house is intended shortly to be built on the present site of the Pigeon-house, which is to be fitted up for the accommodation of persons who may have occasion to pass and repass between this city and several parts of England."
—*Dub. Chron.* 4th September.

1790. "A new salt-house is preparing to be erected at Ringsend, on the speculation of a lately associated fishing company. We hope that this spirit of enterprise will extend through the whole kingdom, as the certain means of drawing wealth from the sea."—*Dub. Chron.* 7th October.

1791. "When completed, it [the South-wall] will furnish one of the most singular and agreeable rides or walks in Europe, allowing an excursion in either way for more than two miles into the sea."—*Dub. Chron.* 2nd June.

1791. "The daily drag or haul of salmon, trout, mullet, base, &c., near the Light-house and Poolbeg has been of late very considerable, but the fish are kept up at an extravagant price, when brought to market. Salmon in particular sometimes turn out to the number of fifty or sixty a day; the larger kind sold, wholesale, at five shillings each, but afterwards retailed at sixpence the pound, though under the notion of being somewhat more stale. The Boyne salmon does not bring half that price, at the same time that it is infinitely superior in quality."—*Dub. Chron.* 4th June.

1791. "We hear that it is in contemplation to erect, if practicable, a bridge from the lower part of the North-wall to Ringsend, for the purpose of forming a complete junction of every branch of the Circular-road."—*Dub. Chron.* 4th June.

1791. "The line of communication between the Grand Canal and the river Liffey, at Ringsend, is carrying on with the greatest forwardness; and it is expected that it will be completed in less than twelve months."—*Dub. Chron.* 20th August.

1791. "Such is the present violent rage for building in Dublin, that the town is rapidly running away from its

former site. Very little space is left to the eastward from the city to Ballsbridge, which was formerly considered to be at a great distance."—*Dub. Chron.* 13th September.

1791. "Amidst the various elegant and useful works at present carrying on in the environs of this capital, is a handsome road, forty feet in breadth, from Merrion-strand through Irishtown to Ringsend, an improvement that, exclusive of its great utility, has the pleasurable accommodation of the citizens to recommend it to the public. . . . The road above-mentioned is not the only improvement in that neighbourhood; an ingenious citizen, Mr. Richard Cranfield [see p. 82, where a distinction should have been made between an uncle and a nephew of the same name] has, we find, begun to reclaim from the sea part of the strand near Scaldhill or Sandymount, which he has fenced and ploughed up for the purposes of agriculture." (*Dub. Chron.* 8th October.) As "Scaldhill" is close to the "Pigeon-house," it may be worth observing here, that "a parcell of ground called *Scalled Park*, alias *Pigeon Parke*, in St. James'-street, Dublin," was granted to the Earl of Meath and Henry Nicholls, Esq.—Rot. in Canc. Hib. 19 Car. ii.

1791. "By the death of Lord Chetwynd [see p. 82] a pension of £600 per annum ceases on the civil establishment of this kingdom. There is charged on the pension-list the sum of £400 per annum, to Owen Salisbury Brereton, in trust for the sole and separate use of Susannah Viscountess Chetwynd, which she is to hold during coverture and pleasure."—*Dub. Chron.* 19th November.

1791. For a long flourish anent the Rev. John Moore, of Donnybrook, who "occupies the house [Donnybrook Castle] lately inhabited by Counsellor Downes" (see p. 92), see the *Dub. Chron.* 20th December, and other numbers of the same newspaper. Mr. Moore's boarding school (see p. 86) was well known in its day, and was continued for many years by the Rev. Prince Crawford, one of the curates of the parish. "Buried, Rev. John Moore, of Up. Baggot-st., Dublin, aged 89, 23rd March, 1840."—*Donnybrook Parish Register*.

1792. A part of the South-wall suddenly gave way, and a dreadful torrent broke into the lower grounds, inundating every quarter on the same level as far as the Artichoke-

road. (See p. 82.) "The communication to Ringsend and Irishtown is entirely cut off, and its inhabitants are obliged to go to and fro by water." (*Dub. Chron.* 26th January.) "Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Leinster went on a sea-party, and after shooting the breach in the South-wall, sailed over the Low Ground and the South Lots, and landed safely at Merrion-square. . . . Boats ply with passengers to Merrion-square."—*Ib.* 28th January.

1792. Died at Blackrock, 21st April, John (Bourke), second Earl of Mayo. Not leaving any issue, he was s. by his brother, the Hon. and Most Rev. Joseph Deane Bourke, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam.—*Gent. Mag.* 1792, Part i. p. 480.

1792. "The marsh between Beggarsbush and Ringsend, through which the river Dodder passes in its way to Ringsend-bridge, which contains almost sixty acres, we hear is taken by Mr. Vavasour from Lord Fitzwilliam, on a lease of one hundred and fifty years, at the rent of £90 per annum. This tract, which is every tide inundated by the tide and Dodder, the taker, it is said, intends immediately to reclaim [see p. 83] by a complete double embankment of the Dodder, which, thus confined to a determined channel, will then form an handsome canal through it; a circumstance that will not only ornament an unsightly spot, but materially improve the salubrity of the air at Irishtown, Ringsend, &c." (*Dub. Chron.* 31st May.) "The river Dodder is to be turned to its old channel [see p. 84], which is the centre of the piece of ground south of Ringsend-bridge, which is flooded at high water. The edge of the river is to be banked with mountain-stone; and the latter to come within a compass equal to the narrowest part of the Grand Canal."—*Ib.* 25th September.

1792. "The engines at present constructing at the point of the South-wall, for the purpose of draining the water from the ground which is so low situated in that quarter, have never before been seen or used in this country. They are extensive beyond the conception of any person who has not witnessed their operation in Holland. They play entirely by the force of steam, which is supplied by a prodigious fire of sea-coal, is constantly kept up, and to which floods of water, and the wind of an ample bellows, are alternately

applied. The materials for the above machine have arrived from Holland. Those who are best acquainted with its mechanical powers, give the strongest assurances of its being fully sufficient to keep the Low Ground in a dry and comfortable situation at all seasons of the year, and for little more than the first expense."—*Dub. Chron.* 26th June.

1792. "Sunday night an affray happened at the Blackrock: the new carriage, called the Royal George, which passes between Dublin and the Rock, and carries with perfect accommodation sixteen passengers, was the object of an envious attack made by the drivers of jaunting-cars, noddies, &c. Fortunately some gentlemen of rank and spirit were passengers in the George, who, aided by the gentlemen resident in the village, not only protected that useful vehicle, but made two of the assailants prisoners, who were brought to town in the same carriage, and imprisoned in the watch-house."—*Dub. Chron.* 5th July.

1792. "The effects of prejudice, habit, or a disposition to idleness, were never more observable than last Sunday; when, in the midst of the most heavy and constant rain that can be remembered, hundreds were seen crowding to Donnybrook, not to enjoy an agreeable walk, or fresh air, but, strange to tell! to eat sodden beef, drink bad ale, and worse whiskey, in a tent pervious to deluges of rain, and swimming in twelve inches water." (*Dub. Chron.* 1st September.) "By the vigilance of the magistrates, all the tents at Donnybrook were struck by Sunday last, and much disorder, drunkenness, and riot prevented."—*Ib.* 4th September.

1792. "Sunday morning the heavy floods in the river Liffey and the Dodder meeting an high tide in the harbour, the consequence was, that both rivers rose to an extraordinary height. . . . The torrents in both rivers carried down with them the vestiges of destruction from the lands through which they passed."—*Dub. Chron.* 4th October.

1792. "For several Sundays past a numerous and terrible mob from Dublin assembled at Irishtown to bait bulls. Last Sunday was eight days a quarrel arose, when several of them were severely mangled and abused. They had also prepared to assemble there last Sunday for the same purpose, which the Lord Mayor being apprised of, sent the

High Constable with an officer's guard to prevent them; this sent them off to the neighbourhood of Sandymount, and afforded an opportunity to the gentlemen of the Sandymount Association to exert themselves in support of peace and good order, had they known their intention of coming there." (*Dub. Chron.* 27th November.) For an account of bull-baiting near Dublin, attended with more melancholy consequences, see the *Gent. Mag.* 1790, Part i. p. 77. See also the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* (Belfast, 1860), vol. viii. pp. 152, 236.

1792. The Rev. Peter Richard Clinch, Parish Priest of "Irishtown and Donnybrook," *d.* 29th December, and was buried at St. Matthew's, Ringsend. (See p. 155.) His successor was the Rev. Charles Joseph Finn, D.D.

1793. "A three-gun barbet battery is erected on the new Wall near the Light-house, which commands the entrance of Poolbeg in such a manner as to secure the shipping from the predatory attempts of hostile privateers, who this summer might visit Dublin bay."—*Dub. Chron.* 28th May.

1793. "Yesterday morning at an early hour, a coach in which some recruits were conveying to the Pigeon-house, in order to be embarked for England, was attacked at Ringsend by a desperate banditti, armed with swords and pistols, who, after wounding the soldiers that accompanied the coach, rescued three of the men from them."—*Dub. Chron.* 28th May.

1793. "Last Sunday his Most August Majesty, King Stephen the First, attended by the Lord Primate, Lord High Chancellor, and several other noblemen, together with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, &c., embarked on board the grand fleet, lying off Ringsend, and immediately weighing anchor, stood out to sea for his Majesty's dominions, Dalkey Island, where his Majesty was received amidst the acclamations of the people, firing of guns," &c. See the *Dub. Chron.* 25th June, for further particulars of the day's proceedings; and "Sketches of Ireland Sixty Years Ago," pp. 134-150, for some curious notices of "the Kingdom of Dalkey and its Officers." The last president of this very singular society was a convivial Dublin bookseller, named Armitage, who reigned under the above-named title of "King Stephen the First."

1793. The follownig advertisement appeared in the *Dub. Chron.* 29th June: — "Vauxhall-Gardens, Blackrock, [built, and] formerly occupied by Lord Lisle [see p. 81]. The proprietors of the above place respectfully inform the nobility and gentry residing at, and visiting the Rock, that they have engaged a complete Military Band to attend on Tuesday next, and every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 to 9 o'clock each evening. They humbly solicit public patronage and support, which they will anxiously endeavour to deserve. Admittance [on the Music Nights], 6½d. The house is laid out in a style of elegance, as a hotel and tavern, and provided with every accommodation equal to any house in England or Ireland." In the same newspaper, 6th July, it is stated that "Vauxhall-Gardens were crowded as usual, on Thursday last, with a most brilliant and fashionable assemblage, with increased reputation. . . The house is furnished with everything in season; bowers, grottoes, &c., interspersed through the dark shady walks, make the gardens truly romantic; and the effect the music has on the sea, which flows at the foot of the garden, can better be imagined than expressed." And in the number for 3rd August, it is further stated, that "this charming little spot, heretofore better known by the appellation of Fort Lisle, has at last crowned the fascinating vicinity of the Blackrock with a resistless charm, and given to that favourite outlet attractions superior to any heretofore known in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. While its beauties were sequestered under private dominion, they seemed

'Born to blush unseen,
And waste their sweetness in the desert air.'

But now that they are open to the public, all may participate their enjoyment. Vauxhall, in London, could it boast situation and prospect equal to Fort Lisle, which borrows its name, would be the pride of England, the rival of Elysium. To form adequate ideas of Fort Lisle, it must be seen; and those who enjoy this pleasure will admit that language is inadequate to a complete description." It was for sale in 1804 (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 29th October); and for some years past has been a boarding-house.

1793. Judge Hellen (see p. 82) was buried in St. Luke's churchyard, Dublin, near the entrance, on the north side

of the church. ("Picture of Dublin," p. 183, Dub. 1843.) His house was on the Donnybrook-road, nearly opposite the Toll-house.

1793. "The battery near the Light-house now consists of five battering cannon, 24-pounders: they are planted as the radii to the segment of a circle, commanding the entrance of the harbour from the Light-tower to the middle of Poolbeg, so as perfectly to secure the shipping from any hostile attempt by a ship of force."—*Dub. Chron.* 10th September.

1793. "Last Friday night the inhabitants of Sandymount and its neighbourhood testified their joy for the good news received from the Continent by a general illumination, &c."—*Dub. Chron.* 24th September.

1793. For two odes on Donnybrook, which are referred to in p. 143, see "*Anthologia Hibernica*," vol. i. pp. 310, 466, published in this year.

1794. Full particulars of the death of the Hon. Baron Power (see p. 82), who "fell a sacrifice to high-spirited pride," are given in the *Gent. Mag.* 1794, Part i. p. 186.

1794. Archdeacon Hastings (see p. 100) was buried at St. Peter's, Dublin, the following inscription being placed on his tomb:—"Here is interred the mortal part of the Reverend Thomas Hastings, LL.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, who died February 19th, 1794, aged 69 years. He was a man of inflexible integrity, a faithful and generous Friend, an useful and munificent Citizen, a pious and vigilant Pastor, and a sincere Christian. To record his exemplary virtues and her affection, this monument is erected by his affectionate widow, Mary Hastings."

1794. For particulars of "the melon feast at Bishop's Three-Tun-Tavern, Blackrock," 4th September, see *Walker's Hib. Mag.* 1794, Part ii. p. 286.

1794. Drowned near the first wharf of the South-wall, 10th November, Crosbie Morgell, Esq., M.P. for Tralee, and father-in-law of Sir Barry Denny, Bart., who had lost his life a few days before in a duel. (*Gent. Mag.* 1794, vol. ii. p. 1062.) See Daunt's "Personal Recollections of O'Connell," vol. i. p. 171; ii. p. 146.

1794. The Very Rev. John Brocas, A.M., Chaplain of St. Mat-

thew's, Ringsend (see p. 80), died at his house near Dunleary, in December.—*Walker's Hib. Mag.* 1794, Part ii. p. 568.

1795. A memoir of Lord Carleton (see p. 84) is given in *Walker's Hib. Mag.* 1795, p. 556.

1798. "An unexpected event has taken place in this city [Dublin]; namely, a cession, made by the corporation for the improvement of Dublin harbour, of their property in the Pigeon-house dock, and the newly constructed hotel, to Government, for the purpose of a place of arms and military post, if not for ever, at least during the present war. The part allotted for this place of arms is, we hear, to be insulated by strong redoubts, mounted with cannon." (*Gent. Mag.* 1798, Part i. p. 435.) See p. 56.

1798. The French officers and 845 men, who had been taken prisoners by General Lord Lake, were put on board ship at the Pigeon-house, 17th September, and conveyed to England. "The novelty of such a spectacle, as may easily be conceived, attracted immense crowds of spectators, who witnessed, we are confident, the final exit of French invasion from this country."—*Gent. Mag.* 1798, Part ii. p. 803.

1798. Full particulars of the melancholy death of Alderman Truelock at his residence, Simmonscourt Castle, near Ballsbridge (see p. 85), may be found in the *Gent. Mag.* 1798, Part ii. p. 994. The house was for sale in 1799, and is described in *Faulkner's Dub. Journal*, 16th March.

1799. "So entirely is tranquillity restored, especially in the neighbourhood of Dublin, that all the outlets are filled with summer lodgers, from the Blackrock and Clontarf to Lucan and Leixlip. This is a happy alteration, and, we trust, a grateful earnest of continued quiet."—*Faulkner's Dub. Journal*, 13th June.

1800. A Committee was formed (consisting of the Rev. Gore Wood, George Heppenstall and John Quin, Esquires, Churchwardens, and six others), and active measures taken to relieve "the miserable state of the helpless poor" in the parish of Donnybrook.—*Saunders's News-Letter*, 7th January.

1800. The following is an extract from "a Traveller's Description of the Bay of Dublin," dated 10th September:—

"I cannot but bear testimony to the uncommon beauty of the bay of Dublin, which is alone rivalled by that of Naples. The vast labour and expense too with which the noble pier, that projects upwards of a mile [nearly three English miles and an half] into the sea, and divides the bay in the middle, must have been constructed, excited my warmest applause. At the extremity of this pier stands an octagonal light-house, which is probably the most elegant in Europe. It is, perhaps, too the most necessary; for the boisterous seas between the Isle of Anglesea and Dublin, the extraordinary violence of the currents, and the many shallows, rocks, and sand-banks, on the Irish side, render the passage extremely dangerous. The numerous wrecks which take place every winter, apparent from their masts, which are seen every here and there peeping above the surface of the water, as it were to warn others by their fate, are convincing proofs of the truth of this assertion. It is this indeed which is with reason assigned as the cause of the very few English gentry who can be persuaded to visit Ireland." (*Gent. Mag.* 1800, Part ii. p. 833.) In his "very lively remarks on his journey to Ireland," the traveller, while he gives the foregoing praise, does not speak in very flattering terms of the appearance and manners of the people, &c.

1801. Messrs. Duffys, Byrne, and Hamill (see p. 74) were at this date the proprietors of the bleaching and printing factory, Donnybrook and Ballsbridge.—*Saunders's News-Letter*, 6th February.

1802. For a full description of Frescati, near Blackrock, (see p. 84), which at this date was to be let with a fine, or the interest in a lease of 99 years to be sold, see *Saunders's News-Letter*, 5th July.

1804. For particulars of the trial and acquittal of the Earl of Roscommon, for an assault committed near his lordship's residence at Booterstown, see *Saunders's News-Letter*, 14th January.

1804. Married, "Major Mitchell, of the 16th Foot, son of H. Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Merrion Castle, near Dublin, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Somerset, [third] daughter of the late [Henry, fifth] Duke of Beaufort." (*Westmeath Journal*, 19th July.) She d. his widow, 1st June, 1855.

1804. Frescati—"one of the best family mansions in Ireland"—having been in the possession of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart., was for sale on his death in this year, with the adjoining grounds. (*Hibernian Journal*, 25th September, and *Dublin Evening Post*, 11th October.) The Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart, M.P., Receiver-General of Ireland, *m.* 5th August, 1757, Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Richard Bradshaw, Esq., and was the author of "A Statement of the Public Accounts of Ireland" (London, 1791). See "Sketches of Irish Political Characters," &c., by Henry M'Dougall, (London, 1799), p. 208. Lady Cavendish was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, 14th June, 1792, by the title of Baroness Waterpark, of Waterpark, co. Cork, with remainder to her issue male by Sir H. Cavendish; and *d.* in 1807.

1804. "The building the Martello Towers for the protection of the coast from Bray to Dublin, proceeds with unexampled despatch; they are in general about forty feet in diameter, precisely circular, and built of hewn granite, closely jointed. Some are already thirty feet high, and exhibit proofs of the most admirable masonry; one has been just begun at Williamstown, near the Blackrock; those from Dalkey to Bray are nearly finished." (*Hibernian Telegraph*, 28th September, and *Drogheda News-Letter* of the following day.) For some very just observations on these towers, see Sir John Carr's "Stranger in Ireland in 1805" (London, 1806), p. 112.

1805. For a favourable notice of the South-wall and Lighthouse, but a very unfavourable one of Ringsend—"one of the most horrible sinks of filth I ever beheld"—see Sir John Carr's "Stranger in Ireland in 1805." The same writer (who has been severely handled in "My Pocket Book; or, Hints for 'a ryghte Merrie and Conceitede' Tour," by Edward Du Bois, the editor of the *Monthly Mirror*) observes, p. 115, that "the Blackrock and its neighbourhood are filled with the most elegant country-houses, gardens, and plantations, more numerous, and far more beautiful and picturesque than the villas of Clapham-common, to which it may in some respects be compared, and the inhabitants are very elegant and sociable."

1805. About this date Flaherty's Tavern, at the lower end of Booterstown-avenue, facing the sea, was in high repute,

and somewhat like the Rose-tavern in Donnybrook. See p. 72.

1806. According to Sleater's "Civil and Ecclesiastical Topography of Ireland" (Dublin, 1806), Donnybrook Castle was occupied by the Rev. John Moore; Annfield, by Dr. Perceval; Merville, by Sir Thomas Lighton, Bart.; Sans Souci, by the Earl of Lanesborough; Seamount, by Robert Alexander, Esq.; and Mount Merrion, by Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam. Robert Herbert (Butler), third Earl of Lanesborough, *d.* at Sans Souci, 17th April in this year. He *m.* 5th January, 1781, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. David La Touche, and "was a nobleman of most amiable manners, but had lived for many years in a state of seclusion, owing to grief for the untimely decease of his countess in the bloom of youth and beauty."—*Gent. Mag.* 1806, Part i. p. 480.

1806. "In the evening [Monday, 23rd June] I sailed from Holyhead in the Union packet, Captain Skinner; and after a rough and tedious passage of twenty-three hours landed at the Pigeon-house; from whence a vehicle, very appropriately called *The Long Coach* (holding sixteen inside passengers, and as many outside, with all their luggage), conveyed us to Dublin, distant about two miles from the place of landing. . . . A most daring attack was made a short time ago [21st May, as mentioned in the *Gent. Mag.* 1806, Part i. p. 575] upon this coach by a large gang of robbers, who ordered the passengers [Lord Cahir, George La Touche, Esq., and six more] to dismount, and plundered them one by one; the mail carrier was also fired at by the same people. When this vehicle is known to convey so many of the principal nobility, gentry, and merchants from Dublin to the Packet-boat, a regular horse-patrole to attend the coach from the office, could be attended with no inconvenience to Government, and would ensure the property of many individuals." (Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "Tour in Ireland, A.D. 1806," p. 1, London, 1807.) In the next page this accomplished tourist thus describes "the plucking of the Pigeon-house," to which Dr. Milner likewise refers (see p. 87):—"Passengers are allowed to take their parcels, &c., with them; but carriages and trunks are obliged to go to the Custom House, and undergo a tedious and imposing search. The proprietor must value his carriage as he thinks reasonable: and he is

charged on that valuation four and a half per cent ; but here the matter does not end ; for besides the duty to Government, I paid no less than twelve different officers of the customs."

1807. Mr. Charles Phillips refers in an amusing strain to Dr. Duigenan's marriage (see p. 87) in his "Curran and his Contemporaries" (Edinburgh, 1851), p. 62 ; and in the "Correspondence of the Right Hon. John Beresford," vol. ii. p. 179, a favourable character of Duigenan is given.

1807. Full particulars of the wreck of the Prince of Wales packet and the Rochdale transport (see pp. 52, 88)—"one of the most afflicting and tremendous events which this, or perhaps any other country, has to record"—are given, with "a descriptive plate," in *Walker's Hib. Mag.* 1807, pp. 642-645. See also *Saunders's News-Letter*, 21st, 23rd, and 26th November.

1808. "Mrs. Doyle, of Ringsend . . . returning home at night, fell into that awful and most dangerous chasm, the basin, adjoining the temporary bridge near the dock, and was drowned. It is not long since the ingenious Mr. Graves, the artificial florist, and his amiable and interesting wife, were lost in the same place ; and an architect of great celebrity." (*Gent. Mag.* 1808, Part i. p. 272.) See also *Walker's Hib. Mag.* 1807, p. 636. "The Hon. Wm. Morres . . . was found drowned in the Canal Docks, near Ringsend, on Monday." (*Dublin Correspondent*, 23rd February, 1809.) The place is still as fatal a trap to many an unwary traveller.

1810. Died "at the Blackrock-road, near Dublin, Patrick Sharkey, Esq., well known as the original proprietor of the 'Racing Calendar,' and judge of the Curragh."—*Gent. Mag.* 1810, Part ii. p. 291.

1811. For "A Trip to Donnybrook, with a striking Representation," see *Walker's Hib. Mag.* August, 1811, p. 393.

1812. The tolls and customs of Donnybrook Fair were sold in this year for £750. See pp. 47, 142.

1814. The Rev. Matthew West, A.M., who *d.* in September of this year (see p. 88), sent forth, while "Curate-Assistant of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, and Chaplain to the Right Rev. Isaac [Mann], Lord Bishop of Cork," a 4to volume of "Poems, &c., on Several Occasions," (pp. 184, Dublin,

n. d.). They were written, with few exceptions, before he had reached his seventeenth year; and were published by subscription, with a dedication to Lady Arabella Denny. "More ambitious," as he writes in his preface, "to preserve a moral than a poetical character, he will always be content to have his readers despise his head, provided they esteem his heart." While "Vicar of the Union of Clane," he was the author of "Female Heroism, a Tragedy; founded on Revolutionary Events that occurred in France, in 1793" (8vo. pp. viii. 56, Dublin, 1803). And his widow published by subscription, with a dedication to the [Hon. Charles Lindsay, D.D.] Bishop of Kildare, "Sermons on Various Subjects, by the late Rev. Matthew West, Rector of Carnallaway, and Vicar of Clane, &c., in the Diocese of Kildare" (2 vols. 8vo., Dublin, 1819). Some particulars of his dramatic writings are given in the *Dublin University Magazine*, vol. xlv. p. 141 (1855).

1820. For a few particulars of the parish of Donnybrook at this date, see "Parliamentary Papers on the State of the Established Church of Ireland" (26th May, 1820), p. 158.

1820. Several particulars of the dramatic writings of Leonard MacNally, whose death occurred in this year (see p. 90), may be found in the *Dublin University Magazine*, vol. xlv. pp. 141-143 (1855). "The Counsellor died in Harcourt-street, Dublin, in February [June], 1820, aged about seventy-four. He was interred in the churchyard at Donnybrook, the old burial-place of his family." (See p. 125.) For mention of a good trait in his character, see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. ix. 392.

1821. For "The Humours of Donnybrook Fair," see Charles O'Flaherty's "Trifles in Poetry" (Dublin, 1821), p. 107. Many of the pieces in this volume had appeared in the *Dublin Morning Post*.

1822. For two "Sketches of Donnybrook Fair, taken on the spot in the autumns of 1822 and 3," by "Rory O'Reilly" (Charles O'Flaherty), an admirer of "this annual scene of gaiety," see "Retrospection," &c. (Dublin, 1824), pp. 81-89. The former sketch appeared in the *Dublin Morning Post* in August, 1822, during the Fair week; and the latter in the same newspaper during the Fair week in the following year.

1823. "The late James Wright, Esq., of Newry, has left £500 to the poor of that town, and £40 to the poor of Donnybrook."—*Dublin Warder*, 15th February.
1823. Some particulars of "the venerable Judge Fletcher" (see p. 91), who "died at his house in Merrion-square, at six o'clock yesterday morning" (*Dublin Warder*, 7th June), are given in Phillips' "Curran and his Contemporaries," p. 427.
1823. Vergemount Boarding School, Clonskea, was at this date under the management of the Rev. C. Crosthwaite.—*Dublin Warder*, 2nd August.
1823. Particulars of Donnybrook Fair, as it was in this year, are given in the *Dublin Warder*, 30th August.
1823. A plan of "Dublin Bay, Surveyed for the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries by Alexander Nimmo, C.E.," was published in this year.
1824. Thomas Dawson and Abraham Mason (see p. 136), Esquires, Churchwardens of the parish of Donnybrook. The extant vestry-book, in which the appointment of the Churchwardens is annually recorded, begins with the following year. See p. 103.
1824. Castledawson School, Williamstown, was at this date under the management of "the Rev. Alexander Leney, and his son, William Leney, A.B., late Scholar T.C.D." (*Dublin Warder*, 24th April); and Donnybrook School under that of the Rev. Prince Crawford, one of the curates of the parish.—*Ib.* 24th July.
1824. Died "at his house, Serpentine-avenue, on Friday, the 7th inst., John Burke Fitzsimmons, Esq., for many years a magistrate of the county of Dublin. . . . He subsequently [to the year 1798] raised a corps of yeomanry at Sandymount, which he continued to command down to the period of its being disembodied. . . . For many years he was the proprietor and conductor of the *Hibernian Journal*: and since the decease of Mr. Giffard, he has been the leader in the Common Council, and the most influential man in corporate affairs." (*Dublin Warder*, 15th May.) See p. 156.
1824. For particulars of the consecration of Booterstown Church, see the *Dublin Warder*, 22nd May.

1824. The opening of the Dublin and Kingstown railway in 1834 (see p. 95) makes one the less to regret the abandonment of the following plan :—“ Within these few days the measurement of the lands, lying between Westland-row, Merrion, &c., has been completed, previous to the sinking of the New Canal, which will be cut near Westland-row, by Haig’s Distillery, across Serpentine-avenue, Sandymount-lane, and thence through the Marsh and the Baths to Merrion. The passage along Merrion, Blackrock, &c., will be deepened by the erection of a wall, to be built along the strand of Merrion, which, passing by Blackrock, and [Seapoint] the demesne of the Rev. Sir H [arcourt] Lees, Bart., will be continued outside the old, and terminate near the new Kingstown, where a proper pier will be constructed for the landing of passengers by the new Kingstown and Dublin boats, which, it is supposed, will be propelled by steam ; thus rendering the passage exceedingly expeditious. It will be a delightful one, and freed from the inconvenience of a dusty road, and will command a perfect view of the beautiful scenery around the bay of Dublin.”
—*Dublin Warder*, 5th June.

1824. On Sunday evening, 4th July, the Rev. Hugh M’Neile preached in St. Anne’s Church, Dublin, in aid of the collection made in Irishtown Church, for the erection of a school-house for the male and female poor of that village, Ringsend, Sandymount, &c. (See p. 93.) “ Mr. M’Neile, being made acquainted with the great poverty of the above-mentioned district, its crowded population, the gross ignorance and consequent vice and disorder of so many unemployed and untaught children, and the utter impossibility, for want of a school-house, of giving them any effectual instruction in morality or religion, kindly consented to advocate the cause of the poor in that neighbourhood, which, from its uncivilized state, and its vicinity to the metropolis, is so generally felt to reflect discredit on the inhabitants of Dublin.” (*Dublin Warder*, 3rd July.) “ That district,” as the editor observes in the same number, “ has long, too long, remained in obscurity, profligacy, and misery, though, not unfrequently, it is the first Irish village an Englishman passes through ; and what an humbling picture of our country does it exhibit ?—close to our metropolis—the portion of its archdeaconry—the very gate, as it were, of our city, infested by the worst of the human

species; but an opportunity has now offered of redeeming our national character."

1824. Particulars of the alleged right to hold Donnybrook Fair for fifteen days, including Sundays, may be found in the *Dublin Warder*, 21st August. See p. 145

1825. Samuel John Pittar, Esq., of Southhill, Merrion-avenue, and William Palmer, Esq., of Harcourt-street, Dublin (the latter on the part of the Incumbent of Monkstown, see p. 28), were appointed Commissioners for the Tithe Composition of the parish of Booterstown, and the tithes compounded, as recorded in the vestry-book, for £70 8s. 6d. per annum, for the term of twenty-one years. The tithes of the parish of Donnybrook were compounded for £166 3s. The tithe-rent charge of the former parish now amounts to £48 15s. 1d.; and of the latter, to £124 11s. 8d.

1825. For particulars of the "Coldblow-lane voters," see Abbott's "Questions on the Elections for the City of Dublin in 1831," pp. 42-48; or Hudson's "Treatise on the Elective Franchise," &c., p. 98. The leases of the plot of ground, called Lawlor's Garden, in Coldblow-lane (now Belmont-avenue), Donnybrook, had been made in 1825.

1826. Of the money bequeathed for charitable purposes by the Rev. John Barrett, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, received the sum of £3,204.

1827. George Augustus (Herbert), eleventh Earl of Pembroke, and eighth Earl of Montgomery, K.G. (who in 1816 had s. Richard, seventh Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, in his large estates, see p. 89), b. 11th September, 1759; m. first, in 1787, Elizabeth, second daughter of Topham Beauclerk, Esq., and granddaughter, maternally, of Charles (Churchill), third Duke of Marlborough, by whom (d. in 1793) he had issue, Robert Henry, present Earl, b. 19th September, 1791; and Diana, m. in 1816, Welbore (Ellis Agar), second Earl of Normanton, and d. 2nd December, 1841. Lord Pembroke m. secondly, 25th January, 1808, Catherine, only daughter of Simon, Count Woronzow, a Russian nobleman, and by her (d. 27th March, 1856) had issue, the present Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., b. 16th September, 1810; and five daughters. He d. 26th October, 1827, and was s. by his elder son, Robert Henry, now Earl of Pembroke; and by his

younger son, Sidney (heir-presumptive to his brother), in the Fitzwilliam property, pursuant to the will of Lord Fitzwilliam.

1827. Mr. Finlay, in his book, entitled "The Office and Duty of Churchwarden and Parish Officer in Ireland" (Dublin, 1827), p. 134, mentions the parish of Donnybrook as having no houses valued for minister's money, and consequently free of grand-jury cess.

1828. Over the grave of the Rev. Robert Ball (see p. 83) in the churchyard of Stillorgan, near Dublin, is a stone with the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Robert Ball, late Vicar of Drumholm, in the diocese of Raphoe [from the year 1817], and Chaplain of St. Matthew's, Ringsend [having been appointed 1st January, 1795], who died near Stillorgan on the 12th of May, 1828, in the 56th year of his age." He m. Catherine (*d.* 26th January, 1860), eldest daughter of the Rev. St. John Blacker, LL.D., Prebendary of Inver, in the diocese of Raphoe, and widow of the Rev. Charles Barker, Canon of Wells, but left no issue.

1828. "A sum of £1,500 was drawn from the [Dublin] Savings' Bank during the week of the 'Brook.'" (*Dublin Evening Post*, 25th September.) See p. 47.

1829. In this year was published in London by the Admiralty a "Survey of Dublin Bay and the Adjacent Banks, by Wm. Mudge, Esq., Comm^r R.N., and Lieut. G. A. Frazer, R.N. 1828."

1830. The Right Hon. John Doherty, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, occupied Seamount (now St. Helen's), Booterstown, at this date. It came to him from his relative, Mrs. Wall, who had purchased it from the representatives of Robert Alexander, Esq. (see p. 8); and he expended a large amount in building and other improvements. From him it passed to Colonel Henry White, M.P., who sold it, in 1851, to the present noble proprietor, General Lord Viscount Gough, G.C.B., of whom a biographical sketch is given in the "Remains of the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan, D.D." (Dublin, 1853), vol. ii. pp. 223-258, reprinted from the *Dublin University Magazine*.

1830. The following extract from a printed statement issued in the latter part of this year, shows that the state of the

poor in the parish of Booterstown was then very different from what it is at present :—“ The number of poor in this parish amounts to upwards of 700 ; and owing to the contiguity, filth, and wretchedness of their numerous and crowded cabins, particularly in the lanes at Booterstown, Williamstown, Merrion-avenue [see p. 26], &c., fever and other contagious diseases would readily spread. The poor here are all of the labouring class ; during summer and part of autumn many derive some support from attending bathers, but in winter few have any employment. As the Medical Visitor recommends nutriment to prevent the increase of sickness, and to support those who return from hospital to their wretched dwellings, weak and unable to make exertions, a soup-kitchen for this purpose has been established—a plan recommended in Dublin by the Board of Health.”

1831. T. O'Mara, Esq., “ a well-known solicitor, whose warlike habits caused his services to be much sought for at contested elections,” resided at Lisanskea, near Blackrock, at this date. See “ Personal Recollections of the Life and Times of Valentine [second] Lord Cloncurry ” (Dublin, 1849), pp. 424–429, where some letters from Mr. O'Mara to Lord Cloncurry are given, one of which concludes with these words, “ Let what will come, my highly-valued countryman, while I can draw a sword or a trigger, you will find me your attached friend, T. O'Mara.” He had occupied, and improved, Williamstown Castle ; but Lisanskea (subsequently the residence of Lord William Fitzgerald) was where he lived for some years preceding his death.

1831. “ The grand jury of the city of Dublin have presented £5,603 3s. 1d. for erecting a new bridge at Donnybrook (see p. 93), which sum is to be levied by instalments on the citizens.”—*Dublin Evening Post*, 18th June.

1832. A woodcut of St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook (or Simonscourt Church), is given in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 212, published in this year.

1833. Died at his residence, Merrion Castle, 4th July, aged 75, the Rev. John (Pomeroy), fourth Viscount Harberton, Vicar of St. Anne's, Dublin, leaving the present Viscount and other issue. He had s. his brother Arthur James, 27th September, 1832.

1833. Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., was mortally wounded in West-

moreland-street, Dublin, close to the Bank of Ireland, by Mr. John Mason, 29th July. (*Freeman's Journal*, 30th July and 1st August.) Mr. Sneyd, M.P. for the county of Cavan, and universally respected, *m.* in 1806, Anne, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue, and sister to the present Lord Downes; was for some years one of the leading parishioners of Booterstown; and occupied Chesterfield, Cross-avenue, to the day of his death. (See p. 123.) He was buried at St. Mary's, Dublin; and a handsome monument has been erected in Christ Church Cathedral by public subscription, inscribed as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq^r, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cavan, and Representative in Parliament of the same county, during a period of 36 years. Died 31st of July, 1833, aged 66 years. [Then comes a lengthened eulogium on his public and private character.] Inscrutable are the dispensations of Providence. This man, so blameless in all the relations of his being, so respected and so beloved, perished by the hand of violence; but it was the indiscriminating violence of an unhappy maniac; while the universal sentiment of profound and poignant sorrow, excited by the afflicting event amongst all classes of his fellow-citizens, supplied the truest and the most expressive tribute to those virtues, of which it is the purpose of this memorial to preserve the record, and to perpetuate the remembrance."

1833. By 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 26 ("Local and Personal Statutes") further power was granted "to lease certain parts of the devised estates of the Right Hon. Richard, late Viscount Fitzwilliam, deceased, situate in the city of Dublin and the neighbourhood thereof." A similar Act was passed in 1842, as stated in p. 96.

1835. In the "Memorandum of Objects of Geological Interest in the Vicinity of Dublin" (published in this year), p. 17, it is stated that "in the quarries at Donnybrook there are numerous strata of calp, passing into the ordinary limestone, and containing organic remains"; and in the next page, that "on the coast near the railway [at Black-rock] there are a series of rocks which are best observed at low water. The granite may be seen within a few feet of the limestone, but the actual contact of the two rocks cannot be observed. The lime-stone is hard and crystalline, and appears as if it had been shivered into angular

fragments, which have been subsequently united." The "Memorandum" was "drawn up at the desire of the Royal Dublin Society, preparatory to the Meeting of the British Association [held at Dublin] in August, 1835."

1837. For some particulars of the parish of Booterstown at this date, see the "Fourth Report on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage, Ireland" (1837), p. 18; of St. Matthew's Chapel, Ringsend, p. 76; and of the parish of Donnybrook, p. 87.

1838. Confirmations were held in Booterstown Church by the Archbishop of the diocese, for these and the adjoining parishes, 27th June, 1838; 23rd July, 1840; 1st June, 1842; 12th June, 1844; 1st December, 1846; and 9th August, 1849; and in Donnybrook Church, 4th December, 1860.

1843. The Right Hon. John Radcliff, LL.D. (see p. 38), *d.* at Rosefield, Williamstown, 18th July, though, in *Saunders's News-Letter*, 20th July (copied from the *Dublin Evening Mail*), his death is said to have taken place "at his residence in Leeson-street, Dublin."

1844. The Rev. Hugh White, A.M., of Laurel-hill, Blackrock, whose name and writings are well known, *d.* 15th May. For a biographical sketch, see the *Christian Examiner*, July, 1844.

1844. The Rev. Francis Heaton Thomas, A.M., appointed to the chaplaincy of Carysfort Church, Blackrock (which is only a few yards beyond the bounds of the parish of Booterstown), on the resignation of the Rev. Robert Featherstone Jessop, A.M., who had been the first resident Chaplain.

1846. The parliamentary grant in this year to the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend, amounted to £106 for maintaining and repairing the building, and £217 to pay the chaplain, clerk, and sexton.

1846. The Donnybrook Relief Association was formed towards the close of this year, and very active measures taken in behalf of the destitute poor of the parish.

1847. "The Fair terminated on Saturday evening. The tents were all shut at six, and the operation of unroofing commenced shortly after. Some of the skeletons were

standing yesterday, and as usual, a large number of people passed through the Green to see the wreck that was left behind. The Fair was a spiritless one in every sense of the word."—*Freeman's Journal*, 30th August."

1848. In Daunt's "Personal Recollections of O'Connell," vol. ii. pp. 125–129, published in this year, there is a very amusing (true?) anecdote of the early life of a gentleman, who became a well-known and highly respected parishioner of Donnybrook.
1849. The Rev. Charles J. Finn, D.D., who had been appointed Parish Priest of Irishtown and Donnybrook in 1792, on the death of the Rev. Peter Richard Clinch, *d.* in this year at his house in Irishtown. His successor is the Rev. Andrew O'Connell, D.D., sometime Parish Priest of St. Michael and St. John's, Dublin.
1849. "The early part of 1849 was not remarkable for the prevalence of any peculiar epidemic, and the health of the district generally was better than it had been for some time before. As the summer advanced, however, cases of diarrhoea and dysentery became more frequent, and it was soon manifest that they were only the forerunners of that awful scourge with which it pleased Providence to afflict this parish, as well as the country at large. In the early part of June the first case of malignant and fatal cholera was reported in Sandymount. For some time no other case occurred in that village, but the disease spread to Ringsend and Irishtown, and soon after appeared in Ballsbridge and Donnybrook. At a later period it returned to Sandymount and Merrion. The latter villages were very slightly affected; and we all have reason to be most thankful to the Almighty for His great mercy showed to us, since in no part of our district did this disease assume that very malignant character which marked its progress so fearfully in many other towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Dublin and throughout Ireland. For nearly five months, during the prevalence of this disease, the Dispensary remained open all night, as well as during the day." (From the *Report of the Donnybrook Parochial Dispensary*, for year ending 31st December.) According to the "return of the diseases treated during the same period at the Donnybrook [situate at Ballsbridge] and Irishtown Dispensaries" (the latter being auxiliary to the former, and both

of them for many years under the able and indefatigable superintendence of Edw. J. Quinan, Esq., M.D., the present Medical Officer of the district), the applications were 6,420; patients visited, 1,411; and visits paid, 3,671. "During the prevalence of cholera it was found impossible to keep an accurate account of the first item; the above therefore are only those that were registered, and not the actual number. Receipts for the year, as per Treasurer's book:— Balance from preceding year, £2 2s. 9d.; Subscriptions, £81 4s. 6d.; and County-grant, £81; total, £165 7s. 3d. —*Ib.*

1850. Died in the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, 20th May, Mary Thompson, at a very advanced age. Suffering from paralysis, she was admitted by the Governors on Tuesday, 17th July, 1798, and enjoyed the benefit and comforts of the institution for nearly 52 years! (*Hospital Register.*) An account of the hospital (thirty years before its removal from Townsend-street, Dublin, to Donnybrook) is given in the *Dublin Magazine*, 1762, vol. i. p. 218; and in the next volume, pp. 577, 611, 699, an engraving of "The Young Woman in the Incurable Hospital," with some "authentic letters and papers relative to her piteous case." For many years the late Robert Perceval, Esq., M.D., of Annfield, Donnybrook (see p. 95), notwithstanding his great practice, gratuitously devoted a large share of his time and attention to the afflicted inmates of this truly valuable and interesting hospital (see pp. 12, 43): under his superintendence it was greatly improved in several respects (see Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," vol. ii. p. 730); and the vacancy occasioned by his death has been ever since steadily and worthily supplied on equally liberal terms by Charles P. Croker, Esq., M.D., of Merrion-square, Dublin. It may be observed of Dr. Perceval, as a good trait in his character, that all the fees he received on Sundays (and they were not a few) were strictly set apart for charity.

1850. The parliamentary grant to the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, amounted at this date to £500.

1851. An order of the Privy Council directed that the parishes of St. Peter, St. Kevin, and Donnybrook, should be in future the corps of the archdeaconry of Dublin, and that Taney and Rathfarnham should be severed, and form

separate parishes. In a MS., from which the following particulars are taken, the gross annual income of the archdeaconry at this date (before the separation of Taney and Rathfarnham) amounted to £3,027 17s. 6d. The gross income of the parish of Donnybrook, as set down in the same document, was £367 17s. 0½d.; *i.e.*, minister's money, £237 3s. 10½d.; tithe-rent charge, £124 11s. 8d.; and ground-rents, £6 1s. 6d.

1851. A marble tablet to the memory of Archdeacon Torrens, who *d.* in this year (see p. 97), has been erected in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, with the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Ven^{ble} John Torrens, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, and Rector of the parishes of St. Peter's and St. Kevin's, in the same city. Born on the 18th of August, 1769. For a period of 40 years he held the above preferments, and sat in the chapter of this Cathedral, and in that of St. Patrick's. Able, zealous, and efficient to the last in the discharge of the sacred duties which Providence had assigned him in the Church, he lived a bright example of the truest Christian piety, and in charity to all men, died respected and beloved on the 9th of July, 1851, aged 82, and in full assurance of a blessed salvation through Christ."

1857. The Victoria Bridge, Ringsend-road, was erected, in the stead of the old wooden drawbridge.

1858. Henry Jas. Pelham West, Esq., of Dublin, purchased in the Incumbered (now Landed) Estates' Court, 29th June, for £2,030, the houses and premises, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, College-street, and 28, 29, and 30, Fleet-street, Dublin, held under a lease from the Commissioners of Wide Streets to Henry Ward, bearing date the 3rd December, 1817, for 999 years from 29th September, 1817, and subject to the payment of a ground-rent of £80 Irish (equivalent to £73 16s. 11d. sterling) to the Incumbent of Booterstown for the time being. (See p. 28.) The premises are described as "All that lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of College-street, and extending back to the south side of Fleet-street, containing in breadth in front to College-street aforesaid 100 feet, in breadth in the rere 80 feet, and in depth from front to rere on the west side thereof 79 feet, and on the east side thereof 44 feet, be the said several admeasurements or any of them

more or less, bounded on the north by Fleet-street, on the south by College-street, on the east by the junction of Townsend-street, Great Brunswick-street, College-street, and Fleet-street, and on the west by the holding of Mrs. Eleanor Feroni, situate, lying, and being in the city of Dublin."

1858. The Rev. Wm. Pakenham Walsh, A.M., appointed to the chaplaincy of Sandford Church (see p. 42), on the death of the Ven. Henry Irwin, Archdeacon of Emly. A portion of the parish of Donnybrook is included in the district which soon after was assigned to that church.

1859. In this year an action was brought by the corporation of Dublin against the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, to recover several years' arrears of a rent of £10 per annum, which, as alleged, had been reserved by a fee-farm grant of the year 1225, and was due to the Corporation as the owners in fee of the manor of Rath, afterwards called Bagotrath, upon which very valuable house property is erected, and which extends from the neighbourhood of St. Stephen's-green to the sea at or near Merrion. The defendant had been, and was then "perfectly ready and willing to pay this £10 a-year, upon simply getting the same form of receipt which had been given in 1735 . . . and 1840;" but to this the plaintiffs would not agree; and after two days' hearing of the case, they withdrew the record. See a "Special Report of the Trial in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, on 5th and 7th February, 1859, before Chief Justice Monahan and a Special Jury," edited by Francis Morgan, Esq., Law Agent to the Corporation, but not for sale (Dublin, 1859). There is an "appendix, containing copies of, and extracts from, the several original documents produced and given in evidence on part of plaintiffs;" and as many interesting and important particulars relative to Bagotrath in former days are to be found therein, it is proposed, instead of referring briefly to them in this place, to detail them in a *Note* at another time.

1859. Thomas E. V. Tuthill, Esq., of Rathgar Mansion, near Dublin, left by will £300 to the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, with legacies to many other charitable institutions.—*Dublin Gazette*, 29th July.

1859. Thomas Bartlett, Esq., of Sandymount (see p. 157),

by will bearing date 2nd July, 1858, amongst other legacies, "bequeathed to the Chaplain of the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, at Irishtown, £100, to be placed out at interest by him, one half of which to be distributed in charity by him and his successors for ever, amongst the poor of his congregation, and the other half to be paid and distributed in like manner in support of the Sunday School attached to the said Royal Chapel; and also bequeathed to the Parish Priest of the Roman Catholic Chapel, then building at Ringsend, £100, to be placed out at interest by him, and the produce thereof to be laid out annually in the purchase of bread, same to be distributed by him and his successors for ever, at Christmas, to and amongst the poor of Ringsend aforesaid." His several leasehold properties in the parish of Donnybrook are to be sold after the death of his widow, and the produce thereof, after payment of all costs and charges, to be given to five Protestant institutions in Dublin, which he has specified.—*Dublin Gazette*, 4th October.

1860. James Murphy, Esq., of Mount Merrion, in the parish of Booterstown, died in this year, and by will dated 26th January, 1858, left £2,000 to the convent of the Immaculate Conception (until lately known as Lakelands), Park-avenue, Sandymount, £200 for the Roman Catholic poor and schools of Booterstown, and very many large bequests, principally to Roman Catholic institutions in Dublin, amounting to £45,000.—*Dublin Gazette*, 27th March.

1860. The Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, "contained 70 inmates when we inspected it. The entire establishment was in perfect order, and the comforts of the patients evidently well attended to. . . . We think it very desirable that the benefits of this excellent institution should, as proposed by the Governors, be extended to the former number of patients [100], by an increase of the [parliamentary] grant to the original sum of £500 [as in 1850], which would enable them to fill the vacant beds." Total income of the hospital from various sources for the year ended 31st March, 1859, £2,146 15s. 1d.—"Third Annual Report of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals" (1860), pp. 9, 30.

1860. Isaac Matthew D'Olier, of Collegnes, Booterstown, and Frederick Archer Barlow, of Willow-terrace, Williams-

town, Esquires, Churchwardens of the parish of Booters-town; and William Forde, of Vergemount Lodge, Clonskea, and Alexander Sanson, of Kirkville, Merrion, Esquires, Churchwardens of Donnybrook.

1860. Castledawson, Williamstown (having been occupied for several years, and until recently, by Edward Litton, Esq., M.C.), became in this year the "French College of the Immaculate Heart of Mary for Boarders and Day Scholars."

1860. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert purchased, in the Landed Estates' Court, almost the whole of the lands of Smoth's-court, otherwise Simmon's-court, in the parish of Donnybrook (see p. 35), the property of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., D.L. (son of the late Bishop of Kildare and Dean of Christ Church), and held under fee-farm grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland at an annual rent of £697 8s. 5d. Donnybrook Church is on the estate, but of course was "not sold or conveyed to the purchaser."

1860. For particulars of a second action brought by the corporation of Dublin against the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert for arrears of rent, see the *Daily Express*, 3rd and 4th July. The case was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and the jury found that the £10 a-year (referred to in p. 208) was payable to the Corporation as fee and rentcharge on Bagotrath.

1860. Lieut.-Col. Fenwick, 76th Regiment, having died at the Pigeon House, Ringsend, a handsome memorial is to be placed in the Garrison Church, Arbour-hill, Dublin, with the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Lt.-Colonel Collingwood Fenwick, 76th Regt. Born 4th April, 1817. Died at the Pigeon House Fort, 4th July, 1860. He served 24 years and 10 months in the 76th Regiment, in which he was universally beloved. This tablet has been erected by his brother officers as a token of their affection and esteem for a dear friend, and their heartfelt sorrow for his loss."

1860. The Sandymount station, on the Dublin and Kingstown railway, was opened, 23rd July.

1860. Donnybrook Church was re-opened for Divine service on Sunday, 28th October. See. p. 119.

1860. The Lord Lieutenant having issued his order for "The Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854" (17 & 18 Vict. c. 103), to be applied to the town of Blackrock, Thomas Dixon, Esq., J.P. (Chairman), and fourteen other gentlemen, were unanimously elected Commissioners. The following bounds of the township, which embraces Booters-town Church and a considerable portion of the parish, were proposed to his Excellency, and received his sanction:—
"To commence at that part of the strand or sea-shore at low tide, which lies immediately opposite the wall or western boundary of Willow-terrace, and to proceed along said boundary so far as the gate which separates Mr. Bewley's land from said terrace, and thence to the left by the boundary wall of the several holdings in Williamstown-avenue, thence by Mr. Andrews' western boundary wall, thence by a hedge (separating Mr. Bewley's two fields) to a wall which divides the lands of Castledawson from Mr. Bewley's ground, thence by the garden wall of Clareville, including the house and offices of same, to the Cross-avenue, thence across said avenue by the western boundary of the Church grounds to Merrion-avenue, thence across said avenue, and to proceed along the lane or passage at the rere of Waltham-terrace, and leading into the lands of Gracefield, and thence in a straight line (including the house and offices of Gracefield) through Mr. Bussell's ground to Avoca-avenue, thence to the left as far as St. Cloud's, thence to cross said avenue and proceed by Mr. Saurin's western wall or boundary to Lands'-end gate, and thence to the river, where it enters Mr. Saurin's domain, thence continuing by said river to the high-road on Newtown-avenue, thence by the high road to Seapoint-avenue, and proceeding along said avenue to, and including Ardenza-terrace, and thence to the sea, and thence proceeding along the strand or sea-shore at low-water mark to the point where the boundary line begins on the strand opposite Willow-terrace." Wednesday, 7th November, was appointed for the commencement of the operation of the Act in this place.



“ Let not love nor grief believe
That we assent—who neither loved nor grieve—
To all that praise, which on the tomb is read,
To all, that passion dictates for the dead ;
But more indignant we the tomb deride,
Whose bold inscription flattery sells to pride.”

—CRABBE.

Opinions of the Press

ON

"BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE PARISHES OF BOOTERSTOWN & DONNYBROOK,"*

ETC.

[THE following extracts from a large number of literary notices, which have appeared from time to time in different parts of the kingdom, faithfully represent the sentiments of the respective writers. Extracts are indeed open to objection; but to give the notices *in extenso* would fill a good-sized volume. Other notices appeared (*e.g.* in the *Carlow Post*, 31st August, 1861), which, not having been received, cannot be inserted. More than enough, however, will be found to prove the interest felt in a work of the kind by many intelligent readers, and the strongly expressed desire to have similar publications for other localities.]

PART I.

"A carefully compiled volume, relating briefly the annals of the Fair-renowned Donnybrook."—*Notes and Queries*, 28th January, 1860.

"Mr. Blacker, who is well known to our readers, as he has often been good enough to contribute to our pages, has collected in this little volume a great deal of interesting topographical and antiquarian information."—*Church of England Magazine*, 29th February, 1860.

"We opened the book now before us without having the remotest idea that it could possess any matter of even trifling interest; but in this we were mistaken, for we find that Booterstown and Donnybrook

* Dublin: George Herbert, 117, Grafton-street. London: Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet-street. Parts I. and II. together, in neat cloth binding, 3s. 6d.

are really places possessing a considerable amount of historical and local interest."—*Literary Gazette*, 3rd March, 1860.

"This little volume is very creditable to its author. . . . The information is given in a concise, unpretending form, without any verbiage or make-weight. The addition of the annals, or chronological table of events, known in connexion with these parishes, greatly increases the value of the volume, and is an excellent example for other parochial historians. Such a table enables the student of history at once to pick out any facts of importance to him."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1860.

"The histories of the principal churches in the localities, and biographies of the clergymen who have been, from time to time, connected with them, will be read with interest by the members of their respective congregations. The volume displays much research, and abounds with novel and very curious facts. The notes will please the antiquarian, and delight that epicure of intelligence, 'the oldest inhabitant,' by the quaintness of some of the paragraphs, and the curious memorabilia to be found in the appendix."—*Saunders's News-Letter*, 18th January, 1860.

"They display considerable research, and a clear and entertaining style, and prove that the writer is capable of more important efforts."—*Warder*, 21st January, 1860.

"Contains a great amount of information of a local nature within a small compass, and to those especially who reside in the districts described, will be most acceptable. The frontispiece is a well-executed representation of Booterstown Church."—*Christian Examiner*, February, 1860.

"The work displays considerable research; and in the numerous notes will be found some curious and interesting matter, chronological, historical, and biographical."—*Daily Express*, 2nd February, 1860.

"The sketches are very descriptive, and compress a large amount of historic matter into a small compass. The notes are instructive, and introduce many of the great lights of our Church. The annals are carefully compiled, and lead us over a long space of time. In short, the volume is one of the most instructive we have seen for a long time; and we recommend it *con amore*."—*Armagh Guardian*, 7th February, 1860.

"This neat duodecimo will be found acceptable to the ecclesiologist and antiquarian, and indeed to all who may be connected by residence or otherwise with the parishes mentioned in the title. Many a noteworthy fact has been lost to the world for want of the recording pen of the chronicler or historian,—*carent quia vate sacro*; but Mr. Blacker has rescued the memorabilia of these parishes from oblivion, as far as in him lies, and with praiseworthy diligence has compiled an interesting volume. It were much to be desired that he would extend his researches to the more ancient and remarkable city churches, not, however, suppressing his authorities and sources of information, . . . but verifying, as in the present volume, every statement by distinct references. The venerable churches of St. Audoen's and St. Michan's, Dublin, would themselves supply materials for a volume, which would be acceptable in a patriotic as well as in an ecclesiastical point of view. Mason's *History of St. Patrick's Cathedral* shews what an earnest scholar can do in this line of writing. Let us, then, look forward to

having sketches of some of the more ancient city churches from Mr. Blacker's pen.”—*Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, February, 1860.

“In the Ordnance Survey Memoir of the parish of Templemore, county Derry, the natural history of the district is illustrated as fully as the topography and archæology. If we may judge from that specimen of the projected memoir which was to accompany the Ordnance Survey, and for which ample materials were collected under the ablest guidance, our literature has sustained an irreparable loss by the abandonment of that great national undertaking. ‘Brief Sketches,’ such as those by Mr. Blacker, are a very inadequate substitute for the complete parochial histories which would have been supplied in the Ordnance Memoir, yet we should be glad to have them for every parish in the island, if they were but to serve as incentives to the researches of those who may hereafter engage in the compilation of Irish local histories. This elegantly printed little volume is at least evidence that its author has been better employed than many. . . . He has not indulged in vivid descriptions of the fun and frolic of Donnybrook Fair, but, with other rightly disposed persons, regards it as having been rather a scene of riotous drunkenness and dissipation. . . . Should his work reach another edition, we trust that Mr. Blacker will take the opportunity of rendering it more complete. . . . His industry and extensive acquaintance with authentic sources of information qualify him to produce a work that would be a really valuable addition to our topographical literature.”—*Freeman's Journal*, and *Evening Freeman*, 21st February, 1860.

“It presents the reader with short sketches of the four churches in the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin. The architecture of the several churches is described, and a number of interesting historical, antiquarian, and other memoranda are supplied respecting the two parishes, which are enlarged in the appendix. Records of a similar kind, of the different parishes in Ireland, would constitute a valuable and important national work, and materials for such might be collected without much trouble by the respective incumbents.”—*Londonderry Guardian*, 28th February, 1861.

“We are grateful to the writer for having given us glimpses of the past which are both suggestive and curious. Thousands who walk through the now dilapidated village of Ringsend, for instance, know not from whence its oddly sounding name originates; and still fewer are aware that it was here Oliver Cromwell landed. . . . A great number of ‘celebrities’ have lived and died within the area which the author covers, and a vast deal of interest attaches to their lives and doings, about which we should like to learn something more in detail than the scope of Mr. Blacker's present work permitted him to give. No doubt, to effect all this would entail a considerable amount of trouble, but we think that the profit would be commensurate; and from the performance before us, we are satisfied that the task could not be committed to any one more competent to do it justice. In the meantime we have great reason to be thankful for what we have got, and we heartily thank the author for giving us so many interesting particulars in so short a space, and in so elegant a form.”—*Dublin Evening Mail*, 12th March, 1860.

“Is well calculated to repay a perusal to those fond of ecclesiastical lore. . . . We heartily wish that others would follow the author

in giving to their parishioners the annals of their parish."—*Leinster Express*, 17th March, 1860.

"Would that the incumbents of all the suburban parishes were actuated by the same truly laudable zeal in research after the beautiful in art, and the venerable in antiquity, as is the author of the work before us. Were it so, much that is now veiled to the public eye would be brought to light; our ancient relics would have a hand, however feeble, raised to save them from destruction; the historic memories of our suburbs—and which of them has not some of peculiar interest?—would become popularly familiarized, not as they are at present, clouded in obscurity alone penetrable by the *savans*; and localities now disregarded, because forsooth they are not embraced in the circle of the fashionable *lounge*, would have their claims for appreciation fully and fairly set forth. The chronological tables of the events known in connection with the parishes treated of materially enhance the value of this book, and afford an excellent example for parochial historians. The *animus* of the author demands respect, and he has ably fulfilled his mission."—*Dublin Builder*, May, 1860.

"These sketches are not only brief but interesting, and will be read as valuable contributions to local history by every one connected with the locality they describe. The substance of them had appeared in the *Christian Examiner*; but the writer did well to put them into a complete and more enduring form. . . . The plan of the work might, with great advantage, be adopted by the incumbents of other parishes."—*Belfast News-Letter*, 13th June, 1860.

"It must be borne in mind that Mr. Blacker's book is not devoted to the history of an obscure locality; but that it describes fully and eruditely two of the pleasantest, longest known, and most favourite points of resort in the vicinity of Dublin. He concludes his very interesting narrative—sprinkled with many rare transcriptions from unpublished sources—with some valuable annals of the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, arranged in chronological order, to the latest date, from A.M. 2820, when the great Judaine plague carried off in one week nine thousand persons on the plain of Moynealta, including the Blackrock-strand."—*Weekly Agricultural Review*, 6th July, 1860.

"This is a much more interesting volume than any would be led to suspect from its unpretending title. The idea of the work is a happy one, and the plan original, and has that true test of originality—viz., it is so obvious, that when made known, one only wonders it had not occurred to his own mind. It is simply a record of the principal events and characters connected with Mr. Blacker's own locality. This, at first, might be thought rather a barren and unpromising subject to write a book upon; but the execution evinces the powerful interest which always attaches to a detail of the facts and incidents of real life, and how a statement of actual occurrences may exceed in interest the most lively work of fiction or romance. No one would imagine that a comparatively obscure locality could have such historical recollections associated with it. The interest felt in the perusal of the work is not restricted to Ireland. The book possesses much to interest the English mind; and we should be delighted to see it in the hands of, and read by, our English neighbours. Ireland is too often, alas! connected in their minds with scenes of turbulence and misrule. We should like to bring our English friends acquainted with scenes and

events of a widely different character—with scenes of domestic peace and happiness—with proofs of Ireland's worth—with specimens of her fine characters, and of her noble and generous deeds—with what, in short, will win for her the admiration and regard of England. Whatever tends to cement a good and friendly feeling between the two countries, should be hailed as one of the greatest blessings which the true patriot could desire. We admire this work of Mr. Blacker for this reason, amongst others, because we think its tendency is decidedly to produce and foster a good and friendly feeling between England and Ireland."—*Christian Examiner* [second notice], August, 1860.

PART II.

"In noticing the first part of the work, we remarked that we opened it without an idea that it would interest us, and that we came to a different conclusion before we had done. Of course, we entered upon a perusal of the second part with a different expectation, and were not disappointed. The author has added greatly to his store of information, and has introduced it in so popular a form, that we do not hesitate to recommend his cheap and modest volume to Irish tourists, in the coming summer, as a useful topographical guide. They will find in it many things embalmed in a succinct form, which even the oldest inhabitant would make a bungle of, and many traits, habits, and incidents preserved, which will form a strong and strange contrast to those which they meet with in the present day. . . . On the whole, Mr. Blacker deserves great praise, both for the value of his materials and the clearness of his style. His book is an evidence of the truth of Wharton's *dictum*, that if clergymen would take the trouble to collect the topographical history of the parishes they are connected with, a great assistance would be given to antiquaries, and a vast deal of important material would be always ready to the hand of the general historian, the want of which he must deeply feel."—*Literary Gazette*, 2nd March, 1861.

"We noticed the first part of this little work when it appeared some time ago. In both parts there is a great deal of very curious information. Our readers will recollect that we have often been indebted to Mr. Blacker for his valuable contributions to these pages."—*Church of England Magazine*, 30th April, 1861.

"A painstaking collection of facts, historical and biographical, respecting the writer's parish [and that of Donnybrook]; a stone in the edifice of the larger county history, a few grains of wheat to be sifted, and transformed into bread, by the future historian. It is a kind of work which, at his leisure, the parish clergyman, and commonly he only, can well do."—*Guardian*, 22nd May, 1861.

"The work contains some curious and interesting matter, and does great credit to the diligence and research of its author."—*Spectator*, 15th June, 18

"This work was highly spoken of by the Chairman and other

Members present at the Meeting."—*Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, 3rd April, 1861.

"The reader [of 'A Stroll over Donnybrook Fair-Green'] is referred to 'Brief Sketches of Booterstown and Donnybrook,' by the Rev. B. H. Blacker, for nearly every piece of information concerning the annals and statistics of Donnybrook, that could be procured, or references to the books in which they are preserved. His very valuable little work is full of curious and out-of-the-way bits of information connected with the old families of Dublin and its suburbs since the days of Meyler Fitzhenry, John's locum-tenens."—*Dublin University Magazine*, October, 1861.

"Not many months since we brought under the notice of our readers Mr. Blacker's 'Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook;' and we then expressed our warm approval of his volume, being of opinion that it contained within a small compass a large amount of useful and interesting information. We are very glad indeed to find that the author, whose book has been 'much more favourably received than he had reason to expect,' has not rested satisfied, as others perhaps would have done, with making merely a single effort to rescue the memorabilia of Booterstown and Donnybrook from oblivion. He has followed up his researches with diligence and expedition; and we now have the pleasure of introducing another equally, if not more interesting portion of what is of far too rare occurrence—an Irish parochial history. . . . In the *Notes* (which, as in the preceding part, furnish no small amount of historical, topographical, and biographical matter) we find, in the first instance, a tolerably long sketch of the noble family of Fitzwilliam of Merrion, which was for centuries so very closely connected with the two parishes described, and which is now worthily represented by the Right Hon. Lord Herbert of Lea, the proprietor of 'the Fitzwilliam Estate.' Four or five pages are filled with particulars (so far as relates to these parishes) of the 'Survey of the Half-Barony of Rathdown, in the County of Dublin, [made] by order of Charles Fleetwood, Lord Deputy, October 4th, 1654,' which will amply repay the reader for his trouble. There is an interesting article on the derivation of 'Donnybrook,' by the Rev. Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D., and President of the Royal Irish Academy. Amongst the many additional particulars given relative to Donnybrook Fair—the Bartholomew of Ireland—there is an exact reprint of King John's Letter of the year 1204, which is preserved in the Tower of London; Andrew Yarranton's Survey of Ringsend in 1674 is fully noticed; the building of the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend, and 'the establishing a minister' there, have met with due attention; and (not to anticipate all the items of intelligence which the reader will discover for himself when he consults the volume) we may observe, that, with much more to engage our notice, we have carefully-taken copies of inscriptions on the tomb-stones of many persons who were more or less distinguished in their day, and who were buried in the churchyard of either Donnybrook or Ringsend. The great value of inscriptions on tomb-stones, which, as daily experience testifies, are in various ways so liable to destruction, can indeed be properly estimated only by those who have had occasion, for legal or other necessary purposes, to consult them. An important point often turns on an inscription; and hence, if for no other reason, the propriety of preserving such things in print, notwithstanding the absurdity of the phraseology in which they are too frequently conveyed. In fact, though the general purport of innumerable inscriptions, in churchyards and elsewhere, may well warrant the

old adage, ‘false as monumental brass,’ yet the knowledge of a name or a date, not otherwise attainable, is in very many cases by no means to be despised. . . . With the *Annals*, which comprise in chronological order a large stock of ‘disjecta membra variorum,’ we are well pleased. . . . If space permitted, we might with no little advantage make many further extracts, ecclesiastical and civil; but we have given enough, we think, to prove our estimate of Mr. Blacker’s latest publication, which is, moreover, a very creditable specimen of Dublin typography. Those who are willing to search it for themselves (and we recommend our readers to do so), will find much to instruct and amuse them; and while we thank the author for what he has written, we hope he will steadily pursue what has been so well begun, and glean many more particulars from the generally neglected records of the past. The object of the book is well defined in four quaint lines by Thomas Churchyard, which he has adopted as his motto;—

‘All only for to publish plaine,
Tyme past, tyme present both;
That tyme to come, may well retaine,
Of each good tyme the troth;’

and right well has he so far fulfilled his undertaking. There is one other point which we cannot omit to notice; and we think it better to make use of the author’s words than to give our own;—‘The Editor of *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. ix. 316, has well observed of Sir James Emerson Tennent’s work on Ceylon, that the author is scrupulously careful in giving his authorities. This is a most important feature in a book, not always attended to; and the writer of these pages has endeavoured, in an humble way, to merit the same commendation.’—*Christian Examiner*, March, 1861.

“When the first part reached us, we were justified and pleased in according to it a favourable notice. The sequel now before us is equally entitled to commendation, and the ‘painstaking compiler,’ as the author modestly terms himself, will doubtless reap both the honourable and the substantial benefit so justly due to his devotion to ecclesiastical and archæological research. A lithographed copy of Yarranton’s Survey of Ringsend in 1674 is appended, and is characteristic of the eminence (?) attained in engineering draughtsmanship at that early period.”—*Dublin Builder*, 1st March, 1861.

“An Irish aspirant to literary notice, little known in his own day, and entirely unknown in ours, perpetrated a work, gave it for title ‘Fictions of our Forefathers,’ and ventured to send a presentation-copy to a gentleman who had wrought earnestly and efficiently in the mine of national literature. He thanked the humble donor, but said he regarded the notion of our having forefathers at all as a pure fiction. ‘Had there ever been any,’ said he, ‘we, their grandsons, would take more interest in their sayings and doings.’ Assuming this opinion to come pretty near the truth, we give our author a larger portion of our esteem and gratitude for having devoted so much of his time to preserve the memory of the passed-away personages and transactions of the localities with which he is connected. Books on local subjects are seldom valued as they deserve till long after the pen has dropped from the author’s hand; and at any time they are appreciated only by a comparatively small section of readers. Let, then, this select body suppose themselves sitting on the Dodder bank, A.D. 2000, in the full possession of human faculties, and with a tall copy of the present volume in their hands. Let them only realise this position, and we give them

full permission to think of the book and its compiler even as they will. . . . We conclude by exhorting both clergymen and others, with means and opportunity, to imitate the Incumbent of Booterstown in his labours, and in the tone of his production, in which there is not a single sentence to offend a reader, no matter what may be his predilections."—*Warder*, 9th March, 1861.

"If it be true that no man is a prophet in his own country, equally true is it that those who are resident on a particular spot of earth are very often those most ignorant of the topographical details connected with it—at least, until they chance to meet with one, who, like the author before us, undertakes to enlighten them, with infinite pains and labour to himself. . . . On reading his work, we regretted that so painstaking and trustworthy a student had not extended his researches, and travelled on through Blackrock, Dunleary (now Kingstown), Bullock, Dalkey, and so on, to Bray. What a world of antiquarian gossip would be found by the traveller over that untrodden ground! . . . Our want of information on these and many other points makes us regret that Mr. Blacker has not taken them in hand, as from what he has done for Booterstown and Donnybrook, it is certain that topography would have an additional right to be grateful to him, if he had. In truth, he has exhausted, or nearly so, these parishes of topographical material; and this being the case, we would suggest to him that there is an inviting field in his immediate neighbourhood for extending his research."—*Weekly Agricultural Review*, 9th March, 1861.

"The work which Mr. Blacker has so well performed for these parishes, we ardently desire to see done by every well-read minister throughout the country. . . . The present brochure forms the second part of the author's work; it is composed, principally, of notes explanatory. These contain a great deal of highly interesting information concerning the state of society and history of Dublin and its neighbourhood. . . . Our readers will observe that the work is one of interest."—*Irishman*, 9th March, 1861.

"When the first part of these sketches appeared, we took the opportunity of commending it to our readers, as a very successful attempt to rescue from oblivion the memorabilia of the parishes above-named. We are now enabled to state that this second part, or appendix, strengthens our favourable impression of the work itself; not merely as an account of interesting particulars respecting these parishes as such, but as embodying in the notes and annals a fund of 'folk-lore,' anecdotes, epitaphs, newspaper-cuttings, &c., which marvellously illustrate contemporaneous history, and witness to the ability and research of the author. Many a musty as well as costly volume, many a parchment register, many a public document, have been consulted in producing the valuable results before us; while every statement is verified by citing the authorities. Mr. Blacker has shewn what may be done by a clergyman in his short intervals of leisure; and how much may be accomplished by one faithful hand, in supplying trustworthy materials for the biographer and historian. We perfectly agree with the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (quoted by Mr. Blacker), who observes that, 'topography would afford great assistance to our antiquaries, if every clergyman was to adopt Mr. Wharton's advice, and write the history of his parish.'"—*Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, March, 1861.

"Contains much antiquarian and historical information, which ought

to be highly prized in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The ‘notes’ refer to various matters of local and family history. The ‘annals’ are brought down to 1860, from an early period.”—*Londonderry Sentinel*, 15th March, 1861.

“ We warmly commended Mr. Blacker’s previous attempt to enlighten the public regarding the history and antiquities of the district with which he is professionally connected, and we suggested that other parochial clergymen might imitate his example with advantage to the community, and thus preserve many a valuable relic of family or local history from being lost to posterity. In the little volume before us Mr. Blacker has added greatly to the amount of information previously published respecting the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, prosecuting his researches among the tombs, and, like another ‘Old Mortality,’ restoring what the corroding tooth of time would speedily efface. He has likewise carried on his investigations among parish registers, ancient surveys, and other documents not generally accessible, and deduced therefrom a variety of genealogical and antiquarian intelligence of a useful and instructive kind.”—*Londonderry Guardian*, 19th March, 1861.

“ The biographical notes are very interesting, and give us in a concise form records of several distinguished families, compiled from authentic sources, and bearing the impress of careful and extensive research. The annals contain a large amount of valuable information, showing the progress of the district to which they refer. We wish that every clergyman would imitate Mr. Blacker’s example, as the parochial statistics of Ireland are calculated to throw much light on the general history of our country. The book is neatly printed.”—*Armagh Guardian*, 22nd March, 1861.

“ Mr. Blacker has set a noble example to other parochial clergymen, in having rescued from oblivion so many interesting and valuable details connected with the past history of the district.”—*Western Star*, 30th March, 1861.

“ The second part of this work has just appeared, and if possible, is more interesting than the first. It will well repay a perusal, not only to those connected with the locality, but to all who are fond of antiquarian lore.”—*Leinster Express*, 30th March, 1861.

“ We agree with Lord Hailes and others, that topography would afford great assistance both to historians and antiquaries, if every clergyman adopted Mr. Wharton’s advice, and wrote the history of his parish. It is not always, however, that clergymen can make time, or have the inclination, to undertake the series of toilsome investigations, which are not the less troublesome and difficult because they are ‘a labour of love;’ and just in proportion to the rarity of such efforts are we inclined to notice and commend Mr. Blacker’s painstaking and clever attempt, in the hope that others may follow his praiseworthy example. Having succeeded in popularising his subject, he has published a second part, and has embodied in it a large mass of additional facts, which greatly add to the interest as well as the utility of his book.”—*Irish Times*, 1st April, 1861.

“ The author of this small but valuable volume has enjoyed great advantages as a topographical inquirer, and has employed them well. Formerly he was connected professionally with one of the parishes of which he treats, and he now is Incumbent of the other. . . . The principal matters of interest are in the notes at the end of the volume; these are very valuable, inasmuch as the writer deals not only with

subjects of general and historical importance, but condescends to minute details which have a special interest for those conversant with the locality, or who desire to become so. . . . Mr. Blacker's account of the customs and habits of the citizens of Dublin and its neighbourhood are racy and characteristic. . . . The volume, from what we have said, may be regarded as one full of research and singular details, and capable, in the perusal, of combining pleasure with profit. We may add that it has been brought out in very good style."—*Saunders's News-Letter*, 2nd April, 1861.

"Shows what may be done by steadily pursuing a subject. We have no doubt that Mr. Blacker expected, at first, that the whole result of his labours would have been contained within the limits of a small pamphlet; they have already produced more than two hundred pages, which could have been readily expanded into six hundred, had the author any wish to swell the volume. These consist of a mass of information in the shape of extracts from annals, deeds, family papers, and records, among which there is much to interest all readers, and yet more which will prove of value to the antiquarian and the student of history. The neighbourhood of Dublin must always have been of importance, and no little assistance is afforded to the historian by investigations such as these. We should like to see as much done for every parish around the metropolis."—*Kilkenny Moderator*, 3rd April, 1861.

"The interest of this work is of course chiefly local, but the narrative refers to many historic names of Ireland, and contains many particulars of a history which, if not illustrious, has had its own share of notoriety, we mean that of Donnybrook. The book appears to be characterised by a vast amount of patient research, and much of archæological learning."—*Cork Examiner*, 5th April, 1861.

"An interesting volume, containing a number of curious details, and a large amount of information relative to the localities of which it treats. . . . It traces the history of those places from an early date in an interesting manner, giving a brief account of the different families whose residences have been in those neighbourhoods. The number of old records which it contains, and the account given of the state of the Donnybrook and Stillorgan localities, some eighty years ago, are highly interesting. This book belongs to a class of publications whose number we would gladly see increased. Local, as an aid to general history, it is invaluable; and it is only when we possess a sketch such as the one before us, of every district in Ireland, that we may expect to be presented with a complete and perfect history of this country."—*Nation*, 6th April, and *Evening News*, 8th April, 1861.

"In this good work he has set a bright example to all his brother incumbents, who, generally living on the spot, could, with more ease than falls to the lot of any other engaged in archæological pursuits, compile the existing fragments relating to their immediate districts, and whose learning and abilities fit them so well for the task; and we trust that many others may be induced from the perusal of these 'Brief Sketches' to engage in similar researches and compilations, which, if carried out in each district or parish, would soon present us with the most perfect and interesting history of the past times of Ireland. It must be confessed that the work would be a stupendous one, too much so for any single individual to engage in; but when divided amongst the parochial clergy of Ireland, the labour would be comparatively light, and the results most gratifying."—*Farmers' Gazette*, 13th April, 1861.

"Very interesting to those possessing property or residing in either of the above-named parishes."—*Northern Standard*, 13th April, 1861.

“We hope the result of his researches will be valued as it ought. . . . We coincide with the author in one of his quotations in the preface, that great advantages would be gained if every minister was to write the history of his parish.”—*Roscommon Gazette*, 13th April, 1861.

“This is a rather interesting work. . . . The notes are short, but accurate, and form an excellent compendium of many interesting events which have occurred in the neighbourhood of Donnybrook. By those who are fond of antiquarian discoveries, this book will be read with avidity.”—*Clare Journal*, 15th April, 1861.

“Although a large portion of the contents of this second part of Mr. Blacker’s ‘Sketches’ will be chiefly—if not indeed solely—interesting to those residing or connected with the localities of Booterstown and Donnybrook, we notice scattered through its pages scraps of information which will be acceptable to the reading public in general, and which may, at some future period, form the groundwork of a far more pretentious and bulky volume than that in which they now stand before us. . . . We hope Mr. Blacker’s labours may induce some of his brethren in the ministry to turn their attention occasionally into the same channel, and thus rescue from oblivion records and reminiscences connected with their localities, which at present are a sealed book to almost the entire community.”—*Westmeath Guardian*, 18th April, 1861.

“If other clergymen would take as much trouble in collecting the records of their parishes, many extraordinary facts, useful to the historian and the moralist, would be brought to light. Mr. Blacker, at all events, has done his part well.”—*Belfast News-Letter*, 23rd April, 1861.

“A very interesting, and we will add, a learned work on the history of the ‘Fair-renowned,’ the ‘immortal Donnybrook,’ which in times gone bye was considered emblematic of the fun, frolic, and fighting of the Irishman in as great a degree as the shamrock is now of his nationality. . . . We recommend a perusal of the various interesting sketches the book contains.”—*Limerick Chronicle*, 24th April, 1861.

“Mr. Blacker has brought zeal and perseverance to the task of illustrating the annals of the parishes, and has produced from the materials collected with so much care, two exceedingly interesting little works, which contain a large amount of information, condensed into a small space. Much of it is very curious, and must delight the antiquary.”—*Waterford Mail*, 24th April, 1861.

“Those who have had the good fortune to meet with the first part of this very interesting and unpretending work, will gladly welcome the additions that are now before us. Mr. Blacker has certainly hit upon the plan of making his history useful by appending the notes and annals, which contain a vast amount of curious and valuable research. . . . It has often occurred to us that clergymen possess peculiar facilities for the office of parochial historians. The success which has attended Mr. Blacker’s efforts in this line will, we trust, encourage them to similar efforts; and we feel that in commending this little work as an admirable model of what such histories ought to be, we are only doing justice to its painstaking and accurate author.”—*Galway Express*, 27th April, 1861.

“We should like to see every parish clergyman in Ireland devoting some of his leisure moments to a similar task in his own district. The result would be a valuable contribution to our stock of antiquarian

lore. . . . We can testify that Mr. Blacker has gathered together a book which will interest far beyond the area with which it professedly deals; and we trust he will not pause until he has exhausted his materials."—*Downpatrick Recorder*, 27th April, 1861.

"While the book now before us must be highly prized by those intimately acquainted with the locality, and whose legendary lore the 'Sketches' will rectify and prune, people at a distance will read with pleasure the very interesting biographical and chronological facts which the author has arranged with so much tact and judgment. One result of Mr. Blacker's diligent research will assuredly be this—astonishment, on the part of the reader, that so much of real historical matter could be gleaned in such a fun-and-frolic-famous quarter of the world, as the celebrated, Fair-renowned Donnybrook."—*Coleraine Chronicle*, 27th April, 1861.

"The continuation of a work of singular local and general interest, although the area of its direct application is limited to the two parishes named in the title-page. . . . Much curious information is scattered throughout both parts."—*King's County Chronicle*, 1st May, 1861.

"A large amount of information relative to these localities. . . . We are of opinion that descriptions of this kind should be written, and when published, read by the public. The two localities now delineated, from their connection with the metropolis, are well known, and daily become more known. Therefore faithful sketches are the more important."—*Tyrrawly Herald*, 2nd May, 1861.

"We are glad to see Mr. Blacker's book—first, because it is a step in the right direction, which we hope will be speedily followed by the incumbents of other important parishes; secondly, because a topographical and historical companion of this character is indispensable to every person who feels the slightest interest in the popular and populous districts of Donnybrook, Merrion, Booterstown, and Blackrock. . . . An indifference to local, archæological, and antiquarian researches is certainly not a creditable feature in the national character; but, for the honour of the country, we rather cling to the hope that the author of the work before us overrates the extent of that unworthy apathy which, we fear it must be confessed, in some degree exists. But the indifference of which he speaks is more exceptional than general. . . . To the success of the first part, the second, now before us, is directly attributable. We are rejoiced to perceive that Mr. Blacker, whose book has been 'much more favourably received than he had reason to expect,' has not folded his arms in repose, as many others would have done, and hesitated to continue his efforts for the rescue of the memorabilia of Booterstown and Donnybrook from oblivion. He has followed up his researches with singular vigour, efficiency, and success, and the consequence is that what may not inapplicably be regarded as the supplement, greatly exceeds in dimensions the original work. . . . It abounds with the most out-of-the-way and quaint *morceaux*: facts which seemed the undisturbed property of the past have been reverently and dexterously rescued from oblivion. More curious and interesting matter, chronological, historical, biographical, and moral, we have not read."—*Daily Express*, 3rd May, 1861.

"This second part of Mr. Blacker's 'Brief Sketches' exhibits advantageously its author's fondness for antiquarian studies. With indefatigable diligence he has gleaned every scattered particle of information relating to Booterstown and Donnybrook that could be found in ancient

records, parochial registers, and forgotten pamphlets. The result is a very acceptable addition to the topography of the county Dublin. The former portion of the book was published early in last year, and was noticed in the *Freeman's Journal* of 21st February, 1860. The second part includes a large body of curious particulars relating to local and personal history, and besides being a necessary sequel to the former, has the advantage of being more comprehensive in its plan. The variety of its contents may be inferred when we mention that there is a long note on the Fitzwilliam family, numerous sepulchral inscriptions, copious annals, and many additions to the history of the famous Fair, which is now a thing of the past, but not to be regretted, having long survived the period in which it was a scene of either business or innocent recreation. Still it was to be desired that some record should be preserved of that which had come to be considered as characteristically national, and this we have in the present work. . . . Altogether this second part is much superior to the first, and in its typography is equally creditable to the Irish press."—*Freeman's Journal*, and *Evening Freeman*, 7th May, 1861.

"We have received the second part of this interesting work; and as the contents are so much to our taste, we the more regret not having the pleasure of a perusal of the first. . . . All our contemporaries, who have noticed the first part, speak of it with uniform praise and commendation. We cannot entertain a doubt that they have done so in any spirit but that of honesty and candour; and we entirely concur in the observations of the *Dublin Builder*."—*Wexford Independent*, 8th May, 1861.

"Exhibits many quaint and interesting phases of the changes through which society has passed from a remote period to the present time. Mr. Blacker deserves credit for the pains he has taken to rescue from oblivion, and preserve, much that it is really noteworthy. Although an unpretending volume, it will be found rich in antiquarian, historical, ecclesiological, and biographical research; and we should like to see the author's example followed in many of the other parishes of this 'Emerald Isle.'"—*Fermanagh Mail*, 9th May, 1861.

"No works are more interesting than those which, in an easy, chatty style, and interwoven with the peculiar phraseology of our ancestors, tell us of the doings of the past. This is one of these (a Second Part, too), and it indicates without any ostentation an immense amount of antiquarian research on the part of its author. Some of the notices embodied in it will be found very interesting, and many of them not a little suggestive. Mr. Blacker has done good service by a publication, which throughout very sufficiently indicates his scholarly attainments and gentlemanly feeling."—*Newry Herald*, and *Dundalk and Newry Express*, 11th May, 1861.

"A detailed and most interesting history of the principal persons and events connected with these parishes. . . . We hope Mr. Blacker's praiseworthy example will find many imitators amongst the Irish clergy. There is not a parish in Ireland that would not afford materials for a 'Brief Sketch,' if they were sought out as at Booterstown and Donnybrook."—*Portadown News*, 11th May, 1861.

"This is a *brochure* of over 200 pages; and taking into consideration the views of a Protestant clergyman, and the subjects that would most naturally interest him, it has evidently been compiled with care, and contains a considerable amount of curious information."—*Wexford People*, 18th May, 1861.

"This second part of the 'Brief Sketches' exhibits the same unwearied and successful research as the first. . . . The entire volume, in short, is replete with everything that could interest the antiquary, the archæologist, and the lover of the chronicles and records of the past, and of the memorials of those who have departed to that bourne whence no traveller returns."—*Catholic Telegraph*, 18th May, 1861.

"To the future historian of Dublin, as well as to every person who takes an interest in the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, these sketches will be found invaluable as a source of information. . . . It is indeed an interesting work."—*Drogheda Argus*, 18th May, 1861.

"As a topographical and historical account of these parishes, a most valuable work. . . . We trust that Mr. Blacker will not relinquish his labours, chronological, antiquarian, and biographical, until we have sketches of Blackrock and Kingstown from his pen, as class-books to the present volume."—*Newry Examiner*, 29th May, 1861.

"The title of this little work gives some idea of its contents; but it is only after careful perusal that its full value can be known or appreciated. . . . When executed in the kindly, loving spirit which characterizes this interesting work, such admirable sketches must prove a valuable addition to the literature and history of our country."—*Kilkenny Journal*, 29th May, 1861.

"Some very interesting particulars which would have remained buried in oblivion, have been faithfully brought to light. In fact, it contains a vast amount of information in a small compass; it will be a great boon to those who live in the locality, and we highly recommend it to the public."—*Sligo Journal*, 31st May, 1861.

"The book of course to a certain extent is of a local nature; but who that has strolled through the suburbs of Dublin, has not found his way to the delightful avenues that intersect the parish of Booterstown? Who has not heard and read of Donnybrook? 'Brief Sketches' will repay perusal."—*Galway Vindicator*, 1st June, 1861.

"Contains a vast amount of information, which will be perused with pleasure by the historian and the antiquarian. . . . Those who are anxious to glance at the lives of eminent families during the past century, will peruse this work with pleasure, every page of which contains something new and interesting in the history of Dublin."—*Carlow Sentinel*, 1st June, 1861.

"One of the best publications of its kind that has been issued from the press for years. It is not merely a history of the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook; it is also a genealogical record of families connected with those localities. The humours of Donnybrook Fair have been said and sung in every hamlet in Ireland; but we may safely say that few except the antiquarian and student of ancient history—and not all of them—are aware of the derivation of the term 'Donnybrook,' or the origin of the celebrated Fair, now happily a matter of history. . . . The foregoing extracts are sufficient to prove the character of the work, and no one who loves the lore of olden days should be without it. Taking it as a whole, with its inscriptions from old tombstones, its anecdotes, and its annals, it will be found an agreeable companion for a leisure hour."—*Cavan Observer*, 8th June, 1861.

"Hypercritics have objected to this and similar publications, that

they are of merely local interest and importance ; but, assuredly (as a writer of the present day has well observed), the same remark would as justly apply to Milner's learned 'History of Winchester,' Gilbert's 'History of Dublin,' or that charming little volume of the Rev. Gilbert White—the 'Natural History of Selborne.' Hardiman's 'History of Galway,' Stuart's 'History of Armagh,' M'Skimin's 'History of Carrickfergus,' and such like books, are open to the same frivolous objection. Topographical sketches of particular localities are, in truth, of immense utility to the general historian, whose researches occupy a wider field ; while they possess, besides, an interest peculiar to themselves. And when written, as Mr. Blacker's volume has been, by a resident antiquarian who leaves no stone unturned to ascertain a fact or a date, their value is very greatly enhanced. It should also be borne in mind, that the volume before us is not devoted, as many may imagine, to the history of an obscure and unimportant locality ; but that it describes, accurately and minutely, the past and present state of some of the most agreeable places of resort in the vicinity of the Irish metropolis.”—*Newry Commercial Telegraph*, 11th June, 1861.

“Exceedingly well brought out, and beyond a doubt will soon become a text-book for the curious in such matters.”—*Roscommon Weekly Messenger*, 15th June, 1861.

“In the preface the author says, that in a work of this kind he cannot lay claim to any great amount of originality, his aim being to gain the credit rather of being a painstaking compiler ; and we can fairly congratulate him upon his success, and upon having completely gained his point. He also informs us that he is scrupulously careful to give his authorities, which we perceive is the case.”—*Clonmel Chronicle*, 19th June, 1861.

“This is an interesting little volume, in which are detailed the most remarkable ancient and modern events that have occurred relative to the above parishes, and many interesting particulars of persons who have been residents therein. . . . It is much to be desired that his good example should be followed by other parochial historians, for the inhabitants of many districts throughout the country stand much in need of similar information.”—*Meath Herald*, 22nd June, 1861.

“Judging from the portion which now lies before us, we should pronounce the volume to be an admirable one of its kind. . . . If each clergyman in Ireland were to write the history of his own parish, we are persuaded that many interesting facts now unknown, would be brought to light ; many controverted points would be indubitably settled ; and the stock of our information relating to the past of our country would be largely increased.”—*Leitrim Gazette*, 11th July, 1861.

“In a small space the work presents a mass of most interesting notes, historic, archæologic, anecdotal, and statistical, on these famous suburbs of the Irish metropolis.”—*Bray Gazette*, 27th July, 1861.

“Gives the fullest evidence of care and research. . . . The family records are carefully compiled, and the annals abound with matters of the greatest importance. We do not find anything in the work, which comes from the publishing-house of Mr. Herbert of Grafton-street, to which we would take exception.”—*Meath People*, 3rd August, 1861.

“Deserves the highest commendation, on account of the extraordinary research displayed by the author, and the very great diligence

with which he has collected a vast amount of information concerning Booterstown and Donnybrook. . . . The appendix is full of the most valuable notes, many of them culled, at great expense of time and trouble, from various scarce works."—*Downshire Protestant*, 9th August, 1861.

"Bears evidence of industry and ability on the part of its author, who has gathered into a small space a large amount of very entertaining matter."—*Nenagh Guardian*, 14th August, 1861.

"Very suggestive of what might, and ought to be done for other parishes in Ireland, besides Booterstown and Donnybrook, for the preservation of much information and many facts, that become lost to the succeeding generation, and rapidly fade from popular recollection, unless fixed in print by some literary labourer such as the author of this book. . . . He sticks closely to his text, and collects the annals of his parish, and furnishes a record of those events and names which make local history. . . . The collection of such details involves a considerable amount of labour and research. Not only has he sought in musty records to collect his facts, but he has reverently swept the mould from the time-worn tombs in the parish churchyard. . . . We attach the more value to the labours of the Rev. Mr. Blacker from the general neglect—in fact, the destructiveness which is exercised towards the materials for history, which (shall we say it?) is an Irish characteristic. Vandalism, as regards our ancient monuments, would appear to be the rule. But for the labours of Hardiman, which of us would be able to tell anything of the history of Galway? And such is our gratitude to the historian, that the next generation may not be able to tell, who or what Mr. Hardiman was. . . . A curious illustration of the value of such brief sketches of Galway, had we them, as this work supplies of Donnybrook, is this moment afforded us, by the difficulty with which the Town Board can come at any facts to establish what was the usage as to droits."—*Galway Press*, 19th October, 1861.

BRIEF SKETCHES,

ETC.

Received of
the Treasurer of the
County of ...
the sum of ...

BRIEF EXPOSITION

BRIEF SKETCHES
OF
THE PARISHES
OF
Booterstown and Donnybrook,
IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN ;
With Notes and Annals.

BY
THE REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.,
INCUMBENT OF BOOTERSTOWN, AND RURAL DEAN.

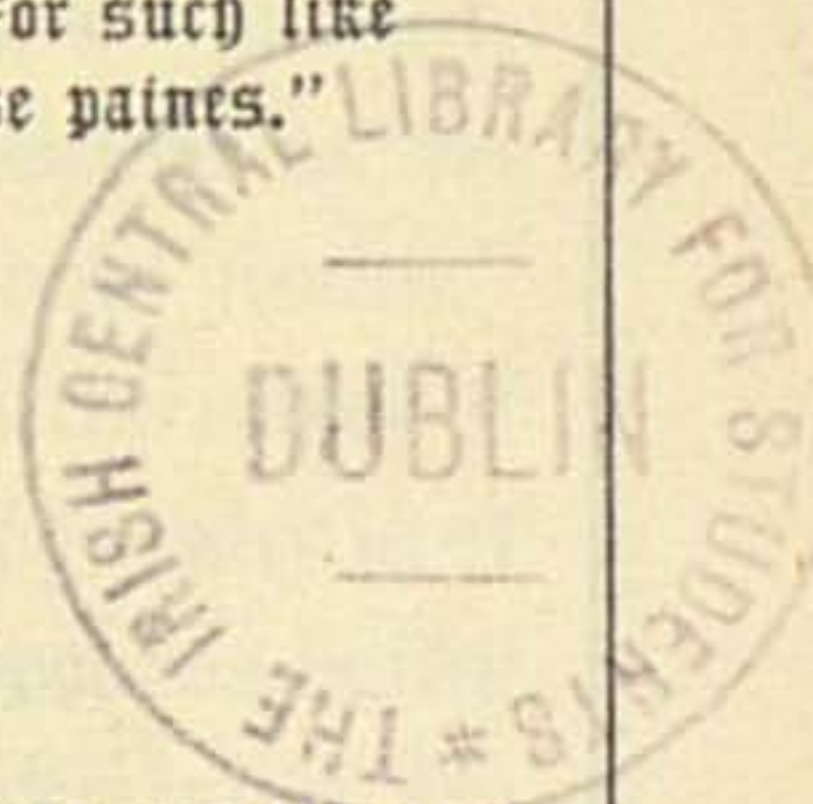
~~~~~  
"Attamen audendum est, et veritas investiganda, quam si non omnino assequeremur, tamen propius ad eam, quam nunc sumus, tandem perveniemus."  
~~~~~

"If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their own soile, and forrainers in their own citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these paines."

THIRD PART.

DUBLIN :
GEORGE HERBERT, 117, GRAFTON-STREET.

1872.



[Some delay having occurred in the printing of the latter half of this Part, a few matters of a date subsequent to that given in p. 216 have been inserted. Part iv., completing the work, will soon be ready.]

DUBLIN :

Printed by George Drought,
6, Bachelor's-walk.

APPENDIX III.

[In the composition of another Appendix to his "Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook," the writer has taken no less care than in the preceding portions ; and quoting the words of Dr. John G. Sheppard, he may say : " As a matter of simple duty and good faith, I have done my best, by study of the original authorities when accessible, to avoid that sort of superficiality which misstates facts and misjudges men, or which builds up theories without examining the ground upon which they rest." In fact, like Messrs. Poole and Hugall, the authors of "The Churches of Scarborough," etc., he has "endeavoured to give the work a value above that of ordinary guides, which treat every institution as a blessing, every person as a benefactor and a patriot, every object as a beauty, and every feature as an excellence, in whatever comes within their limits."

A friend, whose name stands high in the ranks of literature, has justly remarked, that topography is of peculiar value in Ireland, our parochial records being comparatively scanty ; and that facts like what are recorded here, would in a short time be lost altogether, or become vague traditions. "To my mind,"

as another valued (but too partial) friend has written, "there is a great charm in reverting to the 'good old times,' and in losing oneself, as it were, in the memories of the past. I may be peculiar in this feeling; but I rather think that I am not. You have the satisfaction of having produced a book of great and varied interest, and one which is in all respects compatible with your sacred calling." The late Rev. Dr. Urwick, in his "Biographic Sketches of the late James Digges La Touche, Esq." (Dublin, 1868), p. 221, has referred to these "Brief Sketches" in rather flattering terms: "It is a marvel of research and industry. Ireland would be rich in annals, etc., were similar records of all her parishes forthcoming." Another has remarked that "it is hard to feel such memories slipping away day by day. It is a sad experience when you go by old historic scenes, and realize that the busy world around you has swallowed up your sentiment so that it ceases to kindle, and your eye wanders over them as the veriest common-places of the age." And what was the opinion of Dr. Johnson, as expressed in one of his Letters to Mrs. Thrale, ("Works," vol. xii. p. 335, London, 1792)? "Mr. Grene, the apothecary, has found a book, which tells who paid levies in our parish, and how much they paid, above a hundred years ago. Do you not think we study this book hard? Nothing is like going to the bottom of things. Many families that paid the parish-rates are now extinct,

like the race of Hercules. *Pulvis et umbra sumus*. What is nearest us touches us most. The passions rise higher at domestic than at imperial tragedies. I am not wholly unaffected by the revolutions of Sadler-street, nor can I forbear to mourn a little when old names vanish away, and new come into their place."

Professor Stephens writes thus in the "foreword" to Part II. of his magnificent work, "The Old-Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England": "Delays are dangerous. *The Best* is too often the greatest enemy of *the Good*. So I prefer giving at once—however dimmed by my own incompetence—what I have been so painfully gathering during many many long years of toil and sacrifice, rather than to wait months manifold in hopes of an *imaginary* fulness, an *ideal* correctness." The same idea has influenced the writer of these pages (though happily he cannot say that in the composition of them he has had "many many long years of toil and sacrifice"—very far from it); and besides, he was anxious not to exceed his proper limits, having before him the sage advice of a critic in the "Essays from 'The Times,'" 2nd Series, p. 187: "It is, we think, the author of 'The Vanity and Glory of Literature' who warns us that it is only the quintessence of things written that will reach that posterity upon whose approval authors build, and for whose unwitnessed smiles they are content in life heroically to suffer. A solitary thought shall

occupy men's minds when whole libraries will plead in vain for consideration. If authors are sagacious, they will give posterity as little trouble as need be. Their jewels may be transmitted without the encumbrance of setting, and their needles will not be the less welcome without the accompaniment of a bottle of hay. A duodecimo, we know, does not fetch as much money in the market as two volumes quarto, but it may possibly float down the river of time, while the bulkier voyagers are quietly sinking to the bottom."

With these prefatory remarks, the writer commits the following pages—the produce of some hours of pleasure and relaxation from strictly professional engagements—to the judgment of all who may be disposed to read them.

B. H. B.

ROKEBY, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,

January, 1870.]



Notes.

[Continued from p. 157.]

Note (tt).

THE DERIVATION OF "BOOTERSTOWN."—In *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. ix. 462 (16th June, 1860), there was a communication to this effect:—

"Booterstown, near Dublin.—In Mr. G. R. Powell's 'Official Railway Handbook to Bray, Kingstown, the Coast, and the County of Wicklow,' (12mo, Dublin, 1860), p. 46, the following statement appears:—

" 'The district [Booterstown] we are here passing takes its name from one of the features of a past day. It was originally called Freebooterstown, from its being the resort of these desperadoes.'

"The parish of Booterstown (termed Ballybotter, Ballyboother, Butterstown, and Boterstone, in sundry old documents) forms a very flourishing portion of the large Irish estates of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. [subsequently Lord Herbert of Lea], and is on the road from Dublin to Kingstown and Bray, and on the southern coast of the Bay of Dublin, the shores of which here assume a highly interesting and picturesque appearance.

"I am not at all satisfied with Mr. Powell's explanation, which, I am persuaded, is wrong; and yet I cannot give a better one. Will some one of your many Irish readers kindly assist me?—Abhba."

In a small pamphlet by "William Scribble, Esq.," entitled "Hurrah! The Fleet; or, Greetings from the Shore," (Dublin, 1863), p. 4, the same derivation of the name is implied:—

"Free-Booterstown, of bad renown," etc.

But a far more satisfactory explanation has been given in

Notes and Queries, 3rd S. iv. 276 (3rd October, 1863), by the late Rev. Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D., who was for several years a parishioner of Donnybrook, and to whom the readers of these "Brief Sketches" are already indebted for a valuable communication respecting the name of that parish, pp. 120-122:—

"Booterstown, near Dublin (2nd S. ix. 462).—In turning over the above-named volume of 'N. & Q.,' I met with the inquiry of your correspondent 'Abhba' as to the original meaning and etymology of the name of this village. He is quite right in rejecting the absurd statement, that it was originally called *Freebooterstown* from its being the resort of *freebooters*. This is simply a falsehood. There is no evidence that it ever had the name of Freebooterstown. Nor was it ever, I believe, called Booterstown until after the formation of the Dublin and Kingstown railway. Before that time, it was always called Butterstown; and in old documents, as your correspondent correctly tells you, it is called Ballybotter, Ballyboother, Butterstown, or Botharstown, and Boterstone.

"The word *bothar*, or *bothair*, is a road, a street, in the Irish language; in some parts of Ireland the *th* is pronounced as if *tt*; in other parts it is slurred over, as if it was *h*.

"Thus, there is a street in Dublin called *Stonybatter*, the stony road; there is a *Buttersfield* Avenue, near Rathfarnham; *Bothar mor*, or the great road, is the name of the road from Tipperary to Cashel; *Bothar na mac riogh* (road of the king's sons) is the road from Corofin, by the Castle of Inchiquin to Killnaboy, co. Clare (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1573); *Bothar-liac Baislice* (Grey road of Baisleach, now Baslick), is the name of a high road leading to Baslick, in the parish of Ballintober, co. Roscommon (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1573, p. 1180). There are hundreds of other instances.

"'Abhba' will, therefore, see at once the answer to his question. The high road from Dublin to Wicklow was called the Botar, or Bothar: in and about Dublin, the *th* was pronounced as *tt*. Ballybotter, therefore, or Ballybothar, was the town or village of the Bottar, or high road; and this was Englished naturally Botterstown, or Butterstown.

"The diminutive *Botharin*, (commonly pronounced *Bohareen*, or *Boreen*,) is familiar to every one who has resided in the country parts of Ireland. It is a word of daily use even

in the mouths of those who can only speak the English language. It signifies a little road, a lane, or bridle road, across the fields.

JAMES H. TODD.

“Trinity College, Dublin.”

It may be well to observe that the name “Booterstown” is of rather older standing than Dr. Todd believed, as reference (for example) to Dublin newspapers of the last century will show; but this is a point of minor consequence. “Butterstown” was the more common appellation. (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. iv. 339.) Several letters on the subject appeared in *Saunders's News-Letter*, in the month of October, 1863; but nothing to invalidate the derivation given by Dr. Todd.

Mr. Patrick W. Joyce subsequently read a paper before the Royal Irish Academy, 22nd May, 1865, on “Changes and Corruptions in Irish Topographical Names,” which was pronounced by Dr. Todd and others who were present to be “most valuable in substance and sound in principle,” and of which the following is a portion:—

“The principal effect of this practice of retaining the old spelling is, that consonants which are aspirated in the original names, are hardened or restored in the modern pronunciation. . . . A remarkable instance of this hardening process occurs in some of the Leinster counties, where the Irish word *bōthar* [*bōher*], a road, is converted into *batter*. This word ‘batter’ is, or was, well understood in these counties to mean an ancient road. It is used in Wexford to signify a lane or narrow road:—‘Bater, a lane bearing to a high road.’ (‘Glossary of the Dialect of Forth and Bargy.’ By Jacob Poole: edited by William Barnes, B.D.) ‘As for the word Bater, that in English purpozeth a lane bearing to an highway, I take it for a meere Irish worde that crept unawares into the English, through the daily intercourse of the English and Irish inhabitants.’ (Stanyhurst, quoted in same.) The word occurs in early Anglo-Irish documents in the form of *bothir*, or *bothyr*, which being pronounced according to the powers of the English letters, was easily converted into *botter*, or *batter*. It forms a part of the following names:—Batters-

town, the name of four townlands in Meath, which were always called in Irish *Baile-an-bhóthair*, i.e., the town of the road; and anglicised by changing *bothar* to *batter*, and translating *baile* to town. Batterjohn and Ballybatter are also in Meath. Near Drogheda there is a townland called Greenbatter, and another called Yellowbatter, which are called in Irish, *Boherglas* and *Boherboy*, having the same meanings as the present names, viz., *green road* and *yellow road*. We have also some examples in and around Dublin, one of which is the well-known name of Stonybatter. Long before the city had extended so far, and while Stonybatter was nothing more than a country road, it was—as it still continues to be—the great thoroughfare to Dublin from the districts lying west and north-west of the city; and it was known by the name of *Bothar-na-gloch* [Bohernaglogh], i.e., the road of the stones, which was changed to the modern equivalent, Stonybatter, or Stonyroad. One of the five great roads leading from Tara, which were constructed in the second century, viz., that called Slighe-Cualann, passed through Dublin by Ratoath, and on towards Bray: under the name of Bealach Duibhlinne (the road, or pass, of the [river] Duibhlinn [originally the name of that part of the Liffey on which the city now stands]) it is mentioned in the following quotation from the ‘Book of Rights’:—

‘It is prohibited to him (the king of Erin) to go with a host
On Monday over the Bealach Duibhlinne.’

The old ford of hurdles, which in these early ages formed the only foot-passage across the Liffey, and which gave the name of Athcliath to the city, crossed the river where Whitworth-bridge now stands, leading from Church-street to Bridge-street; and the road from Tara to Wicklow must necessarily have crossed the Liffey at this point. There can be, I think, no doubt that the present Stonybatter formed a portion of this ancient road—a statement that is borne out by two independent circumstances. First, Stonybatter lies straight on the line, and would, if continued, meet the Liffey exactly at Whitworth-bridge. Secondly, the name Stonybatter, or Bothar-na-gloch, affords even a stronger confirmation. The most important of the ancient Irish roads were paved with large blocks of stone, somewhat like the old Roman roads; a fact that is proved by the remains of those that can now be traced. It is exactly this kind of road that would be called by the Irish—even at the present day—

Bohernaglogh; and the existence of this name, on the very line leading to the ancient ford over the Liffey, leaves scarcely any doubt that this was a part of the ancient Slighe Cualann. It must be regarded as a fact of great interest, that the modern-looking name Stonybatter—changed as it has been in the course of ages—descends to us with a history seventeen hundred years old written on its front. Booterstown (near Dublin) is another member of the same family; it is merely another form of Batterstown, i.e., Roadtown. In a roll of about the year 1435 it is written in the Anglo-Irish form, Ballybothyr (Baile-an-bhóthair—town of the road), of which the present name, Booterstown, is a kind of half-translation. In old Anglo-Irish documents frequent mention is made of a road leading from Dublin to Bray. In a roll of the fifteenth century it is called Bothyr-de-Bree (road of Bray); and it is stated that it was by this road the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles usually came to Dublin. It is very probable that the Booterstown road and this Bray road were one and the same, and that both were a continuation of the ancient Slighe Cualann."

The paper from which the foregoing paragraphs have been taken, is printed in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. ix., pp. 225–252; and also in "The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places," by P. W. Joyce, A.M., M.R.I.A., (Dublin, 1869), pp. 41–44. For information about Booterstown and Bothyr-de-Bree, Mr. Joyce acknowledges his obligations to John T. Gilbert, Esq., M.R.I.A., of Villa Nova, Blackrock, author of the "History of the City of Dublin," etc.

Note (uu).

BOOTERSTOWN CHURCH.—This Church (more correctly styled the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Booterstown) was not designed by the late Joseph Welland, Esq., as stated in p. 7: the work was carried on under his inspection; but the architect was John Bowden, Esq., of Blessington-street, Dublin, Architect to the Board of First Fruits. This appears from the document referred to in p. 28; viz. "Mr. Tassie's

Estimate for building Booterstown Church agreeably with Mr. Bowden's original Design, £4,886." Deductions, amounting to £869 3s., were made from this design ; and therefore the cost would appear to have been £4,016 17s. The late Dr. Urwick, when writing on this subject in his "Biographic Sketches of the late James Digges La Touche, Esq.," pp. 220, 221, was not as accurate as usual in his details.

The building having been found insufficient for the accommodation of the parishioners, extensive additions were commenced in the early part of the year 1868, including a transept, chancel, robing-room, and porch. The transept is on the south side, opening by two arches into the nave. These arches rest on a pillar in the centre, and are arranged to correspond with the bays of the vaulting in the nave, so as to preserve the continuity of the ceiling. The transept is lighted by two three-light windows, filled with tracery. The chancel is apsidal, and opens into the nave by a moulded cut-stone arch, resting on pillars and corbels, with carved capitals. It is lighted by traceried windows of a similar character to those in the transept, and has cut-stone buttresses at the exterior angles, surmounted by pinnacles, between which are continued open parapets similar to those previously around the building. In designing the alterations, which are of the decorated style, care was taken to make them harmonize with the general character of the building, without ignoring the advance which has been effected in Gothic architecture since the church was erected. Alterations were made at the same time in the pewing of the nave. J. Rawson Carroll, Esq., of Dublin, was the architect ; and the Messrs. D. Crowe and Sons the contractors. The works having been satisfactorily completed, the Church (which had been closed for a few months, during which time the adjoining Meeting-room was licensed) was reopened on Sunday, 2nd May, 1869, the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., Vicar of the parish, and the Rev. Alured H. Alcock, M.A., officiating.

The sermon (Psalm lxxxiv. 1-3) was preached by the Rev. Joseph Baylee, D.D., late Principal of St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead; and a collection made in aid of the Booterstown Church Improvement Fund.

The cost of the enlargement and improvement of the building, amounting to about £1,600, was defrayed by contributions from parishioners and other friends, aided by grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, the Guardians of the Earl of Pembroke, and the Trustees of the Beresford Fund. Full particulars of the receipts and payments are not given here, but will be found in a printed statement, duly audited, and presented to the subscribers.

Note (vv).

BOOTERSTOWN PARISH REGISTERS.—As Parish Registers are of very great importance, the following summary is laid before the reader, as a sample of what might be done with advantage to the public, and without much trouble or expense, in the case of every register throughout the kingdom. Many such volumes have been lost or mislaid, or somehow have found their way into wrong depositories. One, for example, from St. Peter's, Drogheda, in the diocese of Armagh, has been for some years past in an office in Dublin Castle, and though safe, is not where we might expect to find it.

The registers connected with the parish of Booterstown date from its separation from Donnybrook, and (there not being a graveyard) contain entries of baptisms and marriages, but not of burials. They are in good condition, in five volumes, and as follows:—

I. Baptisms, from 22nd May, 1824, to 7th March, 1839; and Marriages, from 8th July, 1824, to 24th February, 1839.

II. Baptisms, from 14th March, 1839, to 5th June, 1853; and Marriages, from 16th September, 1839, to 29th March, 1845.

III. Marriages (under the present law), from 10th April, 1845, to 27th September, 1858.

IV. Baptisms, from 4th September, 1853, to present date.

V. Marriages, from 15th December, 1858, to present date.

Christ Church, Carysfort, Blackrock, is only a few yards beyond the bounds of Booterstown (as stated in p. 204), and is attended by many of the parishioners. There is a register of baptisms (but not of marriages or burials), from 22nd May, 1855, the names being transferred annually to the parish register of Monkstown.

Note (ww).

POPULATION OF BOOTERSTOWN PARISH.—The following particulars, gleaned from the census taken for the night of 7th April, 1861, are given in continuation of what has appeared on the same subject in pp. 34, 35.

In 1861, the population amounted to 3,219; comprising 1,205 males and 2,014 females; and occupying 554 houses. There were also 37 houses uninhabited or building. The General valuation of the parish amounted to £13,961 15s.; the Poor Law valuation in 1851 having been £13,618.

The annexed table shows at a glance the Religious Profession and Education of the parishioners. Under the head of "All other Persuasions" were 4 male and 3 female "Unitarians"; 1 male and 1 female "Separatist"; 2 male and 14 female "Christian Brethren"; 1 female "Lutheran"; 1 male "Unknown"; 5 male and 3 female "Moravians"; 1 male "Puseyite"; 1 female "Nonconformist"; and 1 male and 3 female "Christians"; Total, 41.

BOOTERSTOWN PARISH—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AND EDUCATION, 1861.

[From "The Census of Ireland, 1861," Part IV. pp. 40, 43.]

| | Established Church. | | Roman Catholics. | | Presbyterians. | | Methodists. | | Independents. | | Soc. of Friends or Quakers. | | All other Persuasions. | | TOTAL. | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------|-------|----------------|----|-------------|----|---------------|----|-----------------------------|----|------------------------|----|--------|-------|-------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | T. |
| DUBLIN BARONY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WILLIAMSTOWN TOWN (part of). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read and write | 43 | 49 | 57 | 93 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 101 | 146 | 247 |
| Read only | 1 | 2 | 6 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 22 | 29 |
| Neither read { 5 years and upwards | 5 | 4 | 8 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 18 | 31 |
| nor write { Under 5 years .. | 12 | 3 | 15 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 13 | 40 |
| RATHDOWN BARONY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOOTERSTOWN PARISH, RURAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read and write | 163 | 320 | 124 | 215 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 312 | 586 | 898 |
| Read only | 6 | 15 | 9 | 64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 16 | 80 | 96 |
| Neither read { 5 years and upwards | .. | 10 | 33 | 49 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 33 | 61 | 94 |
| nor write { Under 5 years .. | 28 | 23 | 21 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 54 | 51 | 105 |
| BOOTERSTOWN TOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read and write | 40 | 73 | 115 | 175 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 160 | 252 | 412 |
| Read only | 1 | 4 | 21 | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 60 | 82 |
| Neither read { 5 years and upwards | 1 | 2 | 40 | 61 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 65 | 107 |
| nor write { Under 5 years .. | 2 | 7 | 23 | 27 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 36 | 63 |
| WILLIAMSTOWN TOWN (part of). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read and write | 85 | 158 | 192 | 274 | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 290 | 464 | 754 |
| Read only | 6 | 5 | 27 | 64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 34 | 70 | 104 |
| Neither read { 5 years and upwards | 3 | 6 | 22 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 50 | 75 |
| nor write { Under 5 years .. | 12 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 42 | 40 | 82 |
| | 408 | 699 | 735 | 1,210 | 17 | 33 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 26 | 1,205 | 2,014 | 3,219 |
| | | 408 | | 735 | | 17 | | 9 | | 12 | | 9 | | 15 | | 1,205 | |
| | | 1,107 | | 1,945 | | 50 | | 22 | | 27 | | 27 | | 41 | | 3,219 | |

Note (xx).

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF DUBLIN.—Reference merely having been made in p. 26 to Mr. Monck Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin," for particulars of the Archdeaconry, it has been thought well to give the details (some of which have appeared in these pages) in a connected form, inasmuch as they bear very closely on the ecclesiastical history of Booterstown and Donnybrook. The succession of the Archdeacons of Dublin, in addition to, and more complete than, what is contained in pp. 99, 100, may be found near the end of the present Part.

This dignity "existed in times beyond the date of our earliest written records." Torquil, Archdeacon of Dublin, was witness to a grant of Archbishop Laurence O'Toole (1162-1180-1) to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (otherwise Christ Church) about the date of the English Conquest; and Macrobius, who probably became Bishop of Glendaloch, was a subscribing witness to the foundation charter, granted to St. Patrick's by Archbishop Comyn (1181-1212).

Archbishop Alan (1528-9 to 1534), whose "*Liber Niger*" and "*Repertorium Viride*" are well known, informs us that before the time when a stall in the choir, with a voice upon the election of an Archbishop, was conferred on the Archdeacon in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, he enjoyed the privilege in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

It is not easy to determine what churches in primitive times were annexed to this dignity for its support. William de Northfield, Archdeacon, held one portion of the church of Luske as his prebend, consenting that the present parish of Balrothery should be dismembered therefrom; and in exchange for Luske, Archbishop Luke (1228-1255) granted him the church of Tawney (otherwise Tacheny, Tanee, or Taney), reserving to the Legate a Latere the hundredth part, which had been paid by way of proxy from very remote times.

To the mother church of Tawney, which was the head of a rural deanery of great extent, some chapels were subservient.

I. Donabroke, or Donnybrook, which, although it appears from an award of Archbishop Comyn to have been a member of Tawney, was nevertheless for a time disunited therefrom, and conferred by Archbishop Luke upon his chaplain, William de Romney; the same prelate subsequently reducing it to the condition of a chapelry, and making it subservient to Tawney.

II. Kilgoban, or Kilgobbin, which was united to Tawney, and, of consequence, to the archdeaconry, almost from the Conquest; it is now a perpetual cure, and forms a portion of the union of Kilternan. III. Rathfernán, or Rathfarnham. The original lord of this district, and patron of the church, was Milo le Bret. It was united in early times to the corps of the archdeaconry, and, as such, was held by William de Northfield, who had a contest with the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity relative to tithes. The difference was finally settled by Archbishop Luke, who decreed in favour of the Archdeacon, with a reservation of the tithes of two townlands, or, in lieu of them, an annual pension of twelve marks. Rathfarnham is styled by Archbishop Alan a chapelry, subservient to the mother church of Tawney.

In the year 1322, it was resolved that the rectory of Enisboyne, or Innisbohin (now Dunganstown), in the county of Wicklow, and about three miles distant from the town of that name, should become a prebend after the death of the Incumbent, John de Kingston; and we find it afterwards united occasionally to the archdeaconry, though it does not appear ever to have been considered part of the corps of that dignity. William Bulkeley, Archdeacon in 1636, was Rector of Enisboyne; but in 1615, the date of the regal visitation, when Launcelot Bulkeley was Archdeacon, the rectory was held by Roger Danby. In 1727, the vicarage of St. Peter's, Dublin (the rectory being vested in the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's), was perpetually united to the archdeaconry by act of Council, in lieu of Enisboyne, and Archdeacon

Whittingham was admitted to the same on the 3rd of March following. This latter parish had been formed in 1680, by an act of Council, which united the parishes of St. Kevin, St. Peter de Monte, and a portion of St. Stephen's—the union to be thenceforth known by the title of the Vicarage of St. Peter's.

When the Cathedral of St. Patrick was dissolved in the year 1546, the possessions of the Archdeacon, William Power, were confiscated in like manner with those of the other members of the chapter; and, during its suppression, the parishes of Tawney and Rathfarnham were leased to Sir John Allen, knight, and Donabroke to John Sharpe.

By the Inquisition held 27th January, 38 Henry VIII., the extent and value of the archidiaconal possessions were reported to be as follows:—

TANEE.

DEMESNE.—In the townland of Tanee there is of demesne, appertaining to said rectory or prebend, one messuage and ix. acres of arable land, one stang of meadow, value, per annum, ix*s*.

TITHES.—The tithes issue from the townlands of Tanee, Dondrommy, Balawly, Balayn, Rebowe, the “Chantrell ferme,” and Challorighe, value xix*l*. per annum; the demesne lands, altarages and oblations of Tanee are assigned to the Curate for his stipend. Amount, xix*l*.

RATHFERNAN.

DEMESNE.—In Rathfarnan is one messuage and xi. acres of arable land, the demesne of said rectory, worth viis. iv*d*. per annum.

TITHES.—The tithes of Rathfarnan extend over the townlands of Rathfarnan, Newton, Prestownland, Bowdanston, Scallardyston, Tyrynnowry, Chamyugh, Seynt John-leys, and Ragarth, worth xxi*l*. per annum, and leased to William Wyrall for x*l*.; the demesne lands, altarages, and oblations of the rectory of Rathfarnan are assigned to the Curate for his stipend, paying to the Archdeacon of Dublin xxvis. viii*d*. per annum. Total value of the rectory, with demesne lands, xli*l*. vis. viii*d*.

DONABROKE.

DEMESNE.—In the townland of Donabroke the demesne belonging to the Rector consists of a mansion, and iii. stangs of arable land, worth iiis. ivd. per annum.

TITHES.—The tithes extend over the townlands of Donabroke, Meryon, Smothescort, Balesclatter, the lands of Allhalloes, and Bagotrath, worth, together with the tithes of fish, altarages, and oblations, xvl. per annum (beside the Curate's stipend and repair of the chancel). Amount, xvl. iiis. ivd.

KILGOBAN.

DEMESNE.—The demesne lands appertaining to this rectory are ii. acres of arable land, worth xvid. per annum.

TITHES.—The tithes extend over the townlands of Kilgoban and Jamystown, and are worth iiil. per annum, with altarages and oblations (over and above the Curate's stipend and repair of the chancel). Amount, iiil. is. ivd.

The archdeaconry was valued by Inquisition 1 Edward VI. at lxxl. xis. ivd. per annum, "ultra reprisas."

With many other particulars of the Archdeacon's possessions, Mr. Monck Mason observes in a long note to p. 46 of his "History":—"In Donabrook, according to the Inquisition of 1546, he possessed a mansion and three stangs of arable land; in 1660, his glebe there was one park and three stangs, demised to Mr. William Scott; it is described in a lease, dated 1684, as adjoining to the churchyard of Donabrook on the north side, and containing half an acre. A survey made about 1750, makes the glebe to contain 2 roods, 24 perches, besides a garden of 24 perches between it and the churchyard, doubted whether part of the glebe or not; the churchyard itself measures 1 rood, 8 perches."

According to a "Return of the Archdeaconry of Dublin," dated 25th January, 1825, and signed by Archdeacon Torrens, the annual income of the parish of Donnybrook was as follows:—£180, Tithe-composition; £18 10s., Dues for marriages, etc.; £40, Ministers' money; and £2 5s., Rents; making a total of £240 15s., Irish currency. The total income

of the archdeaconry, comprising St. Peter's and St. Kevin's (£1,449 12s.), Rathfarnham (£320), Taney (£492), and Donnybrook (£240 15s.), amounted to £2,502 7s., Irish currency. "There are at present within the archdeaconry of Dublin nine churches, numerous and respectably attended, viz. St. Peter's, St. Kevin's, St. Stephen's, Rathfarnham, Taney, Donnybrook, Booterstown, and Kilgobbin, and a Royal Chapel at Irishtown; and one is about being built at Rathmines."

From the "Fourth Report on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage in Ireland" (1837), which furnishes many particulars of the archdeaconry, the sources of the Archdeacon's gross income (exclusive of the sum of £206 15s. 7d. from renewal fines, etc.) appear to have been as follows:—Minister's money, £1,343 12s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Tithe-composition of Donnybrook parish, £166 3s. 1d.; Surplice and other fees in said parish, £13 8s. 8d.; Tithe-composition of Rathfarnham parish, £290 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Surplice and other fees in said parish, £4 14s. 10d.; Tithe-composition of Tawney parish, £415 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Surplice and other fees in said parish, £16 1s. 10d.; Surplice and other fees in St. Peter's and St. Kevin's parishes, £106 13s. 4d. Total £2,356 17s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The gross annual income of the archdeaconry, in May, 1851, as given in an authentic MS. statement of that date, amounted to £3,027 17s. 6d., viz.—

PARISH OF ST. PETER.—Ministers' money, £1,887 0s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Do., by last valuation, £133 0s. 1d.; Rents of premises in Kevin-street, Aungier-street, New-street, Camden-street, and Wexford-street, £60 0s. 2d.; Quit-rent on St. Peter's, £1 8s. 11d. Total, £2,078 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

PARISH OF RATHFARNHAM.—Rent-charge, £218 2s. 3d.

PARISH OF TANEY.—Rent-charge, £311 6s. 9d.; Glebe-rents, £26; Interest on £——, £26. Total, £363 6s. 9d.

PARISH OF DONNYBROOK.—Ministers' money, £39 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Do. by new valuation, £197 7s.; Rent-charge, £124 11s. 8d.; Glebe-rents, £6 1s. 6d. Total, £367 17s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Many very heavy deductions were chargeable on the fore-

going receipts; and therefore the net income of the archdeaconry was much less than what it might at first sight appear to have been.

In 1851, on the death of Archdeacon Torrens, an order of the Privy Council directed that the parishes of St. Peter, St. Kevin, and Donnybrook, should be the corps of the archdeaconry, and that Taney and Rathfarnham should be severed therefrom, and form distinct parishes. In 1864, on the promotion of Archdeacon West to the deanery of St. Patrick's and Christ Church, the parish of Donnybrook was severed in like manner from the archdeaconry; but Booterstown was left as before.

According to returns given in "Charles' Irish Church Directory," 1868, pp. 66-70, the gross annual income of the archdeaconry appears as £1,855, net, £943; Rathfarnham, gross, £228, net, £205; Taney, gross, £398, net, £282; and Donnybrook, gross, £382, net £300. Within the bounds of the archdeaconry there are twelve churches (including proprietary chapels); two in Rathfarnham; one in Taney; and three in Donnybrook; making a total of eighteen places of worship in these parishes, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland.

From the "Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Revenues and Condition of the Established Church (Ireland), 1868," much information may be gained. The gross annual income of the archdeaconry appears as £1,951, net £1,000; Rathfarnham, gross £218, net £128; Taney, gross £354, net £237; and Donnybrook, gross £460, net £166. Sundry particulars of Booterstown are given in p. 328; Donnybrook, p. 334; St. John's, Sandymount, p. 340; and St. Matthew's, Ringsend, p. 346. See also the "Appendix to the Report," etc. (1868).

Note (yy).

LADY ARABELLA DENNY.—"This excellent woman," as

remarked in Ryan's "Worthies of Ireland," (London, 1822), vol. ii. p. 74, "will long live in the records of humanity, as the protectress of helpless infancy and penitent frailty. Disdaining the too common pursuits of fashionable life, in the round of dissipated pleasures which her fortune and rank placed within her reach, and equally disinclined to inactivity, she nobly determined to be useful. An opportunity soon offered, and the kindness, patience, and perseverance, which surmounted obstacles that would have appalled a more ordinary mind, cannot be recollected without admiration."

Lady Arabella Denny, second daughter of Thomas Fitzmaurice, first Earl of Kerry, was born in the year 1707, and having married Arthur Denny, Esq., of Tralee, M.P. for the county of Kerry, was left a widow, without issue, in August, 1742. She passed many years of her useful life at her residence, now known as Lisaniskea, Blackrock; and the following account of one who was for a long period a worthy parishioner, and a bright ornament of her sex and country, cannot fail to prove interesting. She possessed the means of effecting a large amount of good, and made a noble use of what God committed to her charge.

Mr. Ryan has thus written respecting her :—

"By an Act of Geo. II. [passed in 1730], the governors of the workhouse of the city of Dublin were obliged to take, without exception or limitation, all exposed and deserted children under the age of six years.* In time the funds became unequal to its support; not only in consequence of the numerous admissions, but from gross mismanagement and neglect. This, about the year 1768 [1758?] attracted the notice of Lady Denny, and immediately interested her in its behalf. She promptly stepped forward, and proposed, as the most probable means of restoring its original regularity and usefulness, that it should be visited by some ladies of consequence, in rotation, rightly judging that the wants of young children, the negligence of nurses, and the general manage-

* For a full account of the Foundling Hospital, see Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of the City of Dublin," (London, 1818), vol. i. pp. 578-602.

ment of such an institution, fell more within their sphere of observation than of any gentlemen, however wise or discerning they might be. Her offer was accepted; and she soon had many ladies associated with her; but *her* visits only were punctual and assiduous; *she* felt the importance of the office she had undertaken, and finding herself gradually deserted by her associates, took the whole charge upon herself, and not only devoted her time and attention to the concern, but supported it by several pecuniary contributions, which from time to time were found wanting. She reproved the offending, and encouraged the good; she provided every article that became necessary, and engaged the nurses to fulfil their duties with greater tenderness and alacrity (especially to the weak and sickly), by suitable rewards. These endeavours were attended with the happiest success; the numbers of those that had died since the superintendence of this admirable woman, had decreased in the proportion of ten to one; and by the economy she had established, many more were provided for than before with the same sum; but the undertaking was too extensive for a private purse, however liberally opened, to answer all its defalcations. She therefore solicited and obtained a benefaction to the charity from His Majesty; [and] commenced the building of a chapel, to which the Earl of Northumberland [Lord Lieutenant] subscribed £100, and which stimulated others to follow his example. She caused, in 1764, the state of the charity to be laid before Parliament, stating the debts remaining unpaid, and the necessity of extending the plan, so as fully to answer its original design. A committee was appointed, and in consequence of its report the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

“ ‘ That for three years past, by the particular and constant attention of the Right Hon. Lady Arabella Denny, whose direction the officers and servants are ordered to observe, everything relative to the management of the children and other concerns of the house hath been conducted in the most exact and proper manner.

“ ‘ That by the extraordinary care of the nurses, excited by the premiums of the Right Hon. Lady A. D. for retrieving such of the infants as are sent thither weak and sickly, many of their lives have been saved.

“ ‘ That the thanks of the House be given to the Right Hon. Lady A. D. for her extraordinary bounty and charity,

in promoting the present salutary regulation in the foundling side of the work-house of the city of Dublin; and that Mr. Cramer do acquaint her ladyship therewith.' ”

In connection with her exertions for the foundlings it may be further mentioned, that in the year 1760 “the thanks of the governors of the workhouse of Dublin were presented to Lady Arabella Denny for her unremitting attention to the foundling children, but particularly for a clock, lately put up at her ladyship’s expense in the nursery, with the following inscription:—‘For the benefit of infants protected by this hospital, Lady Arabella presents this clock, to mark, that as the children reared by the spoon must have but a small quantity of food at a time, it must be offered frequently; for which purpose this clock strikes every twenty minutes, at which notice all the infants that are not asleep must be discreetly fed.’ ”* And in the *Freeman’s Journal*, 20th July, 1765, it is stated that “the Right Hon. Lady Arabella Denny was complimented with her freedom of said guild [of merchants], as a mark of their esteem for her ladyship, for her many great charities and constant care of the poor foundling children in the city workhouse; and Friday being Assembly Day, her ladyship was ordered to be presented with the freedom of this city [Dublin] in a silver box.”

But her exertions were not confined to deserted children. She founded the Magdalen Asylum in Leeson-street, Dublin, which was opened on the 11th of June, 1766, and was the first institution of the kind in Ireland; and it is gratifying to learn that notwithstanding the many other strong claims on the benevolent, this most valuable charity continues to prosper. Dean Bayly, who preached “A Sermon on the Opening of the Chapel of the Magdalen Asylum for Female Penitents, 31st January, 1768,” ends his dedication of it to Lady Arabella with these words:—“I shall therefore conclude, not with frothy compliments, but a sincere prayer,

* Edwards’ “Cork Remembrancer” (Cork, 1792), p. 196.

that you may be as successful in saving the souls of sinners, as you have always been in saving the lives of innocents." A sermon by the same preacher "on the Opening of the New Chapel of the Magdalen Asylum, 18th March, 1770," is also in print; and the appendix contains many curious details of the early history of this "truly Christian institution."*

In the *Kerry Magazine*, 1855, p. 191 (edited by the late Rev. Arthur B. Rowan, subsequently Archdeacon of Ardfert, and a well-known scholar and divine), there is an anecdote of two noble ladies, Lady Arabella Denny, and her niece, Lady Anne Fitzgerald, daughter of William Fitzmaurice, second Earl of Kerry, and wife of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry.

"These ladies," says the writer of the article, "both of lively tempers, were of very different characters. Lady Arabella Denny, memorable as the foundress of the 'Magdalen Asylum in Leeson-street, Dublin,' was as distinguished for meekness, piety, and humility, as Lady Anne Fitzgerald, for (with much kindness of disposition) a very sufficient estimation of her social position and long line of ancestral descent.

"Both ladies, being adepts in genealogy, would often discuss family anecdotes and antecedents; and the following characteristic sentiments are handed down to us as having been more than once exchanged between them.

"*Lady Anne*—'Lady Arabella! you really surprise me at times, I do believe you have no family pride: now, I wouldn't be without it for the world.'

"*Lady Arabella*—'As I live! my dear Lady Anne, I am prouder of my grandfather [Sir William] Petty's struggles, and industry, and success in life, than of all the honours of the House of Lixnaw.'

"*Lady Anne* (rising in great indignation)—'May I die! Lady Arabella, if I would not rather have one drop of Geraldyn blood in my veins, than the value of the whole Down Survey, or of all the iron your grandfather ever smelted, in my pockets.'

"We must leave our readers to form their own estimate of the relative common sense of these near relatives. There can

* See also Whitelaw and Walsh's "History," vol. ii., pp. 770-773.

be little doubt which of them inherited most of the sentiments of their common maternal ancestor."

In the year 1783 John Wesley visited Lady Arabella ; and he has not failed to mention the circumstance in his journal. The passage, as given in his " Works " (London, 1810), vol. v. p. 383, is worthy of being transcribed :—

"Monday, 5 [May]. We prepared for going on board the packet ; but as it delayed sailing, on Tuesday 6, I waited on Lady Arabella Denny, at the Blackrock, four miles from Dublin. It is one of the pleasantest spots I ever saw. The garden is everything in miniature. On one side is a grove with serpentine walks ; on the other, a little meadow and a green-house, with a study (which she calls her chapel), hanging over the sea. Between these is a broad walk, leading down almost to the edge of the water ; along which run two narrow walks commanding the quay, one above the other. But it cannot be long before this excellent lady will remove to a nobler paradise."

The hour of her departure to "a nobler paradise" at length arrived. After a widowhood of almost fifty years, spent in the active service of her Lord and Master, she passed from time into eternity, and entered into rest. In the *Dublin Chronicle*, 20th March, 1792, there is merely this brief announcement of her death (which had been erroneously reported, with some particulars, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1785, part i., p. 235) :—"Died on Sunday [the 18th], at her house, at the Blackrock, Lady Arabella Denny, aged 85." In the same newspaper, 3rd April, the following paragraph appeared :—"Thursday evening a hearse drawn by six horses, which contained the corpse of the truly pious and benevolent Lady Arabella Denny, passed through Limerick, in order to her being interred in the family-vault at Tralee. . . We hear that Barry Denny, jun., Esq., comes in as heir for the principal part of the estate of that late ornament of human nature, Lady Arabella Denny." And in the *Kerry Magazine*, 1856, p. 12, in an article, entitled "Tralee Seventy Years Ago," we have this account of her funeral :—

“About the same time, the remains of this estimable lady (in a word, one of the most amiable women in Ireland), who died in Dublin, arrived in Tralee, of a summer's Sunday evening, conveyed in the first hearse that ever reached Tralee, marked ‘Fowler, Dublin.’ The corpse was privately waked in the church that night, and interred next day in Tralee Church, in the Denny vault, attended by a large assemblage of all classes. The most remarkable circumstance attending the funeral was, the ‘wailing of the twelve mourners.’ These were twelve widows, who, each, received two suits of black yearly, and donations at festivals, from her ladyship, since the death [in 1742] of Colonel Arthur, her husband.”

Mr. Ryan concludes his account by stating that he “cannot learn the exact time of her ladyship's decease”; but as the reader of this article has seen, a little research would have gained him the information.

Through the *Dublin Chronicle*, 10th April, 1792, the public received the following notice:—

“The Royal Irish Academy, at their next meeting, purpose to offer a prize medal, value 100 guineas, for the best monody on the death of the late Lady Arabella Denny. Six months are to be given for the above performance. That esteemed lady's virtues and angelic life certainly afford an opportunity for touching the most delicate keys of the human heart.”

A “Monody on the Death of Lady Arabella Denny,” by John Macaulay, Esq., M.R.I.A., appeared (8vo., 1792); and in the *Dublin Chronicle*, 22nd September, some lines “by a Magdalen,” of which these are portion:—

“By all lamented, but by us the most,
Whose wand'ring souls your bounty did reclaim,
When on the world's uncertain ocean tost,
When lost to friends, to honour, and to fame.”

Note (22).

JAMES DIGGES LA TOUCHE, Esq.—In pp. 29, 30 (where the inscription on the monumental tablet in Booterstown Church is given, with a reference to Mr. Sillery's sermon),

mention has been made of Mr. La Touche, the eminent Dublin banker. But the late Dr. Urwick's interesting volume, entitled "Biographic Sketches of the late James Digges La Touche, Esq.," has since appeared; and a few additional particulars of a worthy parishioner, which were not then within the reach of the writer of these pages, will prove acceptable.

"More than forty years have passed by," wrote Dr. Urwick in his preface, "since what was mortal of James Digges La Touche was laid in the Garden of the Capuchins, not far from St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the city of Dublin. He died when comparatively a young man. But he lived long enough to establish for himself a name of precious fame in Ireland, while personal moral worth, combined with patriotic activity, which seemed to know no limit but that of power, are held dear among her people. I have endeavoured to present a general view of Mr. La Touche's career from its beginning to its close, as what it truly was—'the path of the just'—as 'the shining light.' I also wished that he should be seen in the various phases under which he appeared in the different circumstances and engagements through which he passed. And I have sought to make him the frank exponent of himself, by quotations from his letters and other manuscripts. . . . As Mr. La Touche was, from early years, an example of earnest piety in devotedness to Christ, his life will prove a compensating study for young men, particularly those in our colleges, or embarked in professional or mercantile pursuits. The faithful Christian, walking humbly with God from day to day, cannot fail to be at home in communing with the spirit of one who, while 'in the world,' a man of education, position, and business activity, was 'not of the world,' but had his 'affection set on things above.' Earnest workers for others' weal will find his heart beating in full accord with the same noble purpose, holding on continuously, yet punctual in all home duties, and prompt to meet every secular claim as one of the merchant princes

of our city. . . . Indeed, I think the instances must be rare in which intelligent men of every class will not be better prepared for waging and winning the great battle of life—‘the good fight of faith’—by making themselves acquainted with the late excellent, honoured, and eminently useful, James Digges La Touche. Besides the interest which attaches to himself personally, may be mentioned his Huguenot ancestry,* the state of religion in Ireland at his entrance upon life, the share he took in the advancement of Evangelical truth, the great questions of domestic and national education on which he deeply thought, and the various Christianizing and philanthropic projects in which he took part, in addition to what was emphatically his life-work—the Secretariat of the Sunday School Society. Upon these points more or less that may be relied on will be found in the volume, together with allusions to some of his worthy fellow-workers, and to the peculiar circumstances of his times.” Merely a few particulars shall be gleaned for these pages.

Of Mr. La Touche’s father, who purchased the mansion known as Sans Souci, Booterstown (where he resided for several years), and who died 7th November, 1803, the following obituary record appeared in *Faulkner’s Dublin Journal* of the 13th :—

“Died, on Tuesday morning, at his house in [St.] Stephen’s Green, William Digges La Touche, Esq.—a man whose life was a continued scene of unsullied purity and Christian virtue; in whose bosom charity, delighted, dwelt; by whom the widow’s tears were wiped away, and the orphan’s sorrows stilled; whose universal benevolence was ever active in pouring oil into the wounds of affliction, and binding up the care-worn heart. Possessed of an ample fortune, acquired in a foreign clime by strict uprightness and with the poor man’s blessing, he considered it as a boon from Heaven, and so applied it that, whether in his native land, in the West Indies, or in Arabia’s sands, the name of La Touche shall be

* In Smiles’ “Huguenots,” etc. (London, 1869), p. 376, an account of his family is given. The family of Mr. D’Olier, whose name appears in this article, is mentioned in the same volume, p. 383.

remembered with gratitude and love, while mercy and true Christianity (to whose blest abodes his spirit hath departed) demand the tribute of thankfulness and praise."

Mrs. William Digges La Touche, besides her attention to domestic duties, was much engaged in works of general benevolence. That in which she was most interested was the Magdalen Asylum, in Leeson-street. Through many years she devoted to it her unwearied and effective attention, long working for it in conjunction with Lady Arabella Denny, and then filling the honourable—but in her case not merely honorary—position of its Vice-Patroness.

Their eldest son, the subject of this notice, was born 28th August, 1788. By the entrance-registry of Trinity College, Dublin, it appears that "James Digges La Touche, son of William Digges La Touche, entered as a Fellow-Commoner, on the second day of October, 1803, at four minutes past Twelve o'clock,"—the statement "at four minutes past Twelve o'clock" signifying that he had won the fourth place at the entrance-examination.* Having lost his father a few weeks after, there was a delay in his College course; but when once fairly at work, his progress was a splendid success, and in 1808 he gained the Gold Medal. Resuming his engagements at the Bank in Castle-street, in which he had held a clerkship, he married in September, 1809, Isabella, eldest daughter of Sir James L. Cotter, Bart., M.P., of Rockforest, Co. Cork, by whom he had issue. In December of the same year, the Hibernian Sunday School Society (subsequently known as the Sunday School Society for Ireland) having been formed, he was appointed Secretary—"an Honorary Secretary, who would not merely honour the Society by permitting his name to stand in that relation to it, but who would also serve it and honour himself by faithfully doing the chief work of the position." In truth, notwithstanding the pressure of his many secular engage-

* See *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. iv. 510; iv. 83.

ments, he was unwearied in works of Christian usefulness. By his exertions in conjunction with other gentlemen, including Mr. Alexander, of Seamount, and Mr. D'Olier, of Collegues, the district of Booterstown was formed into a parish separate from Donnybrook in 1821, and the present parish church erected, and opened for public worship in May, 1824. From the prominent part which Mr. La Touche took in this undertaking, and his active co-operation for the good of the neighbourhood, he acquired the honourable title of "The Father of the Parish." But his life on earth was not to be of long duration. Having suffered for some days from an attack of fever, he died at Sans Souci, 13th December, 1826; and at the early age of thirty-eight years, his useful career was brought to a close.

Note (aaa).

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES FITZGERALD.—This eminent lawyer and politician, of whom mention has been made in p. 95, was born in the year 1741, and belonged to a branch of the family of the White Knight, seated in the county of Cork. In 1769 he was called to the Irish Bar, and in a short time attained high professional honours. Having been appointed a Serjeant-at-law in 1784, he was promoted to the dignity of King's Prime Serjeant (Narrator Regis) in 1787, which office he resigned in 1799. He became a Member of the Irish Parliament in 1772, and was the first to propose a bill for the relief of Roman Catholics, successfully carried in 1782; by which they were freed from some of the severest restrictions of the Penal code. In 1784 he was appointed a Privy Councillor in Ireland. After the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, which he most strenuously opposed, he was returned five successive times to the Imperial Parliament as the representative of Ennis. His eloquence was of the purest style, and the tone of his voice so harmonious, that he was called "the *silver-tongued* Prime

Serjeant." The principles which he had embraced in his youth he cherished in his age; and he retired from public life, having borne a distinguished part in the political history of his country, and having been a Member of the House of Commons in ten successive parliaments.

He married, in the year 1782, Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Vesey, who was cousin-german to John, first Lord Knapton, the great-grandfather of the present Viscount De Vesci; they both being grandsons of John Vesey, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, who died 28th March, 1716. This lady was created an Irish peeress in 1826, by the title of Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesey, and died at Herbert House (now Cherbury), Booterstown-avenue, 5th January, 1832. Mr. Fitzgerald likewise died at Herbert House, in which he had resided for many years, 22nd January, 1835, having had three sons and four daughters. Of these, the elder surviving son was the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, second Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey, on whom a barony of the United Kingdom was conferred in 1835; the younger son, the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Vesey Fitzgerald, LL.D., Dean of Kilmore, succeeded his brother in the Irish title, in 1843, and died in 1860, without male issue; the oldest surviving daughter married, in 1809, Sir Ross Mahon, Bart.; and the second "at Booterstown, in 1814," John Leslie Foster, Esq. (eldest son of William Foster, D.D., Bishop of Clogher, and nephew of Lord Oriel), sometime M.P. for the University of Dublin, and appointed in 1830 a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

A memoir of Mr. Fitzgerald, with an engraving, appeared in *Walker's Hibernian Magazine*, January, 1800. "This gentleman," as therein stated, "held high situations in the government of his native country for several years, and until a legislative union between that kingdom and Great Britain was proposed by the Minister; a measure which Mr. Fitzgerald deeming prejudicial to the best interests of Ireland, exerted every nerve to oppose, and 'all his honours, all his trusts

resign'd,' retiring, when opposition proved fruitless, into private life." Sir Jonah Barrington, in his "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation" (Paris, 1833), p. 415, gives his testimony in these words:—"No man in Ireland was more sincere in his opposition to a Union than Mr. Fitzgerald; he was the first who declared his intention of writing its history. He afterwards relinquished the design, and urged me to commence it—he handed me the prospectus of what he intended, and no man in Ireland knew the occult details of that proceeding better than he. He is the father of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald; had a very good fortune, and was one of the most successful and persevering lawyers that ever practised in Ireland." It is not to be presumed that if now alive, he would advocate the repeal of the measure to which he was so strongly opposed.

Note (bbb).

LORD HERBERT OF LEA.—When announcing the decease of Lord Herbert of Lea (the justly-esteemed proprietor of large estates within these parishes, and far better known amongst us as the Hon. Sidney Herbert than by the title which he enjoyed only for a few short months), a writer in the *Times*, 3rd August, 1861, gave expression to the general feeling when he said that "death yesterday cut off in Lord Herbert one whom nature had intended for a Prime Minister. It is certain that, had he lived, he would before long have attained that honour, if not by virtue of extraordinary intellectual qualities, yet by force of character, by charm of manner, and by aptitude for business. He was one of the most winning statesmen of his time, and, by aid of a great social faculty, rose above men who were on other grounds superior to him. What was most remarkable in him was his anxiety to do everything well. His labours were unceasing: he never spared himself; he gave up life and luxury for toil and trouble; and, if he did not die in harness,

it was in harness that he earned his death. It was not merely in the fulfilment of duty that he was thus self-sacrificing: he was equally unsparing of himself in the discharge of those social observances which men usually bend to the convenience or humour of the moment. With great manliness of character there was curiously intermingled an extraordinary desire to please. He studied and strove to please, and heightened by all the arts of style the natural attractiveness of his character. He had in his favour every social advantage—high birth, a great estate, a happy home, a handsome person, irresistible manners, many accomplishments, a ready address. He made the most of all this; so that his good nature seemed to be always overflowing, his frankness to be always unbounded, and his power of pleasing to be always undivided. So he won upon all comers, and won most upon those who knew him best. Men would give up to Sidney Herbert what they would grant to no one else. He inspired no jealousy; for his superiority was less the result of brilliant parts than of that indefinable charm from which there is no appeal. Add his power of work and of public speaking to his rare power of making friends, and you have the possible Prime Minister. That power and love of work, we grieve to say, has killed him, as it has killed many another statesman, before his time. He gave up the enjoyments of wealth and a brilliant home for the great game of politics, and has been known to pass a whole summer and autumn in London with only perhaps a day and a night at Wilton. He drove a good constitution too hard, and at Christmas last began to feel that sentence of death had been passed upon him. There is some reason to think that even then, had he given up all work, he might have recovered. All that he did was to leave the House of Commons, and to try the comparative repose of the peerage, still retaining his office as Minister for War. The consequence has been fatal. He dies of over-work at the age of fifty-one—a great loss to society, a still greater loss to his party.”

A brief memoir of Lord Herbert appeared in the number of the newspaper from which we have quoted, and a further article in the next number but one; and also a "Sketch of the Public Life of Lord Herbert" in *Frazer's Magazine*, February, 1862 (reprinted in an octavo pamphlet, Salisbury, 1862, pp. 40); but the following particulars from the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography," published during his life-time, are preferred:—

"Herbert, Sidney, Lord Herbert of Lea, Right Honourable, Secretary of State for the War Department, son of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke by his second wife, daughter of the Count Woronzow, was born at Richmond in 1810. Educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford (where in 1831 he took a fourth in classics), Mr. Herbert entered the House of Commons in 1832, and in the Conservative interest, as Member for South Wilts, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage. His official career began in 1835 as Under-Secretary to the Board of Control in Sir Robert Peel's first Ministry. Active in his opposition to the Melbourne Ministry in its last years, he was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's Ministry of 1841. In February, 1845, he became Secretary-at-War, and, throwing in his political fortunes with his chief, disappeared from official life after the repeal of the Corn Laws. In the interval he distinguished himself by various philanthropic efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, notably of the distressed needlewomen, in which latter instance he was powerfully aided by his wife (daughter of Major-General Ashe à Court, Amington Hall, Warwickshire, and niece of the first Lord Heytesbury), whom he married in 1846. On the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Coalition-Ministry, he returned with his leading Peelite friends to power, and resumed his post of Secretary-at-War. On the resignation of Lord Aberdeen, he accepted the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies under Lord Palmerston, but resigned it soon afterwards, when the new Premier accepted the select committee of inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, moved for by Mr. Roebuck: a motion the success of which had induced Lord Aberdeen to resign. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's second Ministry, he became Secretary for the War Department.

To him are due the reorganization of the Army Medical Department and of the Militia, the organization of the Volunteer-corps, the more rapid and efficient fortification of our dockyards, the extension of the Armstrong-gun factory, and the reorganization of Sandhurst. An excellent article on the sanitary organization of the army which he contributed to the *Westminster Review* in January, 1859, and which has since been republished in a separate form, bespeaks his considerate care for the health and comfort of the common soldier. His labours both in the House of Commons and in his office had so impaired his health that he was forced to resign his seat in the House ; and just before the commencement of the session of Parliament in 1861 he was raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Herbert of Lea. His lordship is heir-presumptive to his half-brother [Robert Henry], the present Earl of Pembroke."

In the providence of God, however, it was otherwise ordained. On the 2nd of August, 1861, Lord Herbert of Lea breathed his last at Wilton House, Salisbury ; and his remains were deposited in the family-vault beneath the chancel of the magnificent Byzantine church at Wilton, which (like the church of St. John the Evangelist, Sandymount) owes its existence to his munificence. The roll of his charities would weary the patience of any reader. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, George Robert Charles (born 6th July, 1850), who, having subsequently succeeded his uncle, the twelfth Earl, in his titles and estates, 25th April, 1862, is now the thirteenth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and the representative of a noble line of ancestors.

An ancient chronicler of British worthies thus sums up his estimate of Philip Sydney : " Certain it is that he was a noble and a matchless gentleman, of whom it may be justly written, without hyperbole or fiction, that he seemed born to do that only which he went about. To speak more of him were to speak less." These words well stamp the later kinsman of that old " crown and flower " of English manhood ; and, as one has rightly observed, the final lines of the

elder Sidney's epitaph would fit with curious felicity his tablet whom we have lost :

"Heaven hath his soul, the arts his fame,
All soldiers his grief, the world his good name."

Note (ccc).

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT GOUGH.—For many years Lord Gough resided constantly at St. Helen's, Booterstown, and not to insert in these pages a biographical notice of so highly distinguished a parishioner would be an omission.

The Right Hon. Hugh, Viscount Gough, of Goojerat, in the Punjaub, and of the city of Limerick (1849), and Baron Gough, of Chinkean-foo, in China, and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, in the East Indies, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1846), and a Baronet (1842), K.P. (1857), G.C.B. (1841), G.C.S.I. (1861), P.C. (1859), a Field-Marshal in the army (1862), Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles (1854), and Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards (1855); born 3rd November, 1779; married, 3rd June, 1807, Frances Maria, daughter of Lieutenant-General Edward Stephens, R.A.; and by her,* who died at St. Helen's, 15th March, 1863, had issue, one son, the present Viscount Gough (born 18th January, 1816), and four daughters.

The following brief memoir of Lord Gough appeared, during his life-time, in the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography":—

"Gough, Hugh, Viscount, a brave and distinguished British commander, the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Gough, was born at Woodstown, in

* In 1866 a monumental tablet was erected in Booterstown Church, with this inscription:—

"In memory of Frances Maria Viscountess Gough, born 9th August, 1787, died at St. Helen's, 15th March, 1863.

'When the fruit is brought forth, immediately He putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come.'

'Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.'

the county of Limerick, November 3, 1779. The family had been settled in Ireland since 1627, when Francis Gough was appointed Bishop of Limerick. At the age of thirteen Hugh obtained a commission in the Limerick Militia, whence he was soon after transferred as lieutenant to the 119th Regiment of the line. On the disbanding of that regiment he passed into the 78th Highlanders, which he joined at the Cape of Good Hope, and was present at the taking of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. He next served in the 87th, in the West Indies, taking part in the attack upon Porto Rico and Surinam. He was now a thorough soldier, and, as major, had the temporary command of his regiment then before Oporto, and took an active part in the brilliant operations by which Soult was dislodged. At Talavera, while commanding, he was severely wounded, and his horse was shot under him; and he was recommended, in consequence of his distinguished bravery on the occasion, for a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. The share which his gallant corps had in the success of the victory at Barossa is upon record. Gough, seeing symptoms of wavering, charged at them, and drove the enemy before him. 'The animating charges of the 87th,' writes General Graham in his despatch, 'were most distinguished.' They captured from the 8th Regiment of French Light Infantry an eagle with a collar of gold. In the defence of Tarifa, the post of danger, the portcullis-tower and rampart were assigned to Gough and the 87th. They routed their assailants; Gough, with characteristic bravery, flinging away his scabbard, and his Irish soldiers fighting to the national airs of 'Garryowen' and 'Patrick's Day,' played by the orders of a chief who so thoroughly understood their temper. 'The conduct of Colonel Gough and the 87th,' says the military despatch, 'exceeded all praise.' Gough next distinguished himself at the battle of Vittoria, where his regiment captured the only marshal's baton taken during the war—that of Jourdan. He was wounded at the battle of Nivelle, and received the Order of Charles III. from the King of Spain. At the close of the war Sir Hugh returned to his native land to enjoy a temporary repose, but was appointed to the command of the 22nd Regiment, then stationed in the south of Ireland. At the same time he discharged the duties of a magistrate, during a period of great excitement and disturbance, in a manner that won him the respect and confidence of all classes. In 1830 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in 1837 was again called into active

service, being given the command of the Mysore division of the Indian army. From that he was despatched to China in 1840, to take the command of the troops there. This career was a glorious one. He stormed the heights above Canton, and those above Shanghai; he captured Amoy, Chusan, Chapoo, Woosung, and Shanghai. Finally, he meditated a great and bold enterprise, which he carried out with entire success. Seeing that the great canal, twelve hundred miles in length, that led to the Imperial city, was the channel through which the whole internal commerce of the country flowed, he, with his gallant comrade, Admiral Sir William Parker, took the fleet and army two hundred miles up an unknown river to the intersection of the canal, and attacked the town of Ching-Kian-Foo, which, after a gallant resistance by the Tartars, was taken. The result, as expected, was to cut off all supplies from the capital. The treaty of Nankin followed in 1842. The war was ended, and the British troops withdrew, exacting twenty-one millions of dollars as the price of peace. Sir Hugh was rewarded for his services with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and was made a Baronet, and received the thanks of Parliament. On the 11th of August, 1843, he was invested with the chief command in India. Here he displayed promptitude, decision, and energy throughout the war; achieving the great victory of Maharajpoor and Puniar, and thus uniting the two wings of the Indian army under the walls of Gwalior. His next operations were in the Punjaub in 1845 against the Sikhs. On the 18th December, acting with Sir Henry Hardinge, who had succeeded Lord Ellenborough, he defeated the enemy at Moodkee, taking seventeen guns; and on the 21st attacked the enemy's entrenched camp at Ferozepore, which was taken, with ammunition, stores, and seventy pieces of cannon. Then followed the glorious and crowning victory of the Sobraon on the Sutlej, the route of the Sikhs, and the peace dictated before the walls of Lahore. For these services Gough was again thanked by both Houses of the Legislature, and in 1846 created Baron Gough. But the war broke out again in 1848, and once more Lord Gough had to take the field. Brave, bold, and energetic as ever, he engaged his foe at Chillianwallah in January, 1849. The plan of the battle obtained the approval of the Duke of Wellington; and, though accidents frustrated its complete success, the enemy received a serious check, and precipitately retreated during the night across the Sutlej. While no one dared to im-

peach the bravery of Lord Gough, there were not wanting those at home who pronounced him rash, and thus assailed his reputation as a general. Sir Charles Napier was ordered to replace him; but before the general arrived in India, Gough had completely established his reputation by the splendid victory of Goojerat, which put an end to the war, and justified the words of his farewell address, 'That which Alexander attempted, the British army have accomplished.' Upon Lord Gough's return to England the Houses of Parliament again publicly thanked him, adding to the title of viscount the substantial reward of a pension of £2,000 a-year; a similar sum being awarded by the East India Company Service. In 1854 he was made Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles; and in 1855 appointed to the colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards. He was at the same time made a freeman of the city of London, D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, and LL.D. of that of Dublin. In 1856 he was chosen by Her Majesty as representative in the Crimea on the occasion of the investiture of a large number of our own and the French generals with the Grand Cross and other decorations of the Bath. In 1857 he was created a Knight of St. Patrick, being the first who was not an Irish peer that received that honour; and in 1859 he was made a Privy Councillor of England. Lord Gough commanded in more general actions than any officer of the age, the Duke of Wellington only excepted."

In the second volume of the "Remains of the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan, D.D." (Dublin, 1853), pp. 223-258, there is a biographical sketch of Lord Gough, reprinted from the *Dublin University Magazine*, from which, if space permitted, many extracts might be made; but merely the concluding paragraph, which, following Wordsworth's sublime conception of "The Happy Warrior," forcibly expressed the general feeling, shall be given:—"Go, then, grey-headed warrior, to thy happy retirement, not more full of years than of virtues; with all

'That should accompany old age—
Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends.'

May the evening of thy days be as peaceful as the morning

was busy and honourable, and the noontide glorious! May others catch from thine example how Christian excellence is compatible with military renown; how the man who has learned to govern himself is ever the best fitted for governing others; and how the Sovereign is ever best served by him who is, in the truest sense of the word, the servant of his God! Mayest thou long be spared to the family by whom thou art loved and honoured, to teach thy children and thy children's children how to live and how to die as best becomes the British soldier!"

All this was fulfilled to the letter in the case of Lord Gough. At his residence, St. Helen's, Booterstown, he peacefully expired, 2nd March, 1869, in the ninetieth year of his age. His funeral, though private, and devoid of all military display, was very largely attended on the morning of the 9th; and his remains were laid beside those of Lady Gough, who had died six years before, in the family-vault in the churchyard of the adjoining parish of Stillorgan.

The following extract from a sermon on Lam. iii. 24-26, 31-33, which was preached on the Sunday after Lord Gough's death, and has been published in the *Church of England Magazine*, vol. lxvi. pp. 296-299 (1st May, 1869), may not be out of place:—

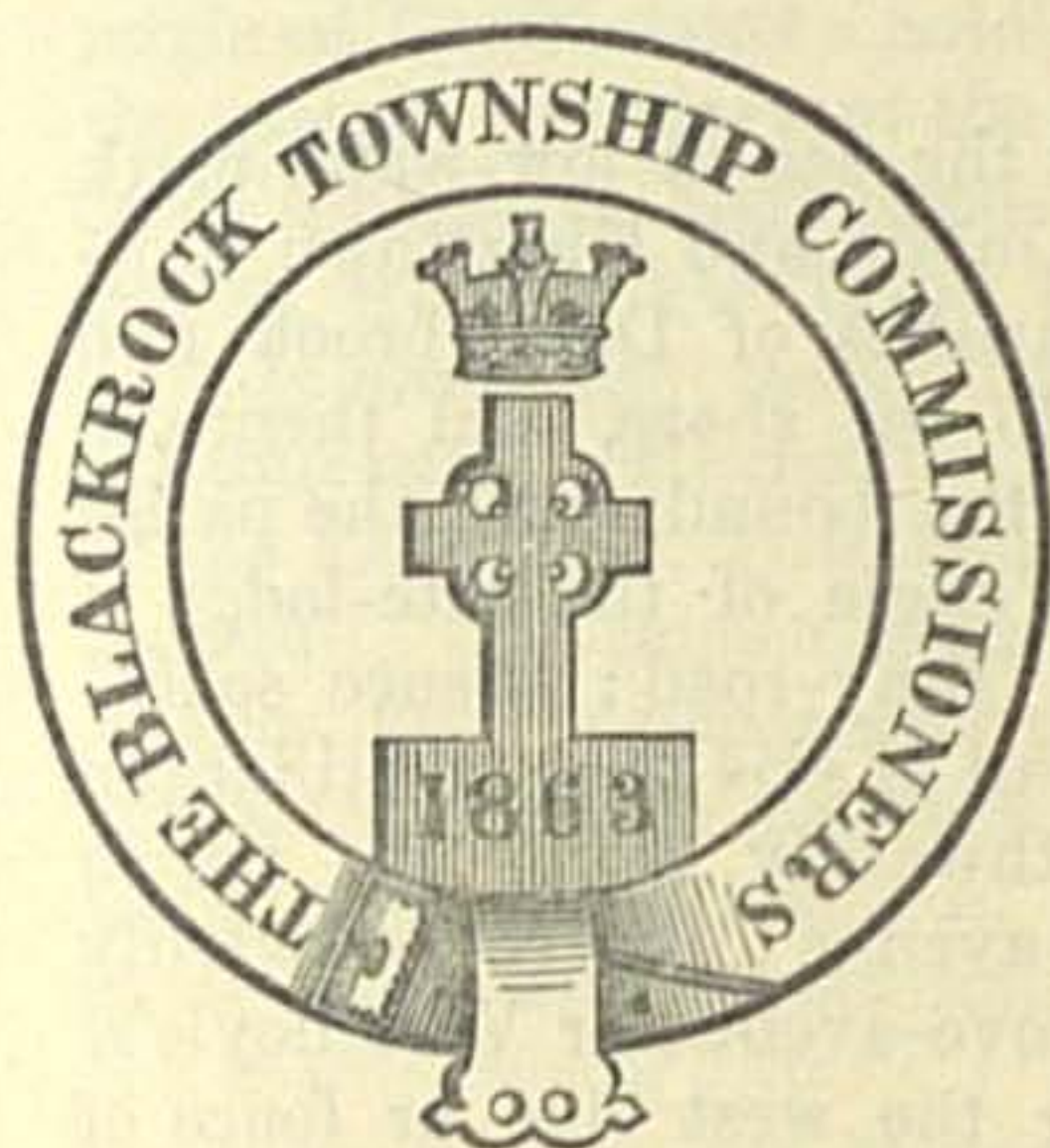
"A sad, though not unexpected occurrence in our own immediate neighbourhood within the past week renders the subject of affliction—I mean, affliction under the stroke of death—peculiarly well-suited for our meditation upon this Sabbath-day. Amidst the bitterness of some trials which have befallen us, we have very good reason to feel deeply thankful to our gracious God for the tenderness of his dealings towards us. Few, comparatively few, members of our congregation have for some time past been summoned hence, to be no more seen on earth! We have heard of many distant and affecting deaths, of the heavy trials and afflictions of others; but, through the tender compassion of a forbearing and protecting God, we have heard of these things merely by the hearing of the ear; our eyes have not been forced to see them; and, while death has abruptly terminated the pro-

ceedings of many in other quarters, we have been permitted to meet Sabbath after Sabbath, to learn more and more of what pertains to the kingdom of heaven. One, however, in whose behalf we here offered up our earnest and heartfelt prayers on the last Sabbath-day, has been taken from amongst us. Long, unusually long, was he spared to his country, his family, and his friends. Until prevented by the inevitable infirmities of age, he was to be seen regularly amongst us, offering his prayers and praises unto God, and showing forth in his own person, as I need scarcely remind any one of you, the beautiful example of a real Christian soldier. He has gone to his rest! No longer engaged in the busy scenes of life, he is now, we fondly trust, enjoying the blessed consummation of the prayer so forcibly expressed in Cowper's hymn—

‘Oh! for a closer walk with God,
A calm and heavenly frame;
A light to shine upon the road
That leads me to the Lamb!’

. . . I might say very much of him, from whom I have through several years experienced no little kindness, and the loss of whom as a parishioner I must deplore; but I forbear. What is our loss is his gain. His honourable career on earth is at an end; and in the flesh we shall see his face no more. But it is a source of great consolation to all, and especially to those connected with him by earthly ties, whom he has left behind, to feel, that so long spared to his family and friends, and beloved and venerated by them, he taught his children, and his children's children, how to live, and (not upon his death-bed, but throughout his lengthened span of life) how to die, as best becomes the British soldier.”

There is a fine portrait of Lord Gough in the possession of the Senior United Service Club, London, painted by Mr. (now Sir) Francis Grant, and engraved by Lupton. The “Despatches of Viscount Hardinge, Lord Gough, and Sir Harry Smith, Bart., on the War in India,” have been published in an octavo volume (second edition, London, 1846).

Note (ddd).

THE BLACKROCK TOWNSHIP.
—As mentioned in p. 211, the Lord Lieutenant issued his order for the “The Towns’ Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854” (17 & 18 Vict. c. 103), to be applied to the town of Blackrock, and the 7th November, 1860, was appointed for the commencement of its operation therein. Soon after an extension of the

beneficial effects of this measure was desired; and “whereas the districts of Monkstown and Booterstown, in the baronies of Dublin and Rathdown, and county of Dublin, adjoin to the present Blackrock Township [as constituted in 1860], and comprise several villages, and are large, populous, and improving districts, and the population thereof has of late years greatly increased, and is increasing; and whereas it would conduce to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the districts of Blackrock, Monkstown, and Booterstown, and would be of public advantage, if the districts were formed into one township, and provision were made for the lighting, paving, sewerage, draining, cleansing, supplying with water, and otherwise improving and regulating of the township, and if ‘The Towns’ Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854,’ were put in force in the whole township, as is by this Act provided; and whereas the objects of this Act cannot be attained without the authority of Parliament,” an Act (26 & 27 Vict. c. 121) “for the Improvement of Blackrock, Monkstown, and Booterstown,” etc., was passed 13th July, 1863. The operation of this Act, which is known as “The Blackrock Township Act, 1863,” commenced the 1st September following, and has been attended with very good results, as evidenced by the improved appearance of the district.

The limits of the Act, and the boundary of the Township to which it relates, are as follows :—

“ The boundary commences at the sea at low-water mark outside the embankment of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway at the boundary of the parishes of Donnybrook and Booterstown ;* and runs thence to the shore, and thence in a south-westerly direction along the boundary of the parish of Booterstown to the south-west angle of the gate-lodge of St. Helen's on the Dublin and Bray-road ; thence southward along the eastern side or wall of said road to Stillorgan Priory gate-lodge ; thence northwardly along the parish boundary until it meets Merrion-avenue ; thence eastwardly along the parish boundary to Grove-avenue or Verschoyle's-lane ; thence southwardly along the west side or fence of Grove-avenue to Mr. Geoghegan's entrance-gate at Carysfort Lodge ; thence eastwardly across the road and along the north-side of the old lane or passage bordering Mrs. Saurin's demesne, until it meets the boundary of the townland of Carysfort ; thence following the boundary of the townland to Carysfort-avenue ; thence across the road and northwardly along the east side of said avenue to the north-western corner of Oakly Park ; thence along the northern and eastern boundary of Oakly Park to Newtownpark-avenue ; thence northwardly along the eastern side of said avenue to a point opposite to the narrow passage running eastwardly from Newtownpark-avenue to the Bray-road ; thence along the south fence of the said passage to the road from Blackrock to Bray ; thence northerly by the eastern boundary of the same as far as the south wall of the Stradbroke cottages ; thence eastward by the said wall and a fence in continuation of the same through Mr. Francis Codd's land to the boundary of

* There seems to be an inaccuracy inasmuch as a narrow portion of the parish of Taney intervenes between Booterstown and Donnybrook. See p. 19, where this has been mentioned. In the “ Appendix to the Report on the Revenues and Condition of the Established Church (Ireland), 1868,” p. 73, this suggestion from the Archbishop of the diocese appears :—“ There is a small district close to the village and church of Booterstown (it contains Trimleston House and Trimleston Cottage, both on the Blackrock-road) which belongs to the parish of Taney ; while yet the clergyman of Taney must pass through the parish of Booterstown from end to end, or by another road through a great part of Donnybrook, to reach it. It would, I think, be a clear advantage if this small outlying district were detached from Taney, and annexed to Booterstown.”

the townland of Monkstown at Charles Alder's holding; thence eastwardly along the said boundary to the south-east angle of Dr. Mahood's holding (Monkstown-hill), and along the eastern boundary of the same northwards to the wall or fence separating Richmond-hill from Yapton, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Hone, and by the same in a direct line until it meets the boundary of the Kingstown Township at the entrance to Richmond-hill; thence along the boundary of the Kingstown Township to the sea at low-water mark at Salt-hill; and thence along the sea at low-water mark westwardly, until it meets the point of commencement opposite the boundary of the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook: the several lands, villages, and hereditaments being within those limits, and constituting the Township, are situate within the townlands of Intake, ['taken in' from the sea], Booterstown, Williamstown, Merrion, Blackrock, Newtown-Castlebyrn, Newtown-Blackrock, Carysfort, Woodland, Stillorgan-grove, Stillorgan-park, Rockfield, Seapoint or Temple-hill, Montpelier, Stradbroke, Monkstown, Monkstown-Castle-farm, Mount-Ashton, Lansville, and Dunleary, all being situate in the parishes of Booterstown, Stillorgan, and Monkstown, in the baronies of Dublin and Rathdown, and county of Dublin."

The Township consists of three wards (Booterstown, Monkstown, and Blackrock), the divisions of which are as follows:—

"The first division or boundary commences in the centre of Merrion-avenue, at the junction of the township boundary, eleven chains distant from the entrance-gate of Mount Merrion, and is continued through the centre of that avenue to the centre of the Rock-road opposite to the eastern boundary of Lisanskea premises, and by that eastern boundary of Lisanskea premises in a direct line to the sea at low water, and so much of the Township as lies to the northward and westward of the boundary thus defined shall constitute Booterstown Ward: the second division or boundary commences at Rock Villa in Newtownpark-avenue, and runs thence northwardly through the centre of Newtownpark-avenue to the Bray-road, thence through the centre of the Blackrock and Bray-road to Dove House, thence eastward by Seapoint Manor and the northern side of Seapoint-avenue to the entrance of Ardenza-terrace, thence by the said terrace to the

sea at low-water mark, and so much of the Township as lies to the eastward of the boundary thus defined shall constitute Monkstown Ward: the third division, all the residue of the Township, being the part thereof that lies between those two divisions and wards, shall constitute Blackrock Ward."

The area of the Township is 1,078 statute acres; the population in 1867 having amounted to 8,143, and the rateable valuation of property for the past year being £39,956. Since 1867 the district has been supplied with the Vartry water.

The number of the Commissioners was fixed at twenty-four, being nine for Blackrock, nine for Monkstown, and six for Booterstown; and the first Commissioners, named in the Act, were the following:—Thomas Dixon, Esq., J.P., (Chairman), Henry Loftus Tottenham, Esq., John Fitzgerald, Esq., George Stormont, Esq., Charles Kernan, Esq., Joseph Craig Scully, Esq., William John Wallnutt, wax-chandler, John Richardson, grocer, and Thomas Magrath, linen-draper (being nine of the Commissioners under the previous Act), for Blackrock; William Plant, Esq., M.D., John Knight Boswell, Esq., John M'Curdy, Esq., Adam Seaton Findlater, Esq., Sheffield Betham, Esq., William Crowe, builder, Eldred Oldham, Esq., Stephen Malyn, Esq., and Henry Andrews, Esq., for Monkstown; Edmund Meares Kelly, Esq., John Rafferty, Esq., Edward Love Alma, Esq., John Barrington, Esq., Alexander Curtis La Nauze, Esq., and Joseph Johnson, Esq., for Booterstown. The 15th October is the day for the yearly retirement and election of Commissioners.

THE CROSS OF BLACKROCK.—Several letters respecting the old Cross of Blackrock, and the proposal to replace it by a new one, from a design by John M'Curdy, Esq., appeared in the Dublin newspapers in the month of October, 1865. At the adjourned annual meeting of the Blackrock Commissioners, as reported in *Saunders's News-Letter*, 26th October, the matter was spoken of at considerable length, and Captain Sheffield Betham gave the following short history

of this ancient landmark:—"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Travers, a man of note, lived in Monkstown Castle. He had an only daughter, who married a Mr. Cheevers, who had one son, drowned on Merrion Strand, and two daughters. One of those daughters was married to Byrne of Cabinteely, and the other to the ancestor of Lords Longford and De Vesci. The estate was divided—the Byrnes getting the portion called Newtown-on-the-Strand, or Newtown-Castle-Byrne. The Cross was the property of the Byrne family, and was always repaired by them, and was the landmark of the boundary of the city jurisdiction—the line coming down the lane at Old Merrion Churchyard, and running along the centre of the road as far as the Cross of Blackrock; thence in a straight line to the sea, where old Bath-street used to run, extending out to sea as far as a man could wade at low water and cast a javelin. The Cross is not, and never was, an ecclesiastical one, but simply a boundary, and the city people, when they rode the 'fringes,' came up to it as their extreme limit."

In 1546, Sir John Travers, in consideration of his services, had a grant of (*inter alia*) 207 acres, with the Grange in Carrickbrennan, otherwise Monkstown, three turrets, all the orchards and enclosures, with 131 acres, in said Monkstown, 101 acres in Newtown, etc., the estate of the late monastery of the Blessed Virgin; 60 acres of pasture and bog in Cornell's Court, the estate of the late abbey of Lismullen, etc. (Rot. Pat. in Canc. Hib.), which possessions afterwards passed to the family of Cheevers. (D'Alton's "History of the County of Dublin," pp. 868-870). John Byrne, Esq., of Cabinteely, an eminent barrister, married, in 1678, Mary, daughter of Walter Cheevers, Esq., of Monkstown (by Alison, his wife, third daughter of Nicholas, first Viscount Netterville), and died suddenly in 1681, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter Byrne, Esq. (See Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," p. 165, London, 1855). Part of the lands of Newtown-Castle-Byrne was sold by

order of the Court of Chancery, 20th May, 1858. For mention of the greatly improved state of the joint-property of the Earl of Longford and Viscount De Vesci, see the *Church of England Magazine*, vol. lxviii. p. 1 (1st January, 1870).

BLACKROCK.—The following lines by Dr. D. Joaquin Lorenzo Villanueva, Chaplain to the Spanish Sovereign, Canon of Cuenca, etc., are taken from his "Poesias Escogidas" (Dublin, 1833), pp. 164-166 :—

"BLACK ROCK.*

"LETRILLA.

"Cuando á *King's Town*†
fueres,

Entra en mi barraca,
De las de Black Rock
La mas bien labrada.
No hallarás portero,
Ni rejas ni tapias,
Ni perros de presa
Que al morder no ladran.
Serás alojado
En rústica estancia,
Do hay mesas de pino
Y sillas de paja.
Hallarás en cambio
De cama emplumada,
Forrados de estopa
Jergones de lana.
No son mis cortinas
De seda bordadas,
Sino de bayeta
Con cairél de sarga.
No andarás pisando
Alfombras de Holanda,
Sino tablas toscas
Medio acepilladas.
Mi lujo es la huerta,
Mi huerta es alhaja ;
Riéganla las nubes
Con agua filtrada.
Miento, si te ofrezco
Racimos, naranjas,
Dátiles, melones,
Higos ó granadas.
Mas à falta de esto
Tendrás verdolagas,
Nabos y pepinos,
Apios y espinacas.
Daréte estofados
Solómos de cabra,
Patas de carnero,

Y oréjas de vaca ;

Y en vez de la sopa
Que estilan en Francia,
Macarrones gordos
Mas que los de Italia :
Quesos con gusanos
De Chester y Parma,
Y manteca fresca,
Cual la nieve blanca.
Para cada dia
Te tendré guardadas
Melodias nuevas
Con adufe y flauta.
Bailarán las viejas
De nuestra comarca,
No las seguidillas
Que vi yo en la Mancha
Con las castannuelas
Repiqueteadas ;
Mas con anteójos
Serias zarabandas,
Y con toscos zuecos
Pastoriles danzas.
El mar surcáremos
Que mis campos banna,
En un barquichuelo,
Si estuviese en calma.
Mas si soplan cierzos,
A puerta cerrada
Al whisky y al ponche
Les darémos caza.
En dias serenos
Al romper el alva
Iremos en busca
De leche no aguada,
Cuando así pasáres
Un par de semanas,
Pica de soléta,
Si mi plan te enfada."

* Aldea distante tres millas E. de Dublin, en el camino de *King's Town*.

† Pueblo moderno junto al mar, con puerto, distante seis millas de Dublin, en las inmediaciones de *Dunleary*.

The author, "a distinguished Carlist, was obliged to leave Spain, and taking refuge in Ireland, became as well acquainted with the scenery of our country as he had been with her history."

Note (eee).

THE GEOLOGY OF BOOTERSTOWN AND DONNYBROOK.—
The following article was composed for this work by the late George Victor Du Noyer, Esq., M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S.I., Senior Geologist of the Geological Survey of Ireland, a short time before his death, which took place, after a very brief illness, 2nd January, 1869. Mr. Du Noyer was a parishioner of Booterstown, and held appointments under Government for a period of more than thirty years, having commenced his career at an early age, in 1834, upon the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, under the late Major-General Portlock, and the present Major-General Sir Thomas A. Larcom, Bart., K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers; he was appointed, in 1847, to the Geological Survey, and rose to the second position in this service in Ireland. He had a profound knowledge of our national antiquities; and from his high character, and in recognition of the very many valuable contributions of his drawings to the Royal Irish Academy, he was elected an Honorary Life Member. His loss will be deeply felt by that Society, as well as by other scientific institutions. It may be noted that he made the drawings of the fossils and geological scenery which accompany Portlock's "Geological Report on Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh"; and that he was associated with the late Dr. Petrie in making many of the investigations and illustrations for the Ordnance Survey. At the stated general meeting of the Academy held 11th January, 1869, the Secretary read a paper by a fellow-academician commendatory of the long and faithful services of Mr. Du Noyer:—

It is somewhat remarkable that though the area of the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook is not very large, it comprises two rocks which are characteristic of Irish

Geology, not only in their lithological aspect, but in their mutual mode of occurrence. Many an accomplished English or Continental geologist has never hammered a boss of typical granite, or seen the beautiful conchoidal fracture of a calp limestone; yet both these rocks occur in the district named, and both are characteristic of their class.

Of the two parishes Donnybrook is the more northern; it lies low, and is flat, the subsoil rock being that middle subdivision of the carboniferous limestone known to Irish geologists as "calp," or black earthy, though compact, limestone. The southern end of Booterstown extends on to the granite, and is higher in elevation than the former.

The subdivisions into which the carboniferous limestone of Ireland has been grouped, are as follows, commencing from below upwards:—1. Lower limestone shale;* 2. Lower limestone proper; 3. Calp, or Middle limestone; and 4, Upper limestone, which passes up into the coal measure shales and sandstones. In England the term "mountain limestone" has been given to these rocks; but in Ireland, since they rarely form hills or ridges as they do in England, such a name would not be applicable.

By reference to the Geological Survey Map, sheet 112, published by Government on the Ordnance Survey Maps, to the scale of an inch to the mile,† it will be seen that the granite forming Tibbradden mountain (1,540 feet), the Three Rock mountain (1,475 feet), the Two Rock mountain (1,763 feet), and the hills of Killiney (480 and 472 feet above the sea), all lying to the south of Dublin, and overlooking the plains around the city, has been protruded into the Lower Silurian slates, which appear to the east and west of it, and has metamorphosed them into mica schist for a maximum distance of more than a quarter of a mile from their mutual line of junction.‡

* In the south of Ireland these beds increase to such an amazing thickness, and occupy such extensive areas, that they are regarded as a distinct geological formation, called "carboniferous slate," with "Coomhola grit" forming their basal portion. The upper part of this deposit passes into the coal measures to the exclusion of the grey crystalline limestone, which must therefore probably be represented in this district by black slates and shales.

† Each sheet comprises an area of eighteen miles by twelve; and the price (coloured geologically) is 2s. 6d.

‡ For further information on this interesting point in Irish Geology, see the Memoir published by the Geological Survey of Ireland to explain their Map, Sheets 102 and 112, by J. B. Jukes and G. V. Du Noyer (Dublin, 1861).

Heets
2 &
2

Long after the consolidation of the granite, and the production by its heat of that peculiar metamorphism in the clay slate just alluded to, both these rocks were elevated above the sea, and formed the land, on the shores of which the ocean, during the carboniferous period, deposited its various-coloured calcareous mud and sand. The relative areas occupied by land and sea at that period were vastly different from what they are now ; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that what is now the Co. Donegal, the extreme west of Ireland (forming part of the counties of Galway and Mayo), the Lower Silurian area in the north-east of Ireland, extending from near Longford to Donaghadee, along with that portion of the island stretching from Killiney-hill to near Dungarvan, was, at the geological period I am alluding to, connected with Wales and the north-west of Scotland ; all forming a great island against which the sea deposited the sands, gravels, and conglomerates of the Devonian or red sandstone period, and of that immediately succeeding it, called the carboniferous.

It is remarkable that at the junction of the calp limestone with the granite between Williamstown and Blackrock,* in the parish of Booterstown, we do not find any trace of the old red sandstone, which, according to observed facts, should intervene between the carboniferous limestone and any of the older rocks on which it might happen to be deposited. The same fact is observed in the Co. Carlow : and it has occasionally been a source of surprise to students in geology, who, reading that granite is the lowest rock, and that it is overlaid by whole geological formations, with all their subdivisions, forming a puzzling array of tables and groups, could not easily understand how a carboniferous limestone, which is not a very ancient rock, geologically speaking, could come in contact with the old and deep-seated granite. The explanation which we have given in a few words will help to dispel this not uncommon error of reasoning from insufficient knowledge.

The story which the earth itself tells us of its mode of formation is not a detail of continued universal creation and continued local progress. On the contrary, local creation and progress have over and over again been suspended, and followed

* What remains visible of "the Black Rock," which gave the name to the place, is a boss of calp limestone, rising out of the sand under the Peafield-baths, and to the north of the Blackrock Railway-station ; the granite being within a few hundred feet of it to the south.

by local destruction of the created things, both inanimate and animate. And we use the terms advisedly ; for the inanimate must have come before the animate or life-bearing, as the latter depend on the former for existence. But the destruction which went on at one place, was the direct means of production at another: life followed death ; and the new life gave the means of its succeeding death ; and all conduced to the perfecting of the mighty aggregate, as we now behold it. Thus, when we briefly run through the great geological scale of creation, we find the lowest rocks, or those called "Lewesian" in England, and "Laurentian" in North America, were formed, consolidated, upheaved, denuded, or partially destroyed, to make up the "Cambrian" series, as it was called, in Wales. These again underwent the same modifications, and were themselves partially destroyed to make the Lower Silurian rock. These were penetrated by the granite, and both partially worn down to make the Upper Silurian beds. These again, with all beneath them which appeared at the surface, were partially denuded to make the old red sandstone, the lowest beds of which were themselves destroyed partially to make up the concluding portion of their ordained mass. These, being followed by the carboniferous rocks, with the coal-bearing strata above them, were again upheaved, and partially destroyed, to form the new red sandstone, which overspread them like a great cloak. And lastly, the new red sandstone was buried by deposits of miles in thickness, including the chalk and its superimposed clays, sands, and gravel.* These great breaks in the process of formation indicate those periods of local destruction, one of which we have presented to us by the fact, that the calp limestone rests on the granite in the district to which these geological notes refer.

Geology cannot be studied with accuracy or self-enlightenment in mere detached localities ; large tracts of country, or at least a subdivision of some group of rock, should be examined, in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the nature and character of that group. And therefore, if any of our readers wish to understand the distinctive features and relations of the calp limestone, they must travel out of the parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, and make a lengthened excursion over the plains of Dublin. Not to dishearten them, however, I may assure them that some of

* Many minor unconformabilities are not here enumerated.

the quarries in Donnybrook present most instructive exposures of the calp limestone, and will well repay a visit.

As we descend the bed of the river Dodder, the first limestone appears close to Bushy Park, near Rathfarnham; it is dark grey in colour, thin and flaggy; and in some places the carbonate of lime in the rock has given place to carbonate of magnesia, which affords those beautiful crystals, locally called "sugar-candy stone," from their clearness and colour. The rock is a bedded dolomite. How this metamorphic action took place is not clearly accounted for; the general opinion being that it is due to the permeation of gases, or more probably, water surcharged with magnesia, whereby the carbonate of lime was displaced, and the magnesia substituted. This change is often very sudden, the two varieties of the limestone being on either side of a mere joint in the rock. In the quarries at Rathfarnham and Donnybrook angular lumps of granite and mica schist have been found imbedded in the limestone; thus proving that the granite was dry land when the limestone sea washed over its shores. And from the angularity of these granite or mica slate fragments it has been supposed that they originally adhered to the roots of trees, which were swept away from the granite or other shores by the sea of the carboniferous period, and drifted into deep water.

In the quarries at Donnybrook the bedding of the limestone is very frequently lenticular, and a bed of shale will die out in the distance of a few yards, and its place be supplied by a bed of compact limestone, or *vice versa*. Occasionally the limestones themselves will end bluntly when the regularity of deposition is thus interrupted. All this is most instructive; and it shows that the deposit was subjected to local changes in its materials and mode of formation—the result of sudden floods from the neighbouring land on the south, or changes in the great tidal currents of the open strait, which extended from east to west across what is now Ireland.

Fossils are rather rare in the calp limestone, the most common being crinoid fragments. Why this should be, is not easy of explanation, as the black shales and compact limestones of the carboniferous shale are crowded with remains of brachiopodous bivalves and zoophytic life, especially *Productæ*, *Spiriferæ*, *Encrinites*, *Fenestellæ*, and that singular crustacean, the *Trilobite*.

Throughout the whole extent of the carboniferous limestone which skirts the northern boundary of the granite and

Lower Silurian hills, the observed dip of the beds is almost invariably to the southwards, at low angles. Now, it is reasonable to suppose that these beds should dip away from the shore on which they had been formed; but the reverse is the observed fact; and we are forced to the conclusion that a fault exists, having an east or west direction, or nearly parallel with the boundary of the two groups of rocks, whereby the limestones have been tilted to the southwards, and have extended the thickness of the calp limestone in the Dublin district to be about two thousand feet.

The granite between Dundrum and Loughlinstown has a width of more than six miles, and is well exposed along the shore from Williamstown to Killiney. About Dundrum and Stillorgan it is very feldspathic, and weathers freely into a sand; but it becomes more quartzose toward the south, between the Three Rock mountain and the sea. This rock is traversed throughout by numerous veins and large dyke-like masses of a compact variety of itself, formed almost of feldspar, with a little quartz, and frequently no mica. This is called Eurite, or Elvanite; and since many of these veins cross each other, and are bounded by thin strings of pure infiltrated quartz, they are regarded as being intrusive, and therefore newer than the coarsely crystalline and micaceous granite. Beautiful examples of these Eurite veins may be seen all over the hills of Rochestown and Killiney.

The large quarry to the west of Windsor-terrace, Kingstown, exposes granite, which is in places of a different mineral structure from that of the neighbourhood. It is traversed by infiltrated veins of quartz, occurring on the main joints, the surfaces of which are thickly coated with large and small crystals of schorl. These are so abundant in places as to give the rock a mottled look.

Black mica, or Lepidomilane, is rather common in the granite of this district; and a beautiful variety of white mica, called Plumose, from the manner of its arrangement or crystallisation, is sometimes found in the quarries on the southern slopes of the hills, and in boulders when broken up in the fields.

The granite of Killiney, when seen in junction with the mica schist, often has its micaceous particles rearranged, so as to form thin wavy strings of that mineral, all parallel to the cooling surface of the granite; while the mica in that portion of the rock close to the slates, is segregated into large blotches. The manner in which the granite is brought into

junction with the slate is very interesting; the former rock sending tongues, and thin strings, and dykes into the latter for many yards. The result of the metamorphic action produced by the granite on the clay slates is chiefly the excessive development of mica; but beautiful stellated crystals of andalurite, and some resembling chiastolite, with innumerable small garnets, are very abundant close to the granite.*

On the sea-face of the embankment of the Railway, close to and north of the Blackrock station, there is a singular granite boss, which deserves to be noticed. The rock consists of sharply angular fragments of the ordinary granite, varying in size up to a block some feet across, all of which are cemented in a hard granite sand full of white mica. At first sight this looks like a conglomerate, which might be supposed to rest on the surface of the granite, and to be the base of the boulder drift, inland cliffs of which we see over the old harbour of Dunleary, to the south of the Kingstown Gas-works. This granite breccia, however, is, I believe, much older than any of the drift, and is analogous to those dyke-like masses of breccia, which are not unfrequently found in the Trappean rocks of the Lower Silurian period. Such, for example, as is to be seen on the shore near Lady's Cove, to the south of, and close to Tramore, in the Co. Waterford.

* The following are two analyses of the granite of the Three Rock mountain, by the Rev. Professor Haughton, M.D., F.T.C.D., from the Memoir of the Palæozoic Rocks of the South-east of Ireland ("Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. xxiii.):—

| | | | No. 1. | No. 2. |
|-------------------|----|----|-------------|-------------|
| Silica, | .. | .. | 70.28 | 70.32 |
| Alumina, | .. | .. | 16.44 | 16.12 |
| Peroxide of iron, | .. | .. | 2.60 | 3.20 |
| Lime, | .. | .. | 2.04 | 1.34 |
| Potash, | .. | .. | 5.79 | 4.65 |
| Soda, | .. | .. | 2.82 | 3.39 |
| Loss by ignition | .. | .. | — | 0.96 |
| | | | <hr/> 99.97 | <hr/> 99.98 |

Dr. Haughton also shows the average constitution of the Dublin and Wicklow granite to be—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|--------------|
| Quartz, | .. | .. | .. | 27.66 |
| Feldspar (Tersilicate), | .. | .. | .. | 52.94 |
| White mica (Margarodite), | .. | .. | .. | 14.18 |
| Black mica (Lepidomilane), | .. | .. | .. | 5.27 |
| | | | | <hr/> 100.05 |

After the thorough consolidation of this greenstone, a fissure was formed in it to the width of eighteen feet, and this extended to the depth of thirteen yards into the slate rock below the greenstone flow. The forces of disruption caused numerous fragments of the greenstone to fall into this open fissure; but as the whole process took place beneath the level of the sea, the drifted sand and gravel of the greenstone were swept into the crack, along with those angular fragments, and formed a cement binding them together. The granite breccia at Blackrock was formed in a similar way, and its sandy matrix consolidated by subsequent pressure, and that inherent quality which all mud and sand has to crystallize by time under similar circumstances. If the limits of this breccia could be determined, they would be found to be bounded by solid granite, and the boulder drift would be seen to rest on, and cover up both.

Space will not allow of our discussing further the interesting story of the junction between granite and slate; for we have yet to say a few words on the history of the superficial deposits, which have been spread over the rocks we have described.

The drift, as it is called, or superficial covering of clay and gravel, which is spread over the whole of the Dublin district, consists of two formations: the Lower, a brown, gravelly, calcareous clay, containing numerous limestone pebbles and rolled fragments; and the Upper, a loose sand and gravel, formed principally of limestone pebbles, though it contains a large percentage of granite and Lower Silurian fragments, with here and there a pebble of hardened or Antrim chalk and chalk-flint. This Lower drift in the north of the Co. Dublin terminates at a maximum height of about four hundred feet, though the summit of Killiney and the adjoining hills are bared of it at one hundred feet; while the Upper deposit is to be seen on the flanks of Montpelier hill, at a height of twelve hundred and thirty-five feet above the sea.

The Lower drift rests in patches on the sides of Howth-hill, Lambay, the adjoining coast at Skerries, Killiney-hill, and along the shore to the southwards and Bray-head, at elevations of more than one hundred feet; and the sea has everywhere escarped it. Yet this deposit must have formed the sea-floor, and have been since elevated to its present height; for it is an axiom in Geology, that the sea still retains the same level which it had since its creation, while the land rises or sinks beneath it by volcanic force. How

remotely ancient, therefore, must be this mere superficial covering of the solid rocks beneath it! so ancient, indeed, that the whole central limestone plain of Ireland, the bays of Dublin and Bray, and the straits of Lambay, and possibly the very British channel, were not in existence at the close of its formation. Yet these great physical features have been all excavated through it, and the land upheaved to the height of twelve hundred and thirty-five feet at least—the present apparent limit of the Upper drift formation.

How wondrous is the power of slow but long-continued denudation, and the erosion produced by the sea acting between the limits of high and low water, like a great horizontal saw on the shores of rock, clay, or sand opposed to it! Still the same force is now going on before our eyes, and we cannot appreciate its progress as measured by the short experience of human life. Time, therefore, when speaking of geological phenomena, is not to be measured by such finite subdivisions as centuries; we must regard its effects as the product of the past almost-eternity.*

Wherever this clayey drift deposit is formed, and the rock surface beneath it bared, we find that the latter is polished and striated; an effect which could only have been produced by the rapid passage of ice or frozen mud when this part of the land was beneath the sea-level. And so general over the British Islands is this rock-polishing and striation, that from this fact, taken in connection with the occurrence of water-worn erratic boulders derived from rocks *in situ*, whose locality is known, and many miles distant from where the blocks are found, geologists recognise “a glacial period” in Tertiary Geology.

Over Howth-hill the ice-bearing current set in from the north-west, as is indicated by the direction and form of the striations; and the same current swept through the hollows of the hills of Killiney, though it was slightly deflected by the summit of Killiney-hill, the granite of which is ground and polished in the direction of east and west.

The remarkable looking bosses of granite on the summits of the Three Rock and Two Rock mountains are not perched blocks, but the solid granite weathering in place; and this weathering is solely the result of long-continued atmospheric

* The drift clay on the brow of the cliffs on Howth, near the Lighthouse, and along the east-side of Baily Point, as well as to the east and west of the cliff called “The Lion’s Head,” exposes a deposit of recent sea-shells at an elevation of more than one hundred feet above the sea.

action—rain, frost, and snow. The rock, being evenly jointed in vertical as well as horizontal planes, has weathered on the lines of separation; and some of the rough cubical masses thus formed have resisted the action of the weather more completely than the others. In this way are left those great table-like masses, having thin edges moulded along the horizontal joints.

Note (fff).

POPULATION OF DONNYBROOK PARISH.—In addition to what has appeared on this subject in pp. 50, 51, the following particulars are given:—

In 1813, the population of the parish (then including Booterstown) amounted to 6,884; viz., 3,129 males and 3,755 females.

In 1861, the population, according to the census taken for the night of the 7th April, amounted to 12,151; comprising 5,367 males and 6,784 females; and occupying 1,739 houses. Of these, 262 (216 males and 46 females) were in the Pigeon-house Fort; 70 (27 males and 43 females) in the Hospital for Incurables; and 55 females in the General Magdalen Asylum, Donnybrook. There were also 106 houses uninhabited or building. The General valuation of the parish amounted to £32,171 10s.; the Poor Law valuation in 1851 having been £26,224 12s.

A table, on the same plan as that given for Booterstown in p. 225, and showing at a glance the religious profession and education of the parishioners of Donnybrook, was prepared for insertion here; but as it has been found impracticable to print the numerous details in full, a brief summary is substituted, the reader who may wish for fuller information, being referred to "The Census of Ireland, 1861," Part iv. pp. 27, 28, 29, 32, 43, 47.

Members of the Established Church, 3,809 (1,712 males and 2,097 females); Roman Catholics, 7,747 (3,369 males and 4,378 females); Presbyterians, 258 (124 males and 134

females); Methodists, 184 (94 males and 90 females); Independents, 57 (23 males and 34 females); Baptists, 9 (4 males and 5 females); Society of Friends or Quakers, 25 (10 males and 15 females); All other Persuasions, 60 (30 males and 30 females); and Jews, 2 (1 male and 1 female). The persons returned under the head of "All other Persuasions" were 10 male and 6 female "Unitarians"; 7 male and 5 female "Separatists"; 6 male and 17 female "Christian Brethren"; 2 male and 2 female "Moravians"; 1 male "Protestant Dissenter"; 1 male "Free Church of Scotland"; 1 male "Christian"; 1 male "Free-Thinker"; and 1 male not specified; total 60. Members of the Established Church, 3,809; Roman Catholics, 7,747; and all other denominations, 595; making the total of 12,151.

Note (ggg).

DONNYBROOK PARISH REGISTERS.—As stated in pp. 41, 138, there is not amongst the books of the parish of Donnybrook the vestige of a register of baptisms, marriages, or burials, save a few insertions of marriages, for thirty-two years before 1800. The volume has long since disappeared; but fortunately the defect may in a great measure be supplied from the annual Visitation-returns, which are lodged amongst the records of the Consistorial Court, Dublin. The returns (more or less detailed) made by the clergymen of Donnybrook to the Archbishop of the diocese from year to year, include lists of one hundred and twenty-five baptisms, forty-two marriages, and thirteen hundred and ten burials, from the year 1775 to 1800. The names of many Dublin citizens and others of note appear in these transcripts.

The registers connected with the parish of Donnybrook date from the year 1712, earlier registers having probably existed, and contain entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials. They are in good condition, in eleven volumes, and as follows:—

Vol. I. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, from 1712 (with

a few entries from 9th August, 1705) to 1768 ; with Marriages, from 25th April, 1778, to 17th December, 1784, in the handwriting of the Rev. Gore Wood, Curate ; and Marriages, from 8th December, 1776, to 25th February, 1800, copied a few years ago from the Visitation-returns.

II. Baptisms, from 30th June, 1800, to 6th October, 1825 ; Marriages, from 15th November, 1800, to 16th November, 1825 ; and Burials, from 25th May, 1800, to 18th September, 1825.

III. Baptisms, from 4th October, 1825, to 14th June, 1836 ; Marriages, from 16th October, 1825, to 23rd August, 1837 ; and Burials, from 23rd October, 1825, to 23rd March, 1848.

IV. Baptisms, from 15th June, 1836, to 27th April, 1858 ; and Marriages, from 4th August, 1837, to 14th April, 1845.

V. Burials, from 24th March, 1848, to 2nd January, 1861.

VI. Marriages (under the present law), from 14th April, 1845, to 29th May, 1850.

VII. Marriages, from 17th June, 1850, to 26th October, 1853.

VIII. Marriages, from 29th October, 1853, to 23rd January, 1862.

IX. Baptisms, from 3rd January, 1858, to present date.

X. Burials, from 2nd January, 1861, to present date.

XI. Marriages, from 30th January, 1862, to present date.

At the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend (commonly called Irishtown Church), in this parish, there are the following registers :—

Vol. I. Baptisms and Burials (not entered with regularity), from 1812 (before which year all entries were made in the parish registers) to October, 1826.

II. Baptisms, from 1st February, 1827, to 22nd July, 1845 ; and Burials, from 3rd January, 1827, to 13th October, 1853.

III. Baptisms, from 26th July, 1845, to 25th April, 1858.

IV. Burials, from 18th October, 1853, to present date.

V. Baptisms, from 28th March, 1858, to present date.

Marriages have been solemnized in St. Matthew's, but very seldom, and only by special license.

At St. John's, Sandymount, which is likewise in this parish, and was opened for Divine Service, 24th March, 1850, there is a register of baptisms, from 15th August in that year.

At Sandford Church, to which a district (including a portion of this parish) has been assigned, there is a register of baptisms. The volume contains six entries from September, 1826 (in which year the church was opened), to July, 1827, and a large number from 15th December, 1858, to the present time; and the names are transferred annually to the register of St. Peter's, Dublin, Sandford Church being in that parish.

A district (including a portion of this parish) has been assigned to St. Bartholomew's Church, which was lately erected in the parish of St. Peter, near Ballsbridge, and in which baptisms and marriages are solemnized. There is a register of baptisms, from 7th January, 1868; and of marriages, from 23rd June in that year.

Note (hhh).

EXTRACTS FROM THE DONNYBROOK PARISH REGISTERS.
—The following extracts (to which, if space permitted, large additions might be made) are to be taken as fair specimens of what may be found in many parish registers throughout the kingdom. The spelling in the original is preserved; and with the view of economizing space, frequent reference is made to preceding pages:—

BAPTISMS.

1705, August 9.—Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth Lundy [of Ringsend].

1709, May 14.—James, son of William and Mary Kennell.
1712, April 4.—Marryian, daughter of William and Lettess Cowberth.

1712, May 6.—Susanna, daughter of John and Elizabeth Johnson.

1712, August 17.—Sarah, daughter of John and Elinor Manesergh.

1712, September 16.—Richard, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cave.

1713, September 11.—Elizabeth and Wealthy, daughters of William and Eleanor Wathing.

1713, December 5.—Thomas, son of Peter and Alice Vaviser. [The names of many members of the Vavasour family appear in these pages. See p. 153.]

1714, April 25.—Wealthy, son of Symon and Eleanor Whathing.

1714, May 30.—Keziah, daughter of John and Margaret Adcox.

1714, November 5.—Christopher, son of Christopher and Margaret Carlton.

1714, November 8.—James, son of Humphery and Margaret Denny.

1716, April 22.—Richard, son of Edward and Baptize Anderson.

1716, September 4.—Mahitable, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Burnett.

1716-7, January 1.—Utilia, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Deacon.

1716-7, February 14.—Constantine, son of Charles and Sarah O'Neil.

1717, December 13.—Margraet, daughter of Hugh and Margraet at Mill Town [near Donnybrook].

1718, June 16.—Annistas, daughter of John and Sarah ffoley.

1718, July 27.—Jacob and James Madox, being Quakers.

1718, December 31.—Stephen, son of Peter and——.

1723, June 22.—Abernathy, daughter of James and Elizabeth Bromlow.

1725, July 29.—Eleanor, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Colley. [Mr. Colley (afterwards Wesley) was grandfather of the late Duke of Wellington. See p. 162.]

1725, December 8.—Syabella, daughter of John and Margaret Wallis.

1726, June 19.—Jamitt, son of William and Mary Arthur.

1726, September 8.—Regina, daughter of Magnus and Elizabeth Syck.

1727-8, February 10.—Eunice, daughter of John and Ann Dauncy.

1729, October 26.—Bathia, daughter of James and Elizabeth Bromlow.

1730-1, February 14.—Ananias, daughter of Peter and Sarah Portovine.

1731, October 14.—Thomas, son of James and Barbara Twigg. [Mrs. Twigg was the daughter of Stewart Blacker, Esq., of Carrick, Co. Armagh, and had at least five children, whose baptisms are recorded. See p. 162.]

1731, October 24.—Levina, daughter of John and Margaret Griffith.

1733, September 2.—Teasia, daughter of William and Elizabeth Young.

1735, April 21.—Hugh, son of Paul and Hannah Twigge.

1735, April 21.—Lundy, son of Geoffry and Jane ffoot. [He was afterwards Alderman Lundy Foot, and well known. See p. 153.]

1737, April 11.—Elizabeth, granddaughter of Mr. Thomas, of Donebrook. [Mr. Thomas Thomas was Churchwarden in 1719.]

1740-1, February 18.—Brillany, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Bombury.

1742, December 18.—Robert, son of Arthur and Florence Newburgh. [Mr. Newburgh's burial in 1762 will appear.]

1746, October 20.—George, son of John and Elizabeth Eccles.

1752, June 19.—Mary Ann, daughter of John Bingam, Esq., and Frances, his wife.

1756, September 1.—Neptune, son of Harris and Mary Blood, of Ringsend.

1762, February 4.—Elizabeth Jane, daughter of William and Jane White, of Merrion. [White's-avenue, Merrion, still exists. Mr. White's marriage in 1761 will appear.]

1763, June 12.—Anne, daughter of St. John and Arabella Jefferys, Esq.

1763, September 18.—Mary, daughter of Charles Coote, Esq., and Mary Dermoot.

1764, June 10.—Marcus, son of William Beresford, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife. [Mr. Beresford, whose marriage in 1763 will appear, became Archbishop of Tuam.]

1768, July 10.—Ana Maria, daughter of John Corry, Esq., and Cathren, his wife.

MARRIAGES.

1714, April 3.—Nicholas Wilkinson. [No female mentioned.]

1715, October 20.—Richard Archdeacon and Elizabeth Brown.

1730, May 18.—By y^e A.D., John Mouls and Elizabeth Thomas.

1731, June 6.—By License, Chappell Dawson and Hannah Maria Townly.

1732, April 13.—Jeffery ffoot and Jane Lundy. [For particulars of this family, see p. 153.]

1733-4, February 1.—By y^e A.D., John Wynne and Elizabeth M'Calley. [Was he the same as the Rev. Dr. Wynne, whose burial was in 1762?]

1745, August 22.—By License, the Rev^d Mr. Thomas Willkison and Miss Susanna Larive.

1748, August 20.—By Consistory License, William Philips, Esq., and Miss Susanna Green.

1750, April 30.—By License, Richard Ryan and Mahitable Burnett.

1753, July 30.—Robert Ridge, Esq., and Miss Cathren Stewart.

1755, December 23.—By Prerogative License, Kenneth Tolmie, Esq., and Mrs. Anne Morgan. [“Married, Kenneth Tolmie, Esq., to the Widow Morgan, of St. Paul's Parish.”—*Pue's Occurrences*, 30th December.]

1757, June 6.—By Consistory License, by the Rev^d John Drury, James Doyne, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Pratt.

1759, May 24.—By the Archdeacon's License, by the Rev^d Michael Heatly, Mr. Charles Christian and Miss Mary Lovett. [For mention of the Archdeacon of Dublin's “dormant power of granting marriage-licenses within his archdeaconry,” see p. 78.]

1760, April 30.—By Prerogative License, by the Rev^d Samuell Whaly, Mr. George Hannell and Miss Elizabeth Davenport, of Ringsend. [Died “last week, at Wicklow, George Hannell, Esq., formerly Surveyor of Ringsend.”—*Pue's Occurrences*, 8th April, 1766.]

1761, March 23.—By the Rev^d Mr. Macmullin, Mr. William White and Miss Jane Lee, of Merrion. [In the *Dublin Gazette*, 30th July, 1772, there is this announcement:—“Married, Benjamin Lee, Esq., of Merrion, to the amiable Miss Smyth, of Drogheda, the smallest of whose accomplish-

ments is a fortune of £2,000." Mr. Lee was a descendant of the Lees of Quarrendon, raised to the British peerage in 1674, as Earls of Lichfield; and his eldest daughter and co-heir, Anne, was grandmother of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., M.P. for Dublin.]

1762, December 8.—By Consistory License, by y^e Rev^d Dr. William Dunkin, Mr. Henery Dunkin and Miss Mary Grant. ["Mr. Henry Dunkin, attorney, to the amiable Miss Grant, of Ballsbridge, whose smallest accomplishment is a fortune of £1,500."—*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 11th December.]

1763, June 12.—By License, the Hon. William Beresford and Miss Elizabeth Fitzgibbons. [Mr. Beresford, brother of the first Marquess of Waterford, became Archbishop of Tuam in 1794, and was created Lord Decies in 1812. Miss Fitzgibbon was the second daughter of John Fitzgibbon, Esq., of Donnybrook, and sister of the Earl of Clare. See p. 79. As stated in *Walker's Hibernian Magazine*, September, 1807, p. 574, Mrs. Beresford, who died in September, 1807, "was forty-four years a wife, and a most interesting example of conjugal affection; her daughters were all married at very early ages, and have proved the most amiable of wives and mothers, worthy of the domestic and virtuous habits they were educated in."]

1764, February 19.—By the Archdeacon's License, Mr. Henery Hoply and Miss Jane Brown, by Rev^d Dr. Mann, A. D. of Dublin. [In *Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 6th March, this announcement appears:—"At Ringsend, Mr. Henry Hoply to Miss Brown."]

1764, March 7.—By Consistory License, by the Rev^d Dr. Isaac Mann, Archdeacon of Dublin, Mr. John Evans and Miss Jane Burns, of Ringsend.

1764, September 11.—By Consistory License, by Mr. Freeman, Mr. Mathew Petters and Miss Ann Dupont, of Booterstown.

1764, September 22.—By Consistory License, by Rev^d Mr. Old, Topam Mitchell, Esq., and Miss Jane Lord. [In *Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 25th September, this announcement appears:—"Married at Booterstown, in the county of Dublin, Topham Mitchell, Esq., to Miss Lord, daughter of William Lord, Esq., Councillor-at-law."] The death of another "Topham Mitchell, Esq., a gentleman whose death is deservedly lamented," and which was caused "by a fall from his horse, near Rathfarnham," had taken place on the 20th of the preceding May.—*Ib.* 22nd May, 1764.

1765, February 16.—By Prerogative License, by the Rev^d Thomas Heany, Mathew Coleman, Esq., and Miss Margaret Hornby.

1766, January 15.—By Consistory License, by the Rev^d Thomas Heany, Captain Charles Vallancey, Esq., and Miss Julie Blosett. [General Vallancey was buried at St. Peter's, Dublin, where there is a stone with this inscription :—" Here lieth the body of General Charles Vallancey, who died on the 8th day of August, 1812, in the 88th year of his age."]

1767, January 11.—By Consistory License, by Rev^d Dr. Man, Archdeacon of Dublin, Mr. Mogens Tronwig and Miss Sarah Dennis.

1768, February 11.—By y^e Archdeacon's License, by Dr. Mann, Mr. Samuel Robison and Miss Mary Beats.

BURIALS.

[The Donnybrook graveyard and St. Matthew's churchyard, Ringsend, are both in the parish of Donnybrook ; and until the year 1812 all entries of burials (as well as those of baptisms and marriages) were made in the parish registers, and in almost every instance without distinguishing the place.]

1712, May 10.—Ezble, daughter of James and ——— Gudle.

1713, July 19.—Richard Pigeon. [Was this the man to whom the present Pigeon-house is indebted for its name?]

1713, October 5.—Francis Coddin. [See p. 152, where his name is given as M'Cadden.]

1714, March 26.—Quinn Ello, wife of William Quinn Ello.

1715, September 4.—Widdow Benns Granson.

1715-6, January 27.—Commissary Beckett.

1716, March 31.—The Lieutenant's man of y^e Alborough man-of-war.

1716, November 24.—A poor Spanish sailor, y^t died at Mrs. Dreak's.

1716-7, January 1.—William Popes, one of the Parish poor.

1716-7, January 24.—A child of one Cook, a Relation of Cook the waterman, of Dunlary [now Kingstown].

1716-7, February 1.—Madam Cleton, in the Chancell of Donebrook. [Was she mother of Bishop Clayton, who was buried at Donnybrook in 1758?]

1717, August 12.—Francis Malherb, a Frenchman.

1717, October 2.—Cornelious Killick, from on Board.

1717-8, January 21.—Sarah Robinson at Recool [Rath-coole, Co. Dublin].

1718, September 12.—Mr. Winsor, Clerk of St. Matthew Chapple [Ringsend].

1719, April 10.—John Etheridge, Prentice to Mr. Morney.

1719, May 14.—Mary Cornish, from on board Mr. Ramsey.

1719, July 19.—Mr. Thomas Ashley.

1719, December 12.—Mrs. Katherine Ashley.

1720-1, January 18.—William, from on board the John and Ann belonging to Hasteed, John Moore, Master.

1721-2, February 5.—Madam Calwell, from the Folly. [See p. 161.]

1721-2, John Thompson died on Ash Wednesday, the 7th of February, and was buried the 9th, being Fryday following, in St. Andrew's churchyard, Dublin: there was a funeral sermon.

1722, September 11.—Martha, a child from Port Mahone.

1724, July 19.—Doctor Walsh.

1724-5, March 12.—Patrick Kelly. [He had been Churchwarden in 1712.]

1726, May 11.—Y^e Reverend John Borrough, Minister of St. Mathew's. [He was the first Minister of this Royal Chapel. See p. 162. For mention of him and his family, see Smiles' "Huguenots," etc., p. 350. Sir Edward R. Borough, Bart., of Dublin, is the present representative.]

1726-7, January 13.—Mr. Thomas Cave.

1726-7, March 6.—Christopher Carlton. [By commission bearing date 12th February, 1700, King William III. (as mentioned in Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. vi. p. 23) constituted Sir Thomas Southwell, Bart. (afterwards first Baron Southwell), Brigadier Ingoldsby, Christopher Carleton (?), and two more, Trustees for the Barracks in and throughout Ireland, and made them a body corporate.]

1727, November 19.—Madam Claxton. [See p. 163.]

1727, December 3.—Mr. Barry, a Roman Priest.

1727-8, March 8.—Collonel Fitzgerald.

1728, August 2.—Grandchild to General Peirce.

1728, November 5.—Mr. Lord, Apothecary. [There is a stone at Donnybrook, with inscription. See p. 290.]

1728, November 25.—Peter Winchilto, a Dutch Master.

1728, December 1.—Mrs. Walsh, a Hackney Coachman's wife.

1729, April 23.—Mr. Maquea, Minister. [The Rev. Thomas Maquay, who, having been born in Dublin about 1694, was educated by the Dublin Presbytery, and ordained colleague to the Rev. Mr. Synclare, in the Presbyterian church of Plunket-street. In *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. i. 320, his death is wrongly stated to have taken place on the 27th of January. His widow married the Rev. Dr. John Leland, whose burial was in 1766. See p. 284.]

1729, May 10.—Archbishop King. [William King, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. See p. 164.]

1729-30, January 11.—John Murphy, Physition.

1729-30, January 25.—A child of Higgins, y^e Meal man.

1729-30, February 24.—Thomas Williams, Quarter Master of Horse.

1730, August 13.—Robert Dougket, late A.D. [Robert Dougatt, A.M., had been Archdeacon of Dublin, and consequently Rector of Donnybrook, 1715-1719; and was nephew of Archbishop King. See p. 166.]

1731, September 13.—Madam Whittingham. [Wife of Charles Whittingham, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin. See p. 72.]

1732, September 8.—Ammoross Burges. [Ambrose Burges, "the late famous English undertaker, and builder of the Salt Works" at Ringsend. See p. 166.]

1732-3, January 10.—Edward King, aged 101 years.

1733, November 25.—A child of General Piece's [Pearce's] Servants.

1733, December 10.—By the A.D., Sir Edward Pierce. [Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, M.P., a celebrated architect, and the builder of the Irish Parliament-house of his day. "Last night died at his seat at Still-Organ, Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, Knt., Engineer, Overseer, and Surveyor General of this kingdom." (*Pue's Occurrences*, 8th December.) "Yesterday morning the corps of Sir Edward Lovet Pearce was interred at Donnybrook Church." (*Ib.* 11th December.) See p. 74.]

1733-4, February 7.—Mr. Watson, from the Workhouse.

1734, May 18.—Elizabeth, daughter to the Rev^d Charles Whittingham, on Wednesday.

1734, October 6.—Old Mrs. Birch.

1736, April 26.—The Reverend Mr. Jones.

1736-7, February 20.—Burlanah Bumbarry.

1737, April 7.—Old Mr. Dallamain. [In *Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 11th March, 1760, this notice appeared:—"Tues-

day last died Mrs. Mary Delamain, widow of the late Captain Henry Delamain, who was the first that brought the earthenware manufacture to perfection in this kingdom; and since his decease his said widow (endowed with all the virtues of a good Christian, tender parent, and sincere friend) continued it with such advantage to the purchasers as to prevent the further importation of foreign wares," etc. For particulars of Henry Delamain, see *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. v. 50 (8th January, 1870).]

1737, July 24.—William Jones, of Brickfield. [See p. 74.]

1737, December 15.—A Relation of Mrs. Johnson's, from St. Patrick's. [Stella had died 28th January, 1728.]

1737-8, January 11.—Thomas Earl, Sexton of St. Matthew's [Ringsend] 30 years.

1737-8, January 29.—Reverend Mr. Mullan.

1737-8, March 14.—The Whitesides.

1738, September 17.—Mrs. Morison, midwife. [Somewhat like an entry in the parish-register of Alrewas, Staffordshire:—"1682, September 8, Ellena Alput, vidua (obstetrix felicissima), sepulta."]

1738-9, January 20.—General Pierce. [The Right Hon. Lieut.-General Thomas Pearce, who "was at once Governor, Mayor, and Representative in Parliament, of the city of Limerick." "On Saturday night last, past Ten of the clock, the corpse of the Right Hon. Lieutenant General Thomas Pearce was taken out of the vault in Christ Church, where it was deposited, and carried in a hearse, accompanied with a mourning coach, to Doneybrooke Church, where it was interred." (*Dublin Gazette*, 23rd January.) He was brother of Sir E. L. Pearce, whose burial in 1733 has been mentioned. See also p. 74.]

1738-9, February 7.—Coronet Pierce.

1739-40, February 13.—John, son to James.

1741, August 26.—Y^e Reverend Michael Hartlip in St. Bride's [Dublin. See p. 167. The Rev. Michael Hartlib was Chaplain of St. Matthew's, in succession to Mr. Borough, and died of a fever at his house in Ringsend.—*Dublin Gazette*, 29th August.]

1741, August 29.—William Roberts, Docter. [In the *Dublin Gazette*, 29th August, there is this notice of his death:—"Died of a decay at the house of Robert Roberts, at Coldblow, near this city, Doctor William Roberts, son-in-law to Doctor Philip Rudgate, and an advocate in the Spiritual Courts: he is to be buried this evening at Donney-

Brooke Church." Many members of this family have been buried at Donnybrook. See p. 131.]

1741, November 15.—Jonathan Ponder. [Mr. Jonathan Ponder, who kept the great inn at Rathcoole, near Dublin, was interred at Donnybrook. His corpse was attended to the grave "with an incredible number of coaches, chaises, and cars."—*Dublin Gazette*, 17th November.]

1741-2, January 11.—Dummee Child.

1742, May 6.—Henry Lord Power, in y^e Vault of St. Mathew's Chappel. [Died 5th May, "Henry Lord Power of Ireland, of an antient and noble family. He had for many years a pension of £500 per ann. from the Crown." (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1742, p. 274.) "Same day died Henry Lord Power, of an antient and noble family; and his corps was interred on Thursday evening at Ring's-end Church." (*Pue's Occurrences*, 8th May.) "Last week died Henry Power, commonly called Lord Power. He had a pension of £550 per annum. Having been deemed a lunatic for some years past, he has been under the guardianship of Mr. Shanly. We hear that by his death his sister gets £1,500 due to him." (*Dublin News-Letter*, 11th May.) For particulars of Lord Power, see pp. 75, 167.]

1742, September 2.—Mrs. Sennit from Butter Town [Boosterstown].

1742, December 10.—Frances Trotter in the Cabbage Garden. [See p. 168. In Crook's "Ireland and the Centenary of American Methodism" (London, 1866), p. 55, there is a note on the Cabbage Garden.]

1742-3, January 4.—Hannah Williamson in a storm.

1744, May 18.—Governor Richard Fitzwilliams.

1745, December 26.—Major Francis.

1745-6, January 22.—Mr. Rich. Crosha. [See p. 160.]

1745-6, February 12.—Mr. Nally. [Members of this family have been buried at Donnybrook from time to time during the last two centuries. See p. 125.]

1746, June 23.—Lady Prendergrast.

1746, September 30.—Madam Merrett.

1747-8, February 28.—Lady Newport. [See p. 75. "Sunday morning last the corps of the Right Hon. the Lady Newport was interred in the Church at Irishtown."—*Dublin Weekly Journal*, 5th March.]

1748, July 23.—Lord Mayo's Son. [See p. 76.]

1749, July 17.—Lady Pierce. [Widow of Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, who had died in 1733. See p. 278.]

1750, November 28.—James Lundy. [Died 27th November, "at Ringsend, Mr. James Lundow, aged 106 years" (*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1750, p. 596), and was buried at St. Matthew's, as appears from the inscription on tombstone given in p. 153. There is, as may be observed, a difference in the date.]

1750-1, January 24.—Mr. Carroll, a popish priest.

1753, June 4.—Captain Icaace Wills. [See p. 125.]

1753, December 20.—The Rev^t Dean Watts, Dean of Ossary. [The Very Rev. Robert Watts, D.D., Dean of St. Canice, Kilkenny. "Died, much lamented, at his house near Stephen's Green, the Rev. Dr. Watts, Dean of Ossory." (*Pue's Occurrences*, 22nd December.) See p. 77.]

1754, December 22.—A woman from the Quay.

1756, January 1.—S^r Sheafill Austin.

1756, April 8.—Margrett Mountany, wife to y^e Hon. Baron Mountany.

1757, June 11.—Benjman Mounteny, Esq. [Mrs. Mountney was the wife, and this probably the son, of the Hon. Richard Mountney, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, who died 9th April, 1767. In *Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 6th October, 1759, the Baron's second marriage was thus announced:—"Married, the Honourable Richard Mountney, Esq., second Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to the Lady Dowager Countess of Mount-Alexander." See *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. xii.]

1757, August 25.—Thomas Gresdall. [For twenty-five years Principal Surveyor at Ringsend. See pp. 152, 165.]

1758, January 6.—Major John Pluknett. [Major John Plukenett, of Donnybrook. See p. 127.]

1758, January 8.—Rob^t Roberts, Esq. [See p. 131.]

1758, March 1.—Robert L^d Bp^t of Clogher. [Robert Clayton, D.D., Bishop of Clogher, whose tombstone is at Donnybrook. For inscription, etc., see pp. 39, 168.]

1758, April 12.—James Tent, Esq. [The Right Hon. James Tynte, of Dunlavan, Co. Wicklow, who, with other members of the family, was buried at Donnybrook.]

1758, May 19.—Y^e R^t. Hon. Oliver Fitzwilliams.

1758, June 11.—Y^e R^t Hon. Cathe Fitzwilliams. [In Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. iv. p. 318, it is stated that Oliver Fitzwilliam, Earl of Tyrconnel, who died 11th April, 1667, lies buried under a handsome tomb of black marble, in the chapel of the family's foundation in Donnybrooke-Church; but the church, chapel, and tomb

have disappeared. For the inscription, see p. 51. William, third Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion, died in December, 1674, and was buried with his elder brother, the Earl of Tyrconnel. A curious "Note of the payments made in relation to the burial" has been preserved, and will be given.]

1759, January 18.—Mrs. Medlicote. [Buried at St. Matthew's (and not at Donnybrook, see p. 131), where her tombstone may be found. For mention of her death and character, see *Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 26th January.]

1759, February 18.—Dr. Barth. Mosse. [The noble founder of the Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, who was buried at Donnybrook. See pp. 38, 169.]

1760, March 11.—Miss Martha Tynte. [Died 10th March, "in Dawson-street, the only daughter of Robert Tynte, of Old Baun, in the county of Dublin, Esq."—*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 15th March.]

1760, June 25.—Robt. Tynte, Esq. [He was father of the preceding, and died 13th June. "On his way to Bath, Robert Tynte, of Old Baun, in the county of Dublin, Esq." (*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 24th June.) "Tuesday, the Lively Galley, Capt. Williams, arrived from Park-gate with Mr. Tynte's remains, which were interred at Donnybrook the day following."—*Ib.* 28th June.]

1761, January 24.—Ralph Ellrinton. [The death of Mr. Ralph Elrington, comedian, at his lodgings in Temple Bar, was announced in the *Dublin Journal*, 27th January.]

1761, September 19.—The Hon. Judeth Fitzwilliams.

1762, January 12.—Rebeck Lescuer. [Among the deaths recorded in the *Dublin Magazine* for this year, is that of Widow Lescure, of Ringsend, aged 102.]

1762, January 21.—Rev^d Dr. John Winn. [The Rev. John Wynne, A.M., Precentor of St. Patrick's, Dublin. See p. 79.]

1762, February 1.—Ralph Lambert, Esq.

1762, March 25.—Arther Newburgh, Esq. [Died 23rd March, "at his house on Finglas-road, Arthur Newburgh, Esq., Secretary to the Right Hon. and Hon. the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture." (*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 27th March). He was succeeded by his eldest son, Broghill Newburgh, Esq.]

1762, April 4.—John Vavisor. [John Vavisor, who was buried at St. Matthew's, where his tomb may be seen. See p. 153.]

1762, May 7.—Mrs. Newburgh, wife to Arthr New-

burgh, Esq. [She was younger daughter of John Cole, Esq., of Florence-Court, Co. Fermanagh. See p. 168.]

1762, July 14.—Jos. Medlicott. [Died 12th July, “in Stephen-street, Joseph Medlicott, Esq., Register of the diocese of Armagh, and one of the Proctors of the Courts of Delegates, Prerogative, Consistory, and Admiralty.” (*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 17th July.) His wife had died in 1759.]

1762, July 16.—Col^l George Jocelyn. [See p. 75.]

1762, November 17.—The Rev^d John Goodicheau. [?]

1763, March 27.—James Doyne, Esq. [Died 21st March, “at his house near Donnybrook, James Doyne, Esq.”—*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 29th March].

1763, August 28.—Nisbitt Usher, Surveyor of Ringsend. [Died 26th August, “at Ringsend, Nesbit Usher, Esq., Principal Surveyor of Ringsend, a gentleman of very amiable character.” (*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 27th August.) “Richard Charters, Esq., appointed Surveyor of Ringsend,” 12th September, in room of Nesbit Usher, Esq., deceased.—*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1763, p. 564.]

1763, December 3.—Mr. Warner, 2 children, and mead. [See p. 154; and *Dublin Magazine*, vol. iv. p. 771.]

1764, March 21.—Jane Moss. [Died 19th March, “in Great Britain-street, Mrs. Jane Mosse, widow of the late Dr. Mosse, Projector of the Lying-in-Hospital,” who had been buried at Donnybrook in 1759. (*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 24th March.) Their marriage, which took place 6th October, 1743, was announced in these terms:—“Mr. Bartholomew Mosse, an eminent Surgeon and Man-midwife, was married to Miss Whittingham, only daughter to the late Rev^d Dr. Charles Whittingham, Archdeacon of Dublin, a very agreeable young lady with a large fortune.”—*Dublin News-Letter*, 8th October, 1743.]

1764, June 24.—Geo. Clayton.

1765, December 18.—John Joeslin, Esq. [“John Jocelyn, Esq., a Major on half-pay, and nearly allied to the Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Jocelyn.” (*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1765, p. 784.) See also *Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 17th December. He was buried “in the family-vault at Irish-town,” otherwise St. Matthew's, Ringsend, as stated in p. 76.]

1766, January 8.—Cathren Clayton, y^e Bp'^s wife. [Widow of Bishop Clayton, who had been buried at Donnybrook in 1758. Died “Jan. 5, at Stephen's-green, Mrs.

Clayton, relict of the late Lord Bishop of Clogher."—*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 7th January.]

1766, January 16.—Zacharias Woodward.

1766, January 19.—The Rev^d Dr. John Layland. [See p. 80; Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. ii. p. 311; and "The Life of the learned John Leland of Dublin, well known by his writings in defence of Christianity, by Isaac Weld, D.D.," in *Exshaw's Magazine*, 1766, pp. 217-220. "An excellent likeness, from an original picture in the possession of Dr. Wilson," is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1803, p. 1129.]

1766, May 28.—Chittwood Eustace, Esq. [Died "May 26, Chetwood Eustace, of Harristown, Co. Kildare, Esq." (*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1766, p. 444.) For some curious particulars of this gentleman's mansion, see "A Tour through Ireland," by two English Gentlemen, p. 239 (Dublin, 1748).]

1767, July 27.—John Cambell, a popish priest.

1768, July 1.—Ye Rev^d Dr. Will. Moss.

[The parish-register for thirty-two years before 1800 having long since disappeared (see p. 269), the following particulars are extracted from the visitation-returns. These annual returns from the parish of Donnybrook date from 1775.]

MARRIAGES.

1778, December 26.—By License, by Rev^d George Braddell, Michael Croker and Mary Braddell.

1781, April 20.—By License, by Rev^d Gore Wood, Walter Wade, M.D., and Mary Chambers. [Dr. Wade was the author of a volume, entitled "Catalogus Plantarum in Comitatu Dubliniensi Inventarum" (Dublin, 1794), and other botanical publications.]

1781, August 20.—By License, by same, William Walker and Henrietta Higginbotham.

1782, July 16.—By License, by same, William Henn, Esq., and Susanna Lovett.

1782, August 10.—By License, by same, Francis Casey, Esq., and Mary Henn.

1783, July 25.—By License, by Rev^d Mr. Ryan, Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lady Lisle, John Travers, Esq., and the Hon. Grace Lysaght. [See p. 173.]

1786, March 11.—William Chapman and Martha Roe.

1790, April 19.—Rev^d Henry Murray and Emma Dawson.

1796, August 20.—The Reverend Henry Francis Cary, of Staffordshire, and Miss Jane Ormsby, daughter to James Ormsby, Esq., of Sandymount. [See "Memoir of the Rev. Henry Francis Cary, M.A., Translator of Dante," etc. (2 vols. London, 1847); in the first volume of which, p. 84, there is a slight inaccuracy as to the date of this marriage. See also *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. vii. 137, 465.]

1796, September 9.—Mr. Samuel Ashworth and Miss Eliza Prise.

1798, April 14.—By License, Gabriel Stokes and Elizabeth Haughton.

1798, May 5.—By License, by Rev^d Gore Wood, James Taylor, of the city of Dublin, Merchant, and Wilhelmina Roe, of this parish, Spinster.

1798, June 6.—By License, by Rev^d Thos. Goffe, William Trocke, of Abbey Street, Dublin, Esq., and Jane Pains, of this parish, Spinster.

1798, June 23.—By License, by Rev^d Gore Wood, Richard Sunderland, of Liverpool, and Jane Roe, of this parish, Spinster.

1798, ———.—By License, by Rev^d Gore Wood, Thomas Franklin, of Temple-bar, Dublin, Merchant, and Elizabeth Pidgeon, of this parish, Spinster.

1799, April 15.—By License, Richard Webb, of Longford, and Jane Webb, of this parish, Spinster.

1799, October 16.—By License, by Rev^d Gore Wood, John Smithers, of Capel Street, Dublin, and Sarah Trocke, of this parish.

1800, February 25.—By License, by same, Andrew Dalton, of Cork Bridge, Dublin, Brewer, and Cecily Porter, of this parish, Spinster.

BURIALS.

1775, November 16.—Santrey Fracess, Esq.

1775, November 22.—John Usher.

1776, January 7.—Thos. Foot.

1776, March 7.—Mrs. Mary Mountany. [Was she connected with Baron Mountney, whose wife, "Margrett Mountany," was buried in 1756?]

1776, May 21.—Mr. James Harding.

1776, May 25.—Miss Foote.

1776, May 27.—Rich^d Lord Visc^t Fitzwilliam. [See pp. 114, 171.]

1776, December 9.—Sam^l Thomas.

1778, May 29.—Miss Elizabeth Fleming.

1778, November 23.—Captⁿ James Langston. [Captain Francis Langston, of Dublin, as on his tombstone at Donnybrook.]

1779, April 20.—Mr. George McQuay.

1779, October 18.—At Ringsend, Margaret Vavator.

1780, February 4.—John Causier.

1780, July 2.—At Donnybrook, Hon^{ble} Lieut^t Col^l Francis Napier. [See p. 171.]

1781, July 17.—At Donnybrook, James Stewart.

1781, August 12.—At Ringsend, George Macklin. [See p. 152.]

1781, October 11.—At Donnybrook, Leathem Joanes.

1781, November 14.—At Donnybrook, Thomas Newburg.

1782, March 31.—At Donnybrook, Rev^d Doctor Wynne.

1782, June 24.—At Donnybrook, Cath^r Moulds. [Many members of the Mowlds family have been buried at Donnybrook. See p. 129.]

1782, October 25.—Eliz. Sankey. [See p. 128.]

1782, December 6.—Peter Vavisor. [His tombstone is at St. Matthew's. See p. 153.]

1783, August 24.—Mrs. Foster, wife of Rev^d Doctor Foster. [Buried at Donnybrook. Dr. Forster was buried there in 1788. See p. 130.]

1784, March 9.—Rev^d Doctor Benson. [Thomas Benson, D.D., Vicar Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. See p. 173.]

1784, March 19.—Alderman Sankey. [His tombstone is at Donnybrook. See p. 128.]

1784, March 20.—Father Field.

1784, July 21.—Cathrine Roberts.

1784, November 25.—John Taylor.

1785, June 15.—Wm. Owenson. [See p. 157.]

1785, July 27.—Luizia D'Olier. [Daughter of Jeremiah D'Olier, Esq., of Collegnes, Booterstown. Several members of this family have been buried at Donnybrook. See p. 135.]

1785, November 13.—At Donnybrook, Sir Jas. Tent. [See p. 127. A copy of what was on his tombstone, may be found near the close of the next *Note*.]

1786, February 25.—At Irishtown, the Rev^d Mr. Thomson.

1786, May 14.—At Donnybrook, Hugh Henry Mitchell.

1786, May 22.—At Donnybrook, Steevan Rice, Esq.

1786, June 29.—At Donnybrook, Mrs. Grace West. [Wife of the Rev. Matthew West, Vicar of Clane. Mr. West had been Curate of Donnybrook, and died 11th September, 1814. Their tombstone, with a long inscription, is at Donnybrook.]

1786, September 7.—At Donnybrook, Bernard St. George.

1786, October 13.—At Donnybrook, Miss Martha Tent. [Daughter of the above-named Sir James Stratford Tynte, Bart.]

1787, October 1.—At Donnybrook, Thomas Leech, Esq.

1787, November 20.—At Ringsend, Surgeon Scott.

1788, March 13.—At Donnybrook, Mrs. Veasey. [Mrs. Frances Vesey, relict of the Rev. George Vesey, of Hollymount, Co. Mayo. See p. 129. John Vesey, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, died 28th March, 1716, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried at Hollymount, his place of residence. (Cotton's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*," vol. iv. p. 16.) During this prelate's lifetime, his eldest son, Sir Thomas Vesey, Bart. (lineal ancestor of Viscount De Vesci), was successively appointed to the bishoprics of Killaloe (1713) and Ossory (1714).]

1788, May 13.—At Donnybrook, John Vesey, Esq. [Second son of the preceding.]

1788, August 26.—Eliz^h D'Olier. [See p. 135.]

1788, October 1.—Rev^d Dr. Foster. [The Rev. John Forster, D.D. See p. 130.]

1788, November 9.—Dorothy Whitingham.

1788, November 28.—Godfrey Mountain.

1789, May 11.—Ambrose Mitchell.

1790, January 23.—At Donnybrook, Samuel Thomas.

1790, August 15.—At Irishtown, Nath. Foot.

1791, February 3.—At Donnybrook, Eliz^h Downes.

1791, April 9.—At Irishtown, Rob^t Roe. [His tombstone is at St. Matthew's. From him was descended, amongst others, the late George Roe, Esq., D.L., of Nutley, Donnybrook.]

1791, April 18.—At Donnybrook, Jos. Butler, Esq.

1791, April 22.—At Donnybrook, Edward Lord, Esq.

1792, January 1.—At Irishtown, Mrs. Evelin. [See p. 152.]

1793.—At Donnybrook, Miss Carlonia Bellen.

1794, June 2.—George Harkness. [His tombstone is at Donnybrook.]

1794, October 26.—Rev^d Mr. Nicholson. [Roman Catholic clergyman of Booterstown, Blackrock, and Dundrum.]

1795, April 3.—Mr. Pidgeon.

1796, May 24.—Miss Roberts. [Eldest daughter of John Roberts, Esq., of Old Connaught, Bray. See p. 131.]

1796, August 31.—Samuel Thomas.

1796, September 3.—Miss Charlotte Billing.

1796, October 25.—Miss Uniack.

1796, December 30.—Mrs. Ball.

1797, May 6.—Frances Phillippi Medlicot.

1797, May 7.—Mrs. Draught. [Wife of the Rev. Dr. Drought, S.F.T.C.D., and buried at Donnybrook. See p. 130.]

1797, July 16.—Mrs. Whittingham.

1799, January 21.—Lady Barry.

1800, March 6.—Mrs. Eliza Closey, relict of the late Samuel Clossey, Esq., M.D.

Note (iii.)

DONNYBROOK GRAVEYARD.—Many tombstone inscriptions having appeared in pp. 124-138, 152-157, it has been resolved to add to the number; and accordingly other inscriptions, over the graves of persons who were of more or less note in their respective stations, have been carefully transcribed for the purpose. In several cases the stones have suffered severely from the effects of the weather; for example, the one erected over the grave of Sir James Stratford Tynte, Bart., mentioned in p. 127. The greater portion of the inscription upon it has disappeared; but through the foresight of the late Sir William Betham (who copied many of the inscriptions at Donnybrook and elsewhere), the full particulars have been preserved, and are given below. To historians, topographers, genealogists, and others, such inscriptions have oftentimes proved most useful; and it is much to be wished that measures should at once be taken throughout the land to have them properly transcribed and recorded

for the public good. With this object in view, and to show what may be done with a little trouble, the following are submitted to the reader:—

[*Continued from p. 138.*]

LXIV.

“Here lyes the body of Mr. Anthony Maynard, who departed this life the 6th of Oct^r, 1703, in the 76th year of his age.”

LXV.

“Here lyeth the body of John Archdeacon, who departed this life the 27th of May, in the yeare of our Lord 1706. Patrick Archdeacon, his father, caused this stone to be set here.” [“This name is traceable in the Local and Family History of the counties of Kilkenny and Galway from a very early period, and subsequently in Cork.” (D’Alton’s “Illustrations of King James’ Irish Army List, 1689,” vol. i., p. 382.) Mr. D’Alton makes mention of several members of the family; and the name appears under different forms—Archdekin, le Ercedekne, Lercedekene, le Ercedecyne, Archdakne, and Archdeacon.]

LXVI.

“Here lies the body of Thos. Motley, of Ringsend, shipwright, who died 2nd July, 1722, aged 60. Also the body of Elizabeth, wife to the above, who died 5th August, 1747, aged 83. As also the body of James Motley, son of James Motley, who died 31st May, 1752, aged 10. Here also lieth the body of James Motley, of George’s Quay [Dublin], Merch^t, who died 29th August, 1768, aged 63. This stone was erected by his wife, Elizabeth Motley.” [John Motley was Churchwarden of Donnybrook in 1737.]

LXVII.

“Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Quinn, wife of John Quinn, who departed this life the 4th day of December, 1722. Also 4 of her children.”

LXVIII.

“Here lyeth the bodies of Mr. Wm. Hurst and Ellen, his wife; he died April 27th, 1725, aged 74 years; she died August 28th, 1728, aged 64 years. Also the bodies of ten children of Mr. Wm. Hurst, Merch^t, son of the above-named Wm. & Ellen Hurst. The last of said children, named

Wm., the only son, died Nov^r 6th, 1753, aged 5 years. Also the body of Ellen Gillmer, wife of James Gillmer, daughter of the above Wm. Hurst, Merch^t; she died August, 1757, aged 27 years. Also the body of Ellen Hurst, wife of Wm. Hurst, mother of the above-named Ellen; she died March 23rd, 1758, aged 58 years. Also the body of James Gillmer, husband of the above-named Ellen; he died March 28th, 1758, aged 25 years. Also the body of Mary Gillmer, wife of John Gillmer, Esq^r, daughter of the above-named Wm. Hurst, Merch^t; she died July 3rd, 1768, aged 40 years."

LXIX.

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Edward Lord, of St. Warbrs Street, Dublin, Apothecary, who departed this life on Sunday, the 3rd of Novb^r, 1728, aged 42 years. Also his wife, Lydia Lord, who departed this life ye 14th Jan^r, 1767, aged 75 years. Also her daughter-in-law, Cassandra Lord, who departed this life ye 29th October, 1769, aged 39 years." [See p. 277.]

LXX.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth unto Mrs. Ann Black, alias Bently, of Brabston Street, for her and her posterity. Here lyeth the body of Mr. Charles Black, husband of ye above-named, who departed this life the 20th day of February, A.D. 173 $\frac{3}{4}$, in the 53rd year of his age."

LXXI.

"Here lieth the body of Grizzel Carther, who departed this life ye 1st of March, 1740, aged 52 years. Also one daughter and four grandchildren."

LXXII.

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. George Anderson, who died the 31st of December, 1742, aged 37 years." [Mr. Anderson had been Churchwarden of Donnybrook in 1734.]

LXXIII.

"This ground and stone was purchased by Mrs. Mary Donovan, in memory of her beloved husband, Mr. Morgan Donovan, who departed this life ye 14th of March, 1746, aged 52 yr^s, and was interred here. Also two of his children. Here also lyeth the body of Miss Mary Donovan, daughter of the above Mr. Morgan Donovan, who departed

this life the 7th of November, 1751, in the 21st year of her age. Here lyeth the body of Mr. Daniel Donovan, Merchant, son of the above Morgan, who departed this life the 28th of March, 1758, in the 26th year of his age. Here lyeth the body of Mr. Peter Donovan, son of the above Morgan, who departed this life the 25th of October, 1759, in the 24th year of his age. Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Donovan, wife of the above Mr. Morgan Donovan, who departed this life the 18th day of July, Anno Domini 1762, in the 60th year of her age."

LXXIV.

"Here lieth the body of Arthur Connolly, with two of his children, who departed this life July the 7th, 1746, aged 40." ["Buried, July ye 9, 1746, Mr. Conolly."—*Parish Register.*]

LXXV.

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Elliot, of the parish of Donnybrook, who departed this life the 19th day of December, 1746, aged 70 years. This stone was erected for him, his wife, and family. I. Rid^r [*sic*], died Febr^y the 16th, 1753, aged 10 years." ["Buried, December ye 21, 1746, Mr. Elliott."—*Parish Register.*]

LXXVI.

"This stone was erected by Mrs. Honor McCarty to the memory of her mother Honor, and sister, Margaret Ransford, alias McCarty, October, 1747."

LXXVII.

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Butler, who departed this life January, 1748, aged 72. Here also lieth the body of Mrs. Ann Taylor, who died the 16th February, 1778, aged 83. Also John Butler, Esq^r, son to the above Ann, who departed this life March 3rd, 1783, aged 58. Here are deposited the remains of Matthew Handcock, who discharged the duties of an important office under Government in the Castle of Dublin [Deputy-Muster-Master-General], with zeal and ability, for a period of fifty years, and until its abolition. He died the 2nd day of August, 1824, aged 74 years. The remains of his much loved and deeply lamented widow, Margaret Handcock, daughter of John Butler, Esq^r, are placed beside his. She died 20th of March, 1827, aged 66. Their children, in token of their love, have erected a

tablet commemorating the many virtues of their dear parents, in the parish-church of Tallaght, county of Dublin, near the family-residence of Sally-park," [in the parish of Rathfarnham. The following is the inscription on the tablet referred to:—"Sacred to the memory of Matthew Handcock, late of Sally-Park, county of Dublin, Esquire. He was appointed Deputy-Muster-Master General to His Majesty's Forces in Ireland in the year 1772; which employment he held for a period of fifty years, and until the duties of that Department were transferred to the English Establishment. His talents and services were justly estimated and remunerated on the reduction of the office. He married in the year 1778 Margaret, the daughter of John Butler, Esquire, late First Clerk in the office of the Secretary for the Civil Department in Ireland, by whom he had fourteen children. By a judicious and honourable economy he was enabled to gratify the affectionate and benevolent disposition of his heart towards his numerous relatives, and to provide for his immediate family. This tablet was erected by his widow and children as a memorial of their love. Decessit 2^{do} Augusti, A.D. 1824, Ætatis 74. Deservedly lamented, Margaret, his widow, died 20th March, 1827, aged 66."]

LXXVIII.

"Here lyeth ye body of Mr. George Golding, of ye city of Dublin, dec^d April ye 29th, 1749, aged 54." ["Buried, George Golden, 30th April, 1749."—*Parish Register*.]

LXXIX.

"1749. Memento Mori. This burial-place belongs to Joⁿ Burrowes, of ye city of Dublin, Chandler, and his posterity. Here lieth ye body of Wm. Burrowes, father of ye above; and Marg^t Burrowes, daughter [illegible.]" ["Buried, Mrs. Borros, 6th November, 1749."—*Parish Register*.]

LXXX.

"This stone and burial-place belongs to Walter Nugent and his posterity. Here lyeth ye body of Mary Sexton, who died the 23rd May, 1754, aged 60 years. Here also the body of Richard Scanlon, who died August 19th, 1754, aged 19 years. Also the body of Catherine Dillon, who died Febr^y the —, 1754-5, aged 23 years."

LXXXI.

"This stone and place of rest belongs to Mr. Thos.

Mathews, of Gordon's-lane, Surveyor to the Hon^{ble} City of Dublin. Here lieth the remains of Miss Alice Mathews, sister to the above-named Thos. Mathews, who departed this life, expecting a better, which she truly merited, the 18th day of January, 1757, aged 24 years. Here also lieth the remains of Mrs. Susanna Fitzgerald, who departed this life the 23rd day of November, 1772, aged 72 years. Here likewise lieth the body of Mrs. Martha Mathews, wife to the above-mentioned Thos. Mathews, who departed this life the 2nd day of May, 1782, aged 41 years. The above-named Thomas Mathews died the 27th of June, 1782, aged 63 years, and lies buried here."

LXXXII.

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Thomas, late of Saint Kevan's Port, in the county of Dublin, Gentleman; the kindest father, a dutifull son, most faithfull and tender husband, best of masters, a sincere friend and cheerfull companion, an industrious honest man, a real Christian, whose many virtues are justly regretted, and will be ever revered by his afflicted, gratefull children, friends, and acquaintances. He departed this life the 13th day of May, 1757, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. [Mr. Thomas had been Churchwarden of Donnybrook in 1719.] Here lye also the bodies of Elinor, his wife, fifteen of their children, and four of their grandchildren. William Thomas, his afflicted son, hath placed this stone in gratefull remembrance of his dearest father, and hath reserved this burial-place for himself and his family. 1757." ["Buried, Elinor Thomas, 8th January, 1757;" and "Thomas Thomas, 15th May, 1757."—*Parish Register*.]

LXXXIII.

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Ann Power, wife to Mr. Anthony Power, who departed this life the 11th of July, 1759. As also the body of Mrs. Margaret Reily, her sister, wife to Mr. Michael Reily, who departed this life the 23rd of March, 1766. As also 3 of her children. Here lieth the body of Mr. Anthony Power, who departed this life the 8th of February, 1769, in the 71st year of his age. Here also lieth the body of Mr. Michael Reily, who departed this life the 24th of April, 1770, in the 61st year of his age. Here lieth the body of Catherine Brenan, otherwise Reily, wife of Thomas Brenan, and daughter of said Michael Reily, who died the 7th September, 1771."

LXXXIV.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth to Philip Emor, of the city of Dublin, Merchant, and his posterity. Here lieth the body of Henry Sandes, Gen^t, son-in-law to the above Philip Emor, who departed this life the 15th July, 1760, in the 36th year of his age. Here also lieth the body of the above Philip Emor, who departed this life the 31st March, 1762, in the 63rd year of his age." ["Buried, Hen^r Sandes, 17th July, 1760"; and "Philip Emor, 3rd April, 1762."—*Parish Register*.]

LXXXV.

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Michael Field, Sycamore Alley, Dublin, who died the 12th of April, in the year of our Lord God 1761, aged 59 years. This stone was erected by his wife, Elizabeth Field."

LXXXVI.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth to Mr. John Salt, of [Sir John] Rogerson's Quay [Dublin], for him and his posterity. 1762. Here lieth eight of his children."

LXXXVII.

"Beneath this stone lieth the body of Mrs. Sarah Nangle, of Clarendon-street, Dublin, who died the 21st March, A.D. 1767, aged 64 years. Also the body of Mr. George Nangle, her husband, who died the 29th of April, A.D. 1773, aged 68 years. Also the body of Eleanor Nangle, their daughter, who died the 18th of January, A.D. 1792, aged 53 years." ["Buried, Sarah Nangell, 24th March, 1767."—*Parish Register*.]

LXXXVIII.

"This stone and vault was erected by Captⁿ Moses Welsh, of the city of Dublin, for him and his posterity, and in memory of his wife, Allices Welsh, who departed this life the 8th of March, 1785, aged 44 years."

LXXXIX.

"Beneath this stone rest the mortal remains of Thomas Taylor, of Upper Baggot Street, Co. Dublin, Esq^r, who died 17th March, 1850, aged 71 years. A sincere Christian, kind husband, fond father, steadfast friend. Here also are deposited the mortal remains of his wife above recorded. [See No. xliii. p. 134.] This simple tribute of affection

and regret is placed to the memory of her beloved parents by their last surviving child, Jane Anne O'Shaughnessy."

XC.

"This burial-place belongeth to Mr. Geo. Harkness, of [79, Stephen-street, in] the city of Dublin, Jeweller, and his posterity. A.D. 1774." [See p. 288.]

XCI.

"This ground was purchased by Matt^w Rourke, of Mill-town Road, Merchant. Here lieth the body of his dear wife, Abigail Rourke, who departed this life the 5th day of August, 1775."

XCII.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth to Captain Francis Langston, of the city of Dublin. Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Langston, his wife, who departed this life the 7th day of December, 1776, aged 61 years. [Here follow twelve lines, which were "set down at the desire of her most affectionate husband."] Here lieth the above-named Cap^t Francis Langston, who departed this life Nov^r 21st, 1778, aged 56 years. He was beloved by all as a sincere friend, a good companion, and one of the best of husbands. As a small token of his merit, and in grateful remembrance of him, these lines were inserted at the instance of Catherine Langston, his second wife." ["Buried, Capt. James Langston, Nov^r 23rd, 1778."—*Visitation-return, Dublin.*]

XCIII.

"This stone is erected by Chas. Swan, of the city of Dublin, Gent., in the year 1778. Here lieth the body of his sister, Elizabeth Dwyer, her husband, and child, departed this life in the year 1775. Here lieth the bodys of two Margarets, children of the said Chas.: one departed this life the 17th Sept^r, 1778, and [the other] the 1st day of October, 1780. Rich^d Swan, father of s^d Cha^s, aged 68, died 23rd Nov^r, 1781. Rich^d and Eliz^h, children of s^d Charles, 23rd April, 1781."

XCIV.

"This stone was erected by Mrs. Christian Sallery to the memory of her beloved husband, Mr. John Sallery, of the city of Dublin, Ironmonger, who departed this life April the 5th, 1780, in the 64th year of his age."

XCV.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth to Mr. John Bennett and his posterity. Here lieth the body of his wife, Mrs. Mary Bennett, who departed this life 21st May, 1783, aged 46 years."

XCVI.

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Joseph Nassau, who departed this life on the 29th of October, 1783, aged 58 years."

XCVII.

"This stone was erected to the memory of Mr. Robert and Mrs. Honora Rogers, who were interred near this place, by their affectionate son, Jonaⁿ Rogers, of Capel-street, in the city of Dublin, Gentⁿ. Here lieth Robt., son of said Jonathan, who died 6th May, 1785, aged 4 years. Also the body of Eliza, daughter of the said Jonathan Rogers, who died March 12th, 1794, aged 6 years. Underneath lieth the body of Rebecca, the beloved wife of the above-named Jonathan Rogers, who departed this life March the 16th, 1824, in the 75th year of her age." ["Buried, Jonathan Rogers, of Belvedere-place, Dublin, aged 82, 11th November, 1832."—*Parish Register*.]

XCVIII.

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Alice Armstrong, who departed this life July the 17th, 1785, aged 27 years."

XCIX.

"Here rest in humble trust of a resurrection to glory, the remains of Mrs. Grace West, wife of the Rev^d Matthew West, formerly Cnrate-Assistant of this parish. To those who knew her, a recital of her worth is most unnecessary, and to those who knew her not, truth might appear like flattery. Suffice it, then, to say, that she has left behind her a justly disconsolate husband. She was taken from him on the 27th day of June, 1786, after an union of near sixteen years.

'Too soon divorced, yet oh! be calm, my heart,
And bless the dread award that bade us part.
Severely kind the stroke Heav'n's mercy gave,
And wounded deep, because it wish'd to save.
Taught now the emptiness of all below,
In due humility myself to know,
The worm's frail brother, offspring of the dust,
My bliss a bubble, and a reed my trust.
On Thee, great God, then let this soul depend;
Be Thou the solitary mourner's Friend;
Thro' life, thro' death, his wand'ring footsteps guide,
And join above whom here Thou didst divide.'

Also here lyeth the body of the Rev^d Matthew West, Vicar of Clane [in the diocese of Kildare], who dep^d this life Sep^r the 11th, 1814, in the 66th year of his age." ["Buried, Mrs. Grace West, at Donnybrook, 29th June, 1786" (*Visitation-return*); and "Buried, Rev^d Matthew West, 13th September, 1814" (*Parish Register*). For mention of Mr. West and his writings, see pp. 88, 196.]

C.

"Henry Fox. His remains were laid here 20th Sep^r, 1787. He lived a faithfull, diligent, and honest servant to the same master during the last eighteen years of his life, and died at the age of thirty-six. His goodness, benevolence, and charity, particularly to the poor of this neighbourhood, altho' he was not born or bred in Ireland, is the cause why this stone was erected. Go, do thou likewise."

CL.

"Here lieth the body of Denis Doran, late of the city of Dublin, Esq^r, who departed this life on the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1788, in the eightieth year of his age. And also the bodies of Catherine Doran, his wife, and Edmund Doran, his son."

CII.

"Here lieth the remains of Frances Butler, daughter to Francis Butler, and only child of her disconsolate mother, who died the 12th August, 1788, in the 16th year of her age."

CIII.

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Sarah Keating, daughter of Maurice Keatinge, Esq^r, of Narraghmore [in the county of Kildare], who departed this life on the 13th of March, A.D. 1789, in the 63rd year of her age. Her life was devoted to the offices of charity, the claims of friendship, and the duties of religion. The humble, yet steadfast hope of a happy resurrection, which supported her meek spirit through the anguish of long disease, is the sole remaining consolation of her most afflicted friends." [Maurice Keating, Esq^r, M.P. for Harristown, died in May, 1777.—*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1777, p. 440.]

CIV.

"This burial-place belongs to Mrs. Margaret Ashworth, widow, by whom this stone was erected to the memory of

her eldest daughter, Sarah Ashworth, who lieth here, having departed this life in the 46th year of her age, the 22nd day of March, 1790."

CV.

"Elinor Mac Carty, widow of the late John Mac Carty, Esqr, Barrister-at-law, and daughter of the late Edward Eustace, Esqr, of Castlemore, in the county of Catherlough [Carlow]. She departed this life the 7th day of January, A.D. 1792, aged 65 years."

CVI.

"In memory of Eliza Anne Galway, daughter of Wm. Gamble Galway [Merchant], of [26, North Anne-street, in] the city of Dublin, and Jane Anne, his wife, died y^e 11th of April, 1792."

CVII.

"Here lieth the remains of Mr. William Paine, late of Coldblow-lane [now Belmont-avenue], in this parish, who departed this life the 25th day of September, 1792, in the 78th year of his age. Also Mrs. Judith Paine, his widow, who died the 11th Jan^{ry}, 1795, aged 78 years. Also Mr. Wm. Brady, grandson to the above, who departed this life the 8th October, —, in the 19th year of his age."

CVIII.

"This stone was erected by John Peters, of [15] Leinster-street, Dublin, as a small tribute of respect to the memory of his amiable and beloved wife, Mrs. Susanna Peters, who departed this life the 21st day of September, 1799, aged 30 years."

CIX.

"This stone was erected by Thomas Geraghty, in order to preserve undisturbed the remains of his father and mother, Daniel and Anne Geraghty, formerly of King's Court, Co. Cavan, which are here deposited. Anne, his mother, died 6th Decr, 1800, and his father died 31st July, 1804. . . . Here also rest the remains of James Geraghty, son of the above-named Daniel and Anne Geraghty, who departed this life Decr 6th, 1812, aged 38 years. And those of Miss Mary Callaghan, of Denmark-street [Dublin], grand-daughter of Daniel and Anne Geraghty, who died Sep^r 18th, 1815, aged 9 years and 2 months."

CX.

"This tombstone was erected Feb^y 1, 1801. Here lies interred the bodies of Fergus Fowler, the elder, James Fowler, and Rebecca Fowler, children of the said Fergus Fowler."

CXI.

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Darby Kehoe, late of Dame St. [Dublin], Silversmith, aged 52 years, departed this life Dec^r the 22nd, 1801. Also Elizabeth, his wife, departed this life March the 12th, 1795, aged 40 years. Likewise three of their infant children, viz., Wm. T., John N., and Elizabeth Kehoe. Also Mr. John Kehoe, aged 19 years, died 10th Oct^r, 1802."

CXII.

"This tomb is erected to the memory of Mr. George Rencher, of Merrion View, in the [parish of Donnybrook, and] county of Dublin, who departed this life on the 18th March, 1803, in the 57th [?] year of his age. Here also lieth the body of his wife, Christiana Rencher, alias Hawkshaw, who departed this life the 7th of Sept^r, in the 39th [?] year of her age."

CXIII.

"This burial-ground belongeth to John Gold, of Baggot-street, Dublin. Here lies the body of William Gold, his son, who departed this life the 12th day of July, in the 16th year of his age, in life beloved, in death lamented, A.D. 1803. Here also lieth the body of the said Mr. John Gold, who departed this life the 14th day of April, 1824, aged 70. Also the body of Mrs. Margaret Gold, his wife, who died the 26th of March, 1827, aged 75." [In Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, there is this inscription:—"This vault was erected by John Gold, of Cullenswood Lodge [in the parish of Donnybrook], to receive the remains of his father, mother, and brother, which were removed here from Donnybrook graveyard; as also the body of his sister, Mrs. Anne Fowler, who died on the 30th day of June, A.D. 1845, aged 61. Here lieth also the body of John Gold, Esq., who died 29th April, 1855, aged 73. Upright in conduct, faithful in friendship, sincere in religion, he left to his friends the remembrance of his kindness, and the example of his virtues. Desiring to perpetuate after death his gratitude to God, who had been his guide through life, he bequeathed a large portion of his wealth for the erection of Zion Church, Rathgar."]

CXIV.

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Leavy, of Leeson-st., in the city of Dublin, who departed this life the 25th of March, 1805. This stone erected by his father for him and his posterity."

CXV.

"The burial-ground of John Hughes, Esq^r, Charlemont-street [Dublin]. Here lieth the mortal remains of his mother, Anne Hughes, who departed this life on the 18th Feb^y, 1806, aged 80 years. Also his daughter, Susan Fawcett, wife of Captⁿ Fawcett, Co. Dublin Militia, who departed this life on the 27th Sept^r, 1806, aged 18 years, and her infant son, John Hughes Fawcett. Here lieth the remains of Mrs. Anne Hughes, wife of the above-named John Hughes, who departed this life the 5th day of March, 1808, aged 51 years."

CXVI.

"In this vault is interred the body of Mr. Timothy M'Evoy, of Townsend St., in the city of Dublin, who departed this life 15th February, 1801, aged 52 years. He lived beloved, and died regretted. Also the body of his daughter Maria, departed this life 29th October, 1804, aged 5 years. Also his grand-daughter, Annette Doherty, and the body of her father, Wm. Izod Doherty [of 34, Westmorland-street, Dublin], who departed this life March 21st, 1829, aged 40 years. The remains of Timothy John M'Evoy, Esq^r, who departed this life on the 18th of December, 1829, aged 25 years, are likewise deposited here with his father's."

CXVII.

"Erected by Mary M'Dowall in memory of her husband, Wm. M'Dowall, who departed this life the 27th March, 1809, aged 62 years."

CXVIII.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth to John Smyth. Here lie the remains of his wife, Elizabeth Smyth, who departed this life February 18th, 1810, aged 33 years. Also three of her children. Here also lieth Tho^s [sic] Smyth, her beloved husband, who departed this life August 11th, 1811, aged 40 years."

CXIX.

"This stone and burial-place belongs to Sam^l Neville, of

Stafford-street, city of Dublin. Here lieth the remains of his wife, Margaret, who departed this life Nov^r, 1810, aged 34 years. Also two of his daughters, Frances and Charity. Frances died May, 1815, aged 16 years. Charity, March, 1818, aged 20 years."

CXX.

"Here lie the remains of Katharine Archer, eldest daughter of Clement Archer, formerly of [St. Andrew's-street, in] the city of Dublin, M.D., and State Surgeon. She departed this life on the 28th of Nov^r, 1810, aged 36, rejoicing in hope. Also of Harriet Archer, third daughter of the said Clement Archer, who departed this life on the 7th of February, 1823, aged 46. Also of Jane Schoales, third daughter of John Schoales, Esq^r, and Clementina Schoales, otherwise Archer, his wife. She departed this life on the 2nd of March, 1821, aged 12 years."

CXXI.

"The family burial-place of Thomas Bell, M.D. [of 24, York-street, Dublin]. 1810."

CXXII.

"Here lies the body of John Piele, who died 24th March, 1811."

CXXIII.

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas O'Neil, late of Donnybrook, who departed this life the 13th February, 1815, in the 60th year of his age."

CXXIV.

"Sacred to the memory of Mercella, wife of Mr. N. Kelly, S. Great George's Street [Dublin], who died Dec^r 22nd, 1815, aged 54."

CXXV.

"Here lieth the body of Charles Moore, Esq^r, late of Cullenswood [near Donnybrook], who departed this life July 24th, 1816, aged 64 years. This stone was dedicated by his affectionate wife, Margaret Moore."

CXXVI.

"This stone was erected by Captⁿ Grant, of Donnybrook, in memory of Joseph Green, who departed this life the 17th May, 1818, aged 76 years. Also his wife, Hannah Green, who departed this life the 27th of March [? April], 1824,

aged 80 years." ["Buried, Hannah Greene, 27th April, 1824." (*Parish Register*.) For mention of Mrs. (not Miss) Green's charitable bequest, see p. 91.]

CXXVII.

"This stone was erected by Mr. Patrick M'Dermott, of Smithfield, in memory of his beloved father-in-law, Captain Joseph Grant, of Donnybrook, who departed this life on the 6th of June, 1828, aged 62 years. Also his wife, Catherine Grant, who departed this life on the 1st of Feb^y, 1810. And 3 of his grandchildren who died young. Also their brother, Mark M'Dermott, who departed this life the 5th of June, 1829, aged 7 years."

CXXVIII.

"This stone was erected by Charles Kenny, of Coldblow Lane [now Belmont-avenue, Donnybrook], in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Smyth, who departed this life January 4th, 1819, aged 26 years. Also his beloved wife, Mrs. Anne Kenny, who departed this life May 27th, 1827, aged 61 years."

CXXIX.

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Levingstone, wife of Mr. Daniel Levingstone, of Merville [Donnybrook, and subsequently of Ballsbridge], county of Dublin, who departed this life on the 26th day of April, 1820, aged 24 years." [Several members of this family have been here interred.]

CXXX.

"This stone was erected by Mr. John Sullivan, of Meath Street, in the city of Dublin, in memory of his beloved brother, Mr. Richard Sullivan, who departed this life the 22nd day of April, A.D. 1821, aged 52 years. Also one of his children who died young."

CXXXI.

"Under this stone are laid the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Crosthwaite [of Vergemount, Clonskea, in the parish of Donnybrook], who departed this life 1st May, 1821. Also those of her daughter Louisa, who died 7th Sept^r, 1820, aged 8 years."

CXXXII.

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Waller Ashe [of 45, Leeson-street, Dublin], who departed this life on the 4th of March, 1824, aged ninety."

CXXXIII.

"Erected by Andrew Cartan, of [109] Abbey St. [Dublin], Merchant, to the memory of his beloved and lamented wife, Mary Cartan, who departed this life the 25th August, 1824, aged 42 years."

CXXXIV.

"This stone is erected by Mrs. Catherine Finlay, of [44] Townsend Street, in the city of Dublin, in memory of her beloved husband, Michael Finlay [Linendraper], who departed this life the 22nd Nov^r, 1824, aged 35 years."

CXXXV.

"Here are interred the mortal remains of Jane Archer, widow of Capt. Benjamin Archer, R.N., who died in Nov^r, 1824. Also those of her son, Henry Benjamin Archer, Esq^r, Barrister-at-law, who died on the 8th of June, 1830. Also those of his wife Sophia, daughter of Judge Chamberlain; she died on the 21st May, 1860. Also those of their only child, William Tankerville Archer, who died on the 23rd March, 1868."

CXXXVI.

"This stone was erected by Mr. Wm. Madden, of Arran Quay, in the city of Dublin, in memory of his beloved wife, Mrs. Ellenor Madden, who departed this life 22nd March, 1826, aged 31 years. Also one of her children."

CXXXVII.

"This stone was erected by John Evans, of the Black Rock, in the Co. of Dublin, in memory of his beloved wife, Anne Evans, who departed this life 28th of Dec^r, 1826, aged 25 years."

CXXXVIII.

"This stone was erected by Cha^s Byrne, of Stephen's Green, in the city of Dublin, in memory of his beloved wife Sarah, who departed this life March 20th, 1827, aged 33 years. Also his father and mother."

CXXXIX.

"This stone was erected by Daniel Ashford, Esq^r, of Simmons Court, Rock Road [in the parish of Donnybrook], in memory of his beloved wife Mary, who died the 4th March, 1830, aged 57 years; and also three of their children who died young, William, Mary, and Richard. Here

also is interred his mother, Mary Ashford, who died the 26th August, 1815, aged 81 years. Also his father, William Ashford, Esqr, who died the 17th April, 1824, aged 78 years." [William Ashford, the distinguished landscape painter, who shall be mentioned again, died at his residence, Sandymount-park, to the last "the warm devotee of Nature and her handmaid Art."]

CXL.

"The family burial-ground of James and Anne Rice, of Donnybrook. Erected to the memory of James Rorke, who departed this life 29th July, 1833, aged 40 years. Also Robert Wilson Rorke, aged 6 months. . . . Mrs. Mary Anne Davys, the dearly loved and much lamented wife of Mr. George Davys, of No. 6, Drumcondra Road, in the county of Dublin, who departed this life on the 20th day of July, 1862. By her sorrowing husband this short tribute of love and respect for her memory is recorded on this tomb by her erected."

CXXI.

"Here lie the children of James West. Susanna, Mary-anne, Henry W^m, who died in infancy. Maria Sarah, died Feb^y, 1847, aged 14 years. Susanna Frances, died June, 1847, aged 10 years. Harriet Sophia, died July, 1847, aged 9 years. James Robert, died April, 1848, aged 8 years. Also Brillianna, wife of James West, died July 3rd, 1851. Courteney Clarke, born Oct^r 13th, 1845, died 27th April, 1849. John Clarke, born 25th June, 1841, died 17th May, 1862. Elizabeth Rawson, [born] July 21st, 1848, died 4th Feb^{ry}, 1864. Also the above-named James West, born 13th June, 1805, died 6th October, 1868." [James West, Esq., J.P., of Shanganagh Grove, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.]

CXXII.

"Erected by Mr. Robert Thompson, in memory of his beloved and only daughter, Susan Thompson, who departed this life Saturday, October the 9th, 1858, aged 22 years."

CXXIII.

"The burial-place of Thomas Wilson, of Donnybrook. Reverend Thomas Charles Wilson, born 22nd of April, 1833, departed this life October 3rd, 1862. Alfred Wilson, born the 5th of September, 1835, departed this life April the 7th, 1864, aged 28 years."

CXLIV.

"The family burying-place of Wm. Roberts. In memory of Alan, his son, who died 12th April, 1863, aged 2 years."

CXLV.

"In memory of John Kilroy, M.D., who died 4th of January, 1864, aged 44 years."

CXLVI.

"The family burial-place of Isaac Arthur Bernard. Erected to the memory of Isaac Arthur Bernard, who died 26th November, 1864, aged 35 years. Also his daughter, Henrietta Frances, died 12th October, 1863, aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years."

CXLVII.

"Frances, daughter of John Armstrong Garnett, M.D., wife of Edward Richards Purefoy Colles, Barrister-at-law, died 30th June, 1865, aged 67 years."

CXLVIII.

"Elizabeth Mary, daughter of John Armstrong Garnett, M.D., died July 9th, 1867, aged 66 years."

CXLIX.

"Erected by John and Hannah Blyth in memory of their beloved children, Annie Elizabeth Scott Blythe, who died Feb^ry 12th, 1867, aged 4 years; James Blythe, died August 29th, 1867, aged 2 yrs 9 months. John Blythe, father of the above children, died Oct^r 31st, 1867, in his 33rd year. 'Not lost, but gone before.' Also Michael Carr, died Feb^ry 12th, 1868, aged 51 years."

CL.

"Erected by Madame Byrne, Cormeilles-en-Parisis, par Franconville (Seine and Oise), France, in memory of her beloved husband, Edward Byrne, who died 19th July, 1868, in the 70th year of his age. Here also lieth the remains of his mother, Maryanne Byrne, who died 22nd July, 1831, aged 72 years."

CLI.

"Erected by his sorrowing widow in memory of John Radcliff, Esq^r, [son of the Right Hon. John Radcliff, LL.D.,

and] late Chairman of the Board of Public Works. Born 5th Nov. 1799. Died 21st May, 1869." [See pp. 38, 135.]

CLII.

"Sacred to the memory of James Roe, Esqr, who departed this life Janr^y 2nd, 1871."

CLIII.

"Frederick William Trevor [of Beechhill, Donnybrook], Collector of H. M. Customs, Dublin, died January 9th, 1871, aged 66 years."

CLIV.

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Hayter, who died 19th March, 1871, aged 60 years."

CLV.

"Sacred to the memory of Margaret Stunell Dickson, the beloved wife of John Dickson, who died 16th June, 1871, aged 57 years."

CLVI.

"This stone was erected by Mrs. Dinah Ganly, in memory of her beloved brother, Mr. Joseph Duff, who departed this life 4th August, 1871, aged 58 years."

[Over the grave of Sir James Stratford Tynte, Bart., there is a monumental stone, in the shape of an obelisk. There was an inscription of considerable length, as mentioned in p. 127 : but from the effects of the weather little of it is now legible. Thanks, however, to the foresight of the late Sir William Betham, Ulster King-of-Arms, we are not left without a record of the inscription. In his MSS. in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 23,684-7), with transcripts of other inscriptions at Donnybrook, it has been preserved ; and the particulars are as follows :—"The body of Sir James Stratford Tynte, General of the Army of Volunteers of Ireland, who died the 10th November, 1785, was here interred with military honors. Near this place are deposited the remains of the Right Hon. James Tynte [of Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow, buried 12th April, 1758], and Robert Tynte [25th June, 1760], Esquires, grandfather and father of Sir James Stratford Tynte. Also the remains of

James Tynte, his son, and Martha, his daughter. Whilst the patriotism of a Volunteer, and the social virtue of a tender husband, dutiful child, fond parent, honest man, and loyal subject are thought estimable, the memory of Sir James Tynte will be revered.

' This last sad token, O my love, receive ;
Alas ! 'tis all your Hannah now can give ! ' "

The parish-register of the time, as already mentioned, is not forthcoming ; but in one of the visitation-returns from Donnybrook, Sir James Tynte's burial is recorded :—" Buried at Donnybrook, Sir Jas. Tent, 13th Novr, 1785."

An addition has been made to the inscription No. xxix., p. 131 :—" Miss Elizabeth Roberts, died 9th Feb^y, 1853, aged 70 yrs. Mrs. Charlotte Newbury, died 27th June, 1855, aged 70. Miss Martha Roberts, died 11th Jan^y, 1857, aged 77 yrs. Geo. P. Newbury, died 31st May, 1863, aged 36 years."

The stone No. xxxii., p. 132, has been replaced by another, with this inscription :—" This stone was erected by desire of his daughter Elenor, who died 10th December, 1859. Sacred to the memory of Joseph Madden, of Donnybrook, who departed this life 29th Novr, 1799, aged 57 years. He was a tender and affectionate husband and father, and supported the character of a sincere friend, a good neighbour, and an honest man. Here also lie the remains of his wife Elenor. Also John [for many years of Donnybrook] and Peter [of Simmonscourt], his sons. Also Mary and her husband, Patrick Dillon. Also Margaret, Mary Anne, and Eleanor, his daughters."

An addition has been made to the inscription No. xlix., p. 136 :—" Also to Ana, eldest daughter of Joseph and Mary Wright, died March 21st, 1869."

An addition has been made to the inscription No. liii., p. 136 :—" Also the Rev^d John Galwey, Rector of Clonbeg, Tipperary [and Prebendary of Cashel], died 10th Nov^r, 1849, aged 63 years. Also Lydia E. Galwey, relict of the late Ven^{ble} [William Galwey] Archdeacon of Cashel, and mother of the above, died 17th Aug^t, 1862, aged 95 years. Also Isabella Galwey, daughter of the late Archdeacon of Cashel, departed this life 5th April, 1867, aged 73 years.

'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.' Also Elizabeth Frances Webb, sister of the above Lydia E. Galwey, who died 20th Sep^r, 1870, aged 102 years." As stated in Cotton's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*," vol. i. p. 56, Archdeacon Galwey resigned his archdeaconry in 1824, and accepted the benefice of Kilmastulla, in the diocese of Emly, where he died and was buried.

Close to the stone No. liv., p. 136, another has been erected (1864), with this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Edward Tighe, Esq^r, who died 27th June, 1864, aged 67 years. This memorial of affection and esteem is erected by his mourning wife, Susan Louisa Tighe."

The broken tombstone over the remains of Dean Graves (p. 40) has been replaced by a new one (1868), with this inscription:—"Here are deposited the remains of Matilda Jane, wife of Robert James Graves, Esq^r, M.D., who died Sept^r 1, 1825, aged 19 years: and of Elizabeth Mary, wife of the Very Rev^d Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, and Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin, who died March 22, 1827, aged 60 years: and of Sarah, second wife of the above Robert James Graves, who died June 16, 1827, aged 26 years: and of the above Very Rev^d Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, who died March 31, 1829, aged 65 years: and of Eliza Drewe Jane Graves, only child of the above Robert James Graves, Esq^r, M.D., by Matilda Jane, his first wife, who died March 4, 1831, aged 5 years: and of John Crosbie Graves, Esq^r [in memory of whom there is a tablet in Donnybrook Church, as mentioned in p. 40], nephew of the above Very Rev^d Richard Graves, Dean of Ardagh [and father of the present Bishop of Limerick], who died January 13, 1835, aged 58 years." Dr. R. J. Graves was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, where there is a stone with this inscription:—"Here repose the mortal remains of Robert James Graves, M.D. He was born the 28th March, 1796, and died 20th March, 1853, aged 56 years. He requested that his only epitaph should be, that he was the son of the late Rev^d Dr. Rich^d Graves, Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin, and that after a painful and protracted illness he died in the love of God, and in the faith of Jesus Christ."]

Note (jjj).

THE PEMBROKE TOWNSHIP.

—“Whereas the district of Baginbun, Donnybrook, Sandymount, Ringsend, and Irish-town, in the barony of Dublin, and county of Dublin, comprises several villages, and is a large, populous, and improving district, and the population thereof has of late years greatly increased, and is increasing, and

it would conduce to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the district, and would be of public advantage, if the district were formed into a Township, and provision were made for the lighting, paving, sewerage, draining, cleansing, supplying with water, and otherwise improving and regulating of the Township, and if Commissioners were appointed for the purpose, with adequate powers and authorities; and whereas the objects of this Act cannot be attained without the authority of Parliament,” an Act (26 & 27 Vict. c. 72) “for the Improvement of Pembroke Township, comprising Baginbun, Donnybrook, Sandymount, Ringsend, and Irish-town,” etc., was passed the 22nd of June, 1863. The operation of the Act, which is known as “The Pembroke Township Act, 1863,” commenced the 1st of September following, and has been attended with good results, as is evidenced by the greatly improved appearance of the district.

The limits of the Act, and the boundary of the Township to which it relates, are as follows:—

“The boundary commences on the north at Ringsend at the junction of the Cambridge-road with the Southwall-road, and runs from thence westward along the south side of the Southwall-road to the municipal boundary of the city of Dublin; thence following the municipal boundary to Rings-

end-bridge, and by Ringsend-road, Barrow-street, Grand Canal-street, and the Grand Canal to a point on the south-east bank of the canal at Mespil, where the municipal boundary, and the boundary of the Rathmines Township, and the boundary of the barony of Dublin unite; thence southward along the baronial and township boundary to the north point of the townland of Milltown; thence following the boundary of the barony of Dublin until it strikes the river Dodder; thence crossing the Dodder it continues to follow the barony of Dublin boundary until it [almost] meets the boundary of the parish of Booterstown at Merrion [see p. 254 *n*]; thence following the parochial boundary until it crosses the Dublin and Kingstown Railway; thence northward and westward along the outer or sea-side of the embankment of the railway to Merrion-gate; thence along the in or western side of the sea-wall of Merrion and Sandymount, Irishtown and Ringsend, until it meets the Cambridge-road, and thence along the southern side of the Cambridge-road until it meets and terminates at Ringsend at the junction of the Cambridge-road with the Southwall-road; and the lands, villages, and hereditaments constituting the Pembroke Township are situate within the townlands of South Lotts, Bagotrath North, Beggarsbush, Ballsbridge, Bagotrath East, Bagotrath Forty Acres, Donnybrook West, Donnybrook East, Clonskeagh, Roebuck, Smott's Court or Simmon's Court, Merrion, Sandymount, Irishtown, and Ringsend, in the parishes of St. Mark, St. Peter, and St. Mary's Donnybrook, otherwise Donnybrook, and Taney, in the barony of Dublin, and county of Dublin."

The number of the Commissioners was fixed at fifteen, of whom "one shall be an *ex-officio* Commissioner, namely, the Agent of the Pembroke Estate within the Township whenever there is such an Agent, and the others shall be elected Commissioners." The first Commissioners named in the Act were the following:—John Edward Vernon, Esq., D.L., the Agent of the Pembroke Estate (Chairman); Francis Salmon, Esq., Joseph Boyce, Esq., D.L., Michael Murphy, Esq., Edward Wright, Esq., John Hawker Askins, architect and builder, Patrick Leahy, Esq., Andrew Rogers, Esq., John Bernard Doyle, Esq., Bartholomew M. Tabuteau, Esq.,

Edward H. Carson, architect, Robert Stanley, Esq., Patrick Sullivan, builder, John Dempsey, Esq., and James Kildahl Atkin, Esq. The 15th of November is the day for the yearly retirement and election of one-third of the Commissioners.

The area of the Township, which is almost exclusively the property of the Earl of Pembroke, and forms part of the Pembroke (or Fitzwilliam) Estate, is 1,549 statute acres; the population in 1871, 21,102; and the rateable valuation of property, £69,641 15s. Since 1867 the district has been supplied with the Vartry water.

A volume, entitled "The Pembroke Township Act, 1863; with Notes and Index," by Robert O'Hara, Esq., Barrister-at-law, has been published (Dublin, 1863, pp. 164, 12mo.). In it "will be found the Pembroke Township Act, 1863, and the provisions of the Acts which are incorporated with it. These provisions are embodied in Notes, which either follow those sections to which they are specially applicable, or are collected at the end of the Act. It is hoped that this arrangement may prove useful to those interested in the district, and may afford them some assistance in ascertaining what are the laws by which the inhabitants of this new Township will be governed, and what the privileges which they will enjoy."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—This handsome edifice, in the early English style, provides accommodation for some of the many Protestant inhabitants of a very improving suburb of Dublin; and the district assigned to it, comprising 194 statute acres, has been duly constituted out of the parishes of St. Peter and Donnybrook, in the former of which the church is situated. A few years ago green fields, and not houses, surrounded the site. Now dwellings, constructed according to the most approved designs, stand around; and in fact, in no other neighbourhood, not excepting Rathmines and Rathgar, have so many improvements been effected within so short a period.

The site of the church, which is close to Ballsbridge, "having been granted by the Guardians of the Earl of Pembroke (under authority of the Court of Chancery), and funds contributed for the building of the same, partly by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, and partly by private subscription, the foundation-stone was solemnly laid, with prayer and praise to the Most Holy Trinity, by Thomas, third Viscount De Vesci [one of the Guardians], on the festival of the Ascension of our Lord, 1865." The admirable designs furnished by Thomas H. Wyatt, Esq., of London, were carried out by Mr. James Scanlan, of Dublin; and the building, having been completed (with the exception of the spire) at a cost of about £7,000, was consecrated by the Archbishop of the diocese on the 23rd of December, 1867. Both outwardly and inwardly it presents an imposing and ornamental appearance. There is accommodation for 550 worshippers. The patronage was vested in the Archdeacon of Dublin, who holds the parish of St. Peter, but is now in the Board of Nomination; and the Rev. Arthur A. Dawson, M.A., was the first Incumbent. An engraving (from a photograph by Robinson), with a brief description, appeared in the *Church of England Magazine*, vol. lxvii. p. 73 (7th August, 1869).

BAGOTRATH CASTLE.—Not far from the site of St. Bartholomew's stood Bagotrath Castle, of which frequent mention may be found in Irish history, and throughout these pages. Mr. Joseph Huband Smith read a paper respecting it, and the manor attached thereto, before the Royal Irish Academy, in 1856 (as given in the "Proceedings," vol. vi. pp. 304-311), and exhibited a drawing from a sketch by Gabriel Beranger, taken about the year 1760; also a curious MS. plan of the array of the Parliamentary forces of the garrison of Dublin, as drawn out before the battle which took place in 1649, when the royal army under the command of the Marquis (subsequently Duke) of Ormonde,

sustained a defeat, the disastrous effects of which ended in the ruin of the royal cause in Ireland. This plan, without name or date, is preserved in a valuable collection of old maps and drawings in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and has been noticed, amongst others, in a paper read before the Academy by the late Mr. Hardiman, in 1824. Mr. Smith also exhibited, in illustration of his paper, an enlarged copy of Rocque's map, or "Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin," published in 1757, on which is laid down the line of road from St. Stephen's-green to Ballsbridge, over the river Dodder; on the north side of which road is shown on the map the site of Baginbun Castle. The original structure was built in the twelfth century, as appears from several notices of it in the public records; and Mr. Smith adduced some interesting extracts from the Memoranda Rolls of the Court of Exchequer and Patent and Close Rolls, illustrative of the history of its possessors at different subsequent periods. The latest structure, the ruins of which were standing within the memory of many, was a massive square tower, built, as there can be little doubt, about the time of King James I. or Queen Elizabeth. The last remarkable event in connection with it was the attempt made to fortify it, which resulted in the battle of Rathmines (already referred to), fought on the 2nd of August, 1649, the details of which have been recorded by Ludlow, who held a military command under the Parliament, and, at greater length, by Carte, in his "Memoirs of the Duke of Ormonde." It was never afterwards repaired, but suffered gradually to moulder into ruin, and was for many years the dreaded resort of freebooters. The office of Governor, although a mere sinecure, is stated to have been filled up from time to time, and a salary paid, down to the period of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, when, with other appointments of a similar character, it was abolished, and compensation awarded to the then Governor, Sir John (subsequently Lord) De Blaquiere.

For sundry particulars of Baginbun Castle, see the following

pamphlets (1649, 8 pp. each), copies of which are in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society :—1. “The Marquesse of Ormond’s Letter to His Majestie King Charles II., wherein is truly related the manner of Collonel Jones sallying out of Dublin, Aug. 2, 1649,” etc. ; 2. “The Marquesse of Ormond’s Letter to His Majesty, concerning the late Fight betwixt the Forces under his command, and the Garrison of Dublin,” etc. ; 3. “Lieut.-General Jones’s Letter to the Counsel of State, of a great Victory,” etc. See also the Marquess of Ormonde’s Letter to Lord Byron, in Carte’s “Collection of Original Letters and Papers, 1641-1660,” vol. ii., pp. 408-411. “The upper part, which threatened immediate destruction to all that should approach its base, was in 1785 taken down ; and what small fragment of the tower was left, was entirely filled up with stones, earth, and other matters, and the whole closed at top ; so that it is now almost as solid and compact as a rock, and may bid defiance to the shocks of time.” (Lewis’ “Dublin Guide,” p. 52, Dublin, 1787.) Time, however, has prevailed, and nothing of the structure remains. There are three unpublished drawings of it in the writer’s possession ; two by Gabriel Beranger (*circa* 1760), and one by S. Walker (1778). The view given in Grose’s “Antiquities of Ireland,” vol. i. p. 10, is from an original drawing by Barralet, “in the possession of the Right Honourable W. Conyngham.”

Note (kkk).

FITZWILLIAM FAMILY.—In addition to what has appeared in pp. 108-114 regarding this noble family, the following particulars have been gleaned from various sources.

William, third Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion (see p. 112), died in December, 1674. There was inserted in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. xi. 462, from the pen of the late James F. Ferguson, Esq., of Dublin, a very interesting “Note of the payments made in relation to the burial of Lord Fitz-

william [at Donnybrook], in Charles II.'s time, as they appear upon one of the records of the Irish Exchequer, deposited in the Exchequer Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin." The heading of the document which gives curious details of the funeral expenses of a nobleman nearly two centuries ago, is in these words; "The Funeral Expenses of Thomas, Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion, *tempore* Charles II."; but here there must be a mistake, the individual buried having been, not Thomas, first Viscount (the exact date of whose death appears to be unknown), nor Thomas, fourth Viscount (who died 20th February, 1704), but William, third Viscount, fourth son of the first named Thomas, and successor of his elder brother Oliver, Earl of Tyrconnel (who died 11th April, 1667), in the viscountcy of Fitzwilliam and barony of Thorn-castle. The document furnished by Mr. Ferguson, is as follows;—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|-----|
| " Paid Doctor Murphy att severall times, | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Paid Quin the apothecary, | 2 | 9 | 10 |
| Paid Kurrurgion, | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Paid clergymen, | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| More paid them, | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| More paid them, | 0 | 17 | 3 |
| Paid for rosemary, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Paid for a coach and four horses to carry friends to his buriall place att Donebrooke, | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Paid men for carrying the links, | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Paid for Christ Church bells, | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Paid the minister's clerke, &c., of St. Nicholas Church within the walls [Dublin], within whose parish his lordship dyed, | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| Paid Mr. Kearney, Herald att Armes, <i>prout</i> particu- lars under his hand, | 12 | 1 | 10 |
| More, | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Paid for franckinsence, and a messenger to prepare the grave at Donebrooke, | 0 | 1 | 1½ |
| Paid for making the grave there, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Paid for his coffin, | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| To other expenses, | 0 | 12 | 7½ |
| Paid the first of January, 1675, to Mr. Dellane and his clerke for his lordshipp's burial att Donebrooke, | 0 | 18 | 0." |

The total expenses amounted to £32 13s. 9d. That William, Viscount Fitzwilliam was the individual in question, is proved by the date given in the last item of the account;

inasmuch as Oliver, who succeeded his father in the viscountcy, had died in 1667, and Thomas, fourth Viscount, not until 1704. Archdall, moreover, in his edition of "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. iv. p. 318, states that William, Viscount Fitzwilliam, died "before the year 1681." The "Mr. Dellane" was Michael Delaune, M.A. (see p. 160), Archdeacon of Dublin, and consequently Rector of Donnybrook, from 1672 to 3rd November, 1675; and the "clergymen" were Roman Catholic priests, because Richard, fifth Viscount, grandson of the above-named William, was the first to conform to the Established Church, 18th May, 1710.—*Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. ii. 123 (16th August, 1862).

Richard, sixth Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion (see p. 114), married Catherine, daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart., of Richmond, Surrey, 3rd May, 1744. "Sir Matthew Decker, Bart., born at Amsterdam, 1679, came into England, in 1700, and created a baronet in 1716, he left £60,000 to his only child, lady of Ld. Visc. Fitzwilliams. As he acquired his fortune not only unreprouched, but unsuspected, he enjoyed it unenvied. . . . His domestick life was an undisturbed series of domestick comforts. By an orderly and well-understood hospitality, the great frequented his house, were properly received, and the poor who crowded it were abundantly supplied." (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1749, vol. xix. p. 141.) He died 18th March, 1749.

General Fitzwilliam, third son of Richard, fifth Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion (see pp. 113, 182), died without issue, 31st July, 1789. In "Miss Berry's Journals and Correspondence, 1783-1852" (London, 1866), vol. i. p. 170, there is a letter from Horace Walpole to Miss Berry, dated 6th August, 1789, and containing these remarks:—"General Fitzwilliam is dead, at Richmond, extremely rich. He has not, I believe, extremely disappointed his nephew the Viscount, who did not depend upon hopes that had been thrown out to him, nor is much surprised that the General's

upper servant, and his late wife's woman, are the principal heirs, as the Abbè Nichols and others long foresaw. Lord Fitzwilliam has only an estate of [?] 550*l.* a-year. The manservant, whom he originally took a shoeless boy in Wales, playing on the harp, will have above forty thousand *pds.*; the woman 300*l.* a year in long annuities. A will, however, pleases one, you know, if it pleases one anyhow. To General Conway (an old fellow-servant in the late Duke of Cumberland's family, as were Lord Dover and Lord Frederic Cavendish, similar legatees,) he has given 500*l.* This is so much to my mind that I shall not haggle about the rest of the will." For Mr. Richard Owen Cambridge's remarks on the will, see pp. 182-3 of the same volume.

Note (III).

JOHN FITZGIBBON, EARL OF CLARE.—A brief notice of this great man, who was born in Donnybrook, where his father resided (in a house close to the Fair-green, subsequently known as Bowerville, and within a few yards of the birth-place of another eminent legal functionary and contemporary, William, Lord Downes), and of whom mention has been made in p. 79, is here given from the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography":—

"Clare, John Fitzgibbon, first Earl of, was born in 1749; and being destined by his father, an eminent barrister, to follow the same profession, he received a good education, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he was the contemporary and rival of Grattan for academic honours. When called to the Bar his energy, industry, and talent at once ensured his success; and in 1777 he was elected to represent the University of Dublin, giving his support to the Government. In 1784 Fitzgibbon was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, an office due as well to his high professional position as to his parliamentary services. His position was an arduous one, as it arrayed against him the popular opposition of the demagogues of the day; and he exhibited undoubtedly much wisdom, courage, and firmness in the

discharge of his duties. In 1789 Fitzgibbon was promoted to the office of Lord Chancellor, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Fitzgibbon. Few men had to contend with greater political difficulties than the Chancellor. Ireland was in a state of secret disorganisation that shortly was to eventuate in open rebellion; and no doubt the vigour and wisdom of his measures did much to keep the daring spirit of the day in check. In 1795 he was created Earl of Clare; and in 1799 his signal merits were rewarded by a peerage of the United Kingdom as Lord Fitzgibbon. Lord Clare was one of the most prominent and able advocates for the legislative union; which measure he did not long survive, dying in 1802. His intellect was rapid, clear, and full of power; but its power seems to have consisted more in sagacity and common sense than in depth or extraordinary comprehensiveness. Still, for mere intellect, he may be placed at the head of the eminent Irishmen amongst whom he was an actor. With profound but rough and masculine strength of feeling, he was endowed with an amount of moral firmness and superiority to popular influences rarely found amongst public men. Few men have been more exposed to censure and calumny than Lord Clare; but we believe that, on the whole, those who carefully weigh his conduct will acquit him of the charges which his enemies were ever ready to bring against him. It is true his zeal may have been sometimes carried beyond the bounds of lenity; but it must be remembered that the crisis demanded strong action; and great allowance may be made in minor matters for one who, nearly alone in that trying time, stood firm and unappalled at the post of duty."

The remains of Lord Clare were deposited in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Dublin, where there is a stone with this inscription:—"Miss Isabella Fitzgibbon, died July the 18th, 1790, aged three years and three months. Here also lieth the body of the Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, who departed this life the 28th day of January, 1802, aged 54 years." Biographical sketches of Lord Clare may be found in Wills' "Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Irishmen," vol. v. pp. 432-476; and in the "Remains of the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan" (reprinted from the *Dublin University Magazine*), vol. ii. pp. 149-181.

Note (mmm).

WILLIAM, LORD DOWNES.—“The day, we most earnestly hope, is far distant,” as stated in an article in the *Hibernia Magazine*, 1810, vol. i. p. 3 (where a half-length portrait of the Lord Chief Justice appears, engraved by Brocas from a painting by Hamilton), “when the life of this excellent magistrate may properly employ the pen of some future biographer. When that day shall arrive, there will be a subject to which the most splendid talents cannot do more than justice; and it will require splendid and superior talents, indeed, to describe a man so pre-eminently gifted, so peculiarly adorned by every virtue, and dignified by so rare a modesty of nature, such singular simplicity, and urbanity of manners, and such a combination of learning, wisdom, and abilities as compose the character of this distinguished and accomplished gentleman. Raised by the native dignity of a great and a highly cultivated mind almost beyond the weaknesses and infirmities of human nature, he is just without ostentation, and amiable without affectation. His benignity of heart and equanimity have more contributed to mould the suavity of his manners, than the polished society in which he has lived, or the noble ancestry from whom he is descended. He is dignified without austerity, and impressive through his gentleness. He commands our respect without ever attempting to exact it—it flows a spontaneous tribute to exalted virtue, to great learning, to patience inexhaustible, and to wisdom the most profound; nor let it be forgotten, that although from the structure of his person he appears to be sometimes affected by labour and fatigue, yet his bodily weariness is invariably surmounted by a religious and paramount sense of official duty, and no desire, or even necessity, for ease or for rest ever suspends for a moment his exertions in the due administration of justice.”

In pp. 122-124 many particulars of the Downes family have been given, which need not be repeated. One or two

matters, however, which have been since ascertained, or have since taken place, it may be well to mention. The whole of Bishop Downes' "Tour through the Dioceses of Cork and Ross," 1691-1709, has been incorporated into the Rev. Dr. Brady's "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," 3 vols. 8vo., Dublin, 1863-64. (See also Gibson's "History of Cork," vol. ii. p. 338, *n.*, for mention of the original MS., which was presented to the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1849, by the Ven. Samuel Moore Kyle, LL.D., Archdeacon of Cork.) Lord Downes had a younger brother, Thomas, who died in September, 1793. (*Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, vol. iii. p. 288.) General Lord Downes, G.C.B., died at his seat, Bert House, Co. Kildare, 26th July, 1863, without male issue; and the title is consequently extinct. For an obituary notice of this distinguished Peninsular veteran, see the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1863, part ii. p. 375. His property in Donnybrook is held by his sole surviving daughter, the Countess of Clonmell.

The Right Hon. William, Lord Downes, LL.D. (of whom brief mention has been made in pp. 92, 124), was born in Donnybrook Castle,* in the year 1752. He was the second son of Robert Downes, Esq., of Donnybrook, M.P. for the Co. Kildare, by Elizabeth (whom he had married 18th February, 1737), daughter of Thomas Twigg, Esq., likewise of Donnybrook. In June, 1776, he was called to the Irish Bar; and having practised with success, he was, while M.P. for the borough of Donegal, raised to be a Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in March, 1792; and in 1803, on the murder of Arthur Wolfe, Viscount Kilwarden,† who had

* In p. 92 it has been stated of Donnybrook Castle, that it "was subsequently a well-known boarding school, and is now a nunnery." This is a mistake, inasmuch as the house, in which Lord Downes was born, was "demolished in 1759." A sketch of it, from a drawing by Thomas Ashworth, is in the possession of the writer. It was replaced by another building, which (under the same name) was for many years used as a school (Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., as mentioned in p. 86, having been a pupil), and is now a nunnery.

† See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. xii. 86.

been for a few years Lord Chief Justice, he was appointed to succeed him. In 1806, on the resignation of Lord Redesdale, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Chief Justice was nominated Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, by the Chancellor, H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland; which honourable post he held until 1816, when he was succeeded by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Manners. He resigned the high office of Lord Chief Justice, 21st February, 1822 (when the Right Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe succeeded him), with a pension of £3,800 per annum; and he was created an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Downes, of Aghanville, in the King's County, 10th December of same year, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his cousin, Sir Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B., Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and grandson of Anne, daughter of the above-named Bishop Downes. After his retirement from judicial life, he continued to reside at Merville, Booterstown, feeling at all times a warm interest in the welfare of these parishes and their institutions. He was spared to a good old age; and dying without issue, 3rd March, 1826, in his 75th year, he was buried in a vault beneath St. Ann's Church, Dublin, where the remains of his old friend and companion, Judge Chamberlain, had been deposited.

"The deceased peer was highly respected for his great legal knowledge, his strict impartiality, his dignified demeanour, and affable deportment. As Vice-Chancellor [of the University], his piety, learning, and virtues were acknowledged and appreciated. He possessed all the qualities that render private life estimable; his heart was benevolent, and his charities unbounded." (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1826, part i. p. 270.) Biographical notices of him may likewise be found in the *Annual Register*, 1826, p. 230; and in the *Dublin Evening Post*, 4th March, 1826. For particulars of his legal appointments, Smyth's "Chronicle of the Law Officers of Ireland" may be consulted. "Hugh Hamilton's whole-length portrait of Judge (afterwards Lord) Downes

was one of the ablest efforts of his pencil." ("The Life of James Gandon, Esq.," p. 152.) An admirable whole-length portrait, in his robes as Lord Chief Justice, was painted by Mr. Cregan, of Dublin; having been engraved by Reynolds, the plate was published by the Messrs. Colnaghi, Son, and Co., of London, in 1827, and "dedicated to the Hon^{ble} Society of King's Inns, Dublin, by their most obedient servant, M. Cregan." An engraving by Lupton, from a painting by Comerford, has likewise appeared. It is rather strange that Lord Downes, with many other men of note, has not found a place in the "Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Irishmen," by the late James Wills, D.D.

In the south gallery of St. Ann's Church there is a monument with this inscription :—

"In the vault 34 underneath this church are deposited the mortal remains of the R^t Hon^{ble} William, Lord Downes, and the Hon^{ble} Tankerville Chamberlain.

"They had both sat as Justices in the Court of King's Bench, to the chief seat in which the former had been raised on the lamented event of the murder of their associate and chief, Arthur, Viscount Kilwarden.

"In the high offices they fill'd, they equally possess'd the judicial qualities of knowledge of the laws, sound judgment and sagacity in the administration of them. These, with inflexible integrity, and firmness of mind, and patience, and temper, never once known to fail or to flatter, gave to the discharge of their publick duties a general confidence and satisfaction, never surpass'd in any time or country.

"In the peculiar characteristics of their minds they differ'd. The first excell'd in general and accurate knowledge, comprehensiveness of mind, composed thought, and coolness of judgment. The latter in promptness and penetrating force of intellect.

"They were equally inaccessible to fallacious ingenuity, the influence of power, or of popular blandishment. In zealous sense of duty, candour, and love of justice, neither could excel the other, or be excell'd by any.

"They each in the highest degree estimated the qualities of the other, and almost in an equal degree were insensible

of their own. But those qualities were acknowledg'd, and as justly valued, by a contemporary publick.

"In private life both were as amiable and beloved, as in their public characters they were approved and respected.

"Their friendship and union was complete.

"They had studied together, lived together, sat together on the same bench of justice, and now by desire of the survivor they lie together in the same tomb.

"In their deaths, as in their lives, they were believing and practical Christians.

"Reader, think not this statement the exaggeration of monumental eulogy. For what relates to public station, those of the public who witness'd, or who have heard of them, are confidently appeal'd to—of the rest, much more is felt than here express'd.

"Mr. Justice Chamberlain died May, 1802, aged 51 years.

"Lord Downes survived him, to be executor to his will, and guardian to his children. To them he was as a parent, and a most generous benefactor, till it pleas'd God to close his virtuous and pious life. He died on the 2nd [3rd] of March, 1826, in the 78th [75th] year of his age.

"This faithful testimonial of long-surviving recollections has been here erected on the 27th of April, 1833."

Note (nnn).

ROBERT PERCEVAL, M.D.—This eminent physician and philanthropist, whose country-residence was Annefield (now St. Ann's), Donnybrook, and whose name has already appeared in these pages, devoted a large share of his valuable time and attention to the Hospital for Incurables. He was, in fact, for many years closely identified with the charitable institutions of the parish of Donnybrook; and the following biographical notice, supplied (with the exception of some particulars) by his grandson, Robert Perceval Maxwell, Esq., D.L., of Groomsport, Co. Down, will prove acceptable.

Robert Perceval, M.D., Physician-General to His Majesty's Forces in Ireland, was born in Dublin, 30th September, 1756; and was a descendant of Sir Philip Perceval

(a branch of the House of Yvery), being the youngest son of William Perceval, Esq., by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Ward, Esq., of Lisbane, in the county of Down.* In 1772 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where, having distinguished himself, he graduated as Bachelor of Arts: he then prosecuted his studies in the University of Edinburgh, to which he repaired in 1777; and he was admitted, in 1779, a member of the Speculative Society. Having taken his degree of M.D. in the year following, he passed the next two years on the Continent, with the view of acquiring professional information. On his return to Dublin in 1783, he was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry (and from 1785 to 1805 he filled the post of Professor of that science) in the Irish University. During this long period his lectures were listened to with marked attention; and so interesting as well as instructive were they made, that he introduced the study of the science to many besides those of the medical profession, numbering among his pupils the learned Dr. Adam Clarke, who retained through life an affectionate respect for his teacher. At this time his fame had extended across the Atlantic; and accordingly, in 1785, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia enrolled him in the list of members. In the same year also he evinced his zeal in the cause of literature and science by his exertions in the formation of the Royal Irish Academy, at the first meeting of which, 2nd May, he was elected one of the Committee of Science; and he afterwards acted for a considerable time as their Secretary. In the following year (1786) he married Anne, eldest daughter of William Brereton, Esq., of Rathgilbert, in the Queen's County; by which union he secured his domestic happiness. In July of the same year he was appointed Inspector of Apothecaries; an office which at first exposed him to the unpopularity so frequently accompanying the reform of old abuses. Subse-

* See Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 250.

quently, however, the Court of Directors of the Apothecaries' Hall bore honourable testimony to his services in their behalf; and in 1807, they presented him with a piece of plate, "as a token of their esteem for his attention to the improvement of their profession." He became about this date an Honorary Member of the Royal Dublin Society. Much of his time and thoughts he devoted to the medical and other charities of Dublin, in which he effected many important improvements, and directed the application of their funds so as to render them more generally useful. Few, indeed, of the hospitals of that metropolis do not exhibit proof of his valuable personal exertions, while many of them are indebted to him for liberal pecuniary aid. Having been appointed a trustee of the property bequeathed by Sir Patrick Dun, M.D., for the purpose of founding a School of Physic, and conceiving that the application of the funds had been confined much within the limits of the testator's will, he directed his energies to effect the establishment of an hospital with a portion of the proceeds. In this project, notwithstanding much opposition, he succeeded; and on the 25th October, 1808, he had the satisfaction of witnessing the opening of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, which has become one of the most valuable and useful in Dublin.* The Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, of which he was a Governor, likewise engaged a large share of his attention; and in its welfare and utility he was always deeply interested.† He was a Member of the Pathological and several other Societies in Dublin; his philanthropic disposition attaching him not only to those institutions which were strictly professional, but, for example, to the Prison Discipline Society, established in 1818

* The reader who wishes for full and satisfactory information respecting Sir Patrick Dun and the fruits of his bequest, is referred to (the now Rev.) Dr. Belcher's "Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun (Knt.), M.D., M.P., Physician-General to the Army," etc. (8vo. Dublin, 1866).

† Mr. Cheyne Brady, M.R.I.A., has printed an interesting 12mo pamphlet, entitled "The History of the Hospital for Incurables" (Dublin, 1865). The institution has been briefly mentioned in pp. 43, 44; but it deserves, and will receive, a more extended notice.

for the purpose of visiting and reporting on the state of all the prisons and bridewells in Ireland. This Society afterwards merged in the Howard Society, of which Dr. Perceval was elected Vice-President; and at one of their meetings, when an address was voted to him, Sir William Cusack-Smith, Bart., bore testimony to the zeal and abilities he had evinced in carrying out the happy reformation in the condition and discipline of the Irish prisons. "Do I go too far," said the learned Judge, "in calling this just man our Irish Howard, in philanthropy his equal, his superior in mental power, fertility, and cultivation?" (*Proceedings of the Howard Society*, 14th February, 1832). In 1819 Government awarded him the highest professional appointment, that of Physician-General to His Majesty's Forces in Ireland; a post which he held for many years, with no less advantage to the public than credit to himself. He was spared to a good old age, his mental faculties remaining unimpaired, though disease and infirmity made great ravages on his bodily frame; and he was led by the Spirit to seek in retirement and contemplation that comfort from above, by which he was sustained throughout a lingering illness. Having borne this heavy trial with Christian resignation, the aged philosopher expired in the full assurance of a blessed eternity, 3rd March, 1839, in the 83rd year of his age.

His public career as a physician was no less distinguished for success than his private life was remarkable for piety and philanthropy. To professional attainments of the highest order he united the graces of the accomplished scholar; and while from his numerous friends, and the profession of which he was an ornament, he attracted the warmest admiration and esteem, from the poor and the destitute, the fatherless and the widow, the prisoner and the captive, his benevolence and sympathy drew down the blessings and prayers, which heartfelt gratitude never fails to inspire. This was to him a prize far more valuable than worldly honours, wealth, and

station. He published some treatises on divinity and other subjects;* and he has left several volumes in manuscript, which have not as yet appeared in print. It may seem strange that so eminent a professional man should not have handed down to posterity some work embodying the result of his experience; but just at the time when he had in view an undertaking of this kind, Dr. Mason Good intimated to him his intention of writing a medical treatise; and as ambition formed no part of Dr. Perceval's character, he at once, with that disinterestedness for which he was remarkable, handed over his notes to Dr. Good, in order to render his friend's work as complete as possible. A similar instance of genuine humility may be found in another event of his life. The Howard Society, anxious to have his portrait taken, waited upon him with a complimentary address; but the strong conviction, that after he had done all, he was still an unprofitable servant, operated so forcibly that he respectfully declined the honour. The public weal, and to do as much good as lay in his power, seems to have been the ruling principle of his actions, while the satisfaction of an approving conscience was the only reward to which he aspired; and not only did he reject many a proffered honour during his life, but even in his will he provided against the possibility of posterity raising a costly tribute to his memory, having specially directed that his family should permit no other monument than a marble slab, recording merely his name and the dates of his birth and death. Accordingly, a very plain tablet may be seen in the chancel of St. Michan's Church, Dublin, with this brief inscription:—

“ Robert Perceval, M.D., late Physician-General. Born 30th September, 1756. Died 3rd March, 1839.”

* An 8vo volume, entitled “An Essay on the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and the Doctrine of the Trinity” (Dublin, 1821), and printed for private circulation, deserves to be particularly mentioned.

The following passages are from an address to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Dublin by the late Dr. Robert J. Graves (see p. 308):—

“I cannot, gentlemen, suffer the public opportunity to pass by without testifying the respect in which I hold the memory of that venerable old man and excellent physician, Dr. Perceval. Though sprung from an illustrious family, and possessing an hereditary competency, he was an ardent, assiduous, and successful cultivator of medicine. He took his degree in Edinburgh in 1780; was one of the original members of the Royal Irish Academy, and for a long period of time acted as Secretary to that learned body. He filled for many years the chair of Chemistry in the University of Dublin with distinguished credit, and was for a long period Physician-General to the Forces in Ireland. No professional man in Dublin ever reaped greater professional emoluments than Dr. Perceval, and no man in proportion ever amassed less wealth; but his wealth is to be estimated, not by what he saved or hoarded, but by what he so liberally expended in forwarding the cause of science, and relieving the wants of his poor and suffering fellow-citizens. It would be but feeble praise to say he was charitable; he was munificent; and that to such a degree as to distance all imitation.* I fear, therefore, that we must content ourselves with recording our admiration of virtues beyond the conception of persons of ordinary mould, and to be attained only by those generous and devoted spirits who are willing to risk everything in the cause of science and humanity. Of this, however, we may rest assured, that no honorary distinction, no title conferred even by Royalty itself, no literary or scientific diploma, granted to our colleagues by foreign institutions, ever dignified the profession so much, or raised its members so high in public estimation, as the unostentatious and Christian benevolence of Dr. Perceval.”—*Parthenon*, 11th May, 1839.

In “The Works of Mrs. Hemans, with a Memoir of her Life” (Edinburgh, 1839), vol. i. p. 244, there are these words:—“Mrs. Hemans entered very little into the general

* “It may be observed of Dr. Perceval, as a good trait in his character, that all the fees he received on Sundays (and they were not a few) were strictly set apart for charity.” See p. 206.

society of Dublin, but enjoyed, with a few real and attached friends, that kindly intercourse most congenial to her tastes and habits. Amongst these friends must be particularly mentioned the Graves family, their venerable relatives, Dr. and Mrs. Perceval," etc. And in the same page there is the following note :—" The sonnet ' To an aged Friend,' [written in 1834, and] published in Mrs. Hemans' Poetical Remains (vol. vii. p. 265), was addressed to Dr. Perceval. Its beginning must be read with affecting interest by those who know that that voice is still heard, though feebly and faintly, whilst the ' Daughter of Music ' has long been laid low. The sonnet ' On the Datura Arborea,' in the same volume [p. 273], was written after seeing a superb specimen of that striking plant in Dr. Perceval's beautiful greenhouse at Annefield." The former sonnet is as follows :—

" Not long thy voice amongst us may be heard,
 Servant of God!—thy day is almost done ;
 The charm now lingering in thy look and word
 Is that which hangs about thy setting sun,
 That which the spirit of decay hath won
 Still from revering love. Yet doth the sense
 Of life immortal—progress but begun—
 Pervade thy mien with such clear eloquence,
 That hope, not sadness, breathes from thy decline ;
 And the loved flowers which round thee smile farewell,
 Of more than vernal glory seem to tell,
 By thy pure spirit touch'd with light divine ;
 While we, to whom its parting gleams are given,
 Forget the grave in trustful thoughts of heaven."

To the foregoing shall be added merely a few remarks by a valued friend, the late Dr. Jonathan Osborne,* of Blackrock :—

* Jonathan Osborne, M.D., for many years King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, M.D., and Physician to Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, died at his residence, Clermont, Blackrock, in the parish of Booterstown, 22nd January, 1864. He was an excellent classical scholar, and an esteemed contributor to various medical publications ; and he was likewise remarkable for the possession of a rich store of quaint literature, upon which he was at all times ready to draw for the benefit of others. (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 26th January, 1864.) He was buried in a vault under St. Michan's Church, Dublin, where (by his own desire) his coffin stands in an upright position. See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. x. 423 (24th November, 1866).

"I have a good right to remember Dr. Perceval; and it would not be more than his due, that I should erect a tablet to his memory 'ob vitam servatam.' . . . Fortunately the divine old man (a term applied to Hippocrates) was called in; and to his diagnosis of the real nature of the disease and consequent judicious treatment, I must, under Providence, ascribe my recovery. His grandfather was Prebendary of St. Michan's, and Dean of Emly. As Professor of Chemistry in Trinity College, he introduced the modern or pneumatic system into this country; and as I have heard, by a peculiarly eloquent, but chastened style of lecturing, caused it to be soon generally understood; and at the same time he obtained a reputation which brought him into practice almost immediately after his settlement in Dublin. To the necessity of driving instead of walking thereby imposed upon him from an early period of his career, he used to attribute his painful disease, and the coming on of a premature old-age. He was for many years, as Dr. Cheyne justly styled him, 'the honoured head of the medical profession.' His charities were unbounded, and for the most part known only to the recipients; and these were so numerous, that it caused no astonishment that the property left by him bore a small proportion to his means of acquiring wealth. He was attacked by a singularly painful complication of disease; and he gave directions that after death a complete examination should be made, which revealed the causes of an amount of suffering such as few have to undergo, and which he endured with the greatest patience and resignation to the Divine will. During the latter years of his life he was much engaged in theological studies; and he wrote a work of great research [already referred to] on the opinions of the early Fathers regarding the Trinity. He was indeed a man (to quote the words of Blumenbach) 'elegantissime doctus.'"

Note (ooo).

THE HIBERNIAN NURSERY, RINGSEND.*—In the year

* In pp. 53, 54, may be found a *Note* on the derivation of "Ringsend." There is some difficulty in deciding the question; and therefore the following extract from Joyce's "Origin and History of Irish Names of Places" (Dublin, 1869), pp. 369-70, will not be unacceptable:—"Rinn means the point of anything, such as the point of a spear, etc.; in its local application, it denotes a point of land, a promontory, or small peninsula. O'Brien says in his Dictionary:—"It would take up more

1767 there was published "A Brief Account of the Hibernian Nursery for the Support and Education of the Orphans and Children of Mariners only [see p. 81]; with the present State of that Charitable Institution, which the Governors think their Duty to lay before the Public" (12mo. pp. 18). "An House," as stated in p. 6, "has been opened last summer [at Ringsend] for the reception of 40 poor children, and 35 are already admitted, who, under such discipline as tends to improve and strengthen them in the principles of virtue, are maintained, clothed, taught to read and write; and are to be instructed in navigation, so as to be fitted for the sea-business, to which, at a proper age, they are to be apprenticed. This singular Institution, recommendable from policy as well as humanity, is as yet in its infant state." A sum of £500 was paid to the Governors, 23rd December, 1767, by the Committee of Merchants conducting the Exchange lottery scheme; being a portion of £3,100 given to charitable institutions. (*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1767, p. 782.) Many interesting particulars of the early history of this Institution, now known as "The Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin, for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the Orphans and Children of Decayed Seamen of Her Majesty's Navy and the Merchant Service," may be gleaned from the first Minute-book of the Governors. For example:—The nature and design of the Institution (p. 1); First meeting of the Governors (p. 2); House taken at Ringsend (p. 5); Donation from Friendly Brothers (p. 34); Badge of Infamy (p. 42); Boys to walk on the Franchises Day (p. 45); Petition for Parliamentary aid (p. 47); Payment to Sex-

than a whole sheet to mention all the neck-lands of Ireland, whose names begin with this word *Rinn*.' It is found pretty extensively in names, in the forms Rin, Rinn, Reen, Rine, and Ring; and these constitute or begin about 170 townland names. . . . Ring stands alone as the name of many places in different counties, in all cases meaning a point of land; Ringaskiddy, near Spike Island, in Cork, is Skiddy's point. I think it very probable that the point of land between the mouth of the river Dodder and the sea, gave name to Ringsend, near Dublin, the second syllable being English:—Ringsend, i.e., the end of the *Rinn* or point."

toness of Irishtown Church (p. 68); Fifty guineas from City of Dublin (p. 77); Application to Lord Fitzwilliam for lease of the Pond (p. 80); Conniving House (p. 82); and Purchase of present site on Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin (p. 83). A meeting of the Governors of the intended Institution was held at the Custom House, 5th June, 1766; the School was opened 1st September, 1766, and 20 boys admitted; it was resolved on the 9th of the following December that 20 additional boys be admitted; and the first Meeting held by Charter was on the 6th November, 1775. For further information, see Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," vol. I. pp. 613-18.

Note (ppp).

THE GRAND CANAL DOCKS, RINGSEND.—On the western side of the Dodder, close to the village of Ringsend, are the Grand Canal Docks, comprising an area of twenty-five acres, with two thousand yards of quayage, and about eighteen feet depth of water. They have three commodious graving docks, and are entered by two gates, called the Camden and Buckingham locks. They were opened on the 23rd of April, 1796; and the following account of the ceremony may be found in *Walker's Hibernian Magazine*, 1796, part 1. pp. 383-4:—"This being St. George's Day, was exhibited one of the grandest and most interesting spectacles ever witnessed by this kingdom, we mean the opening of the Grand Canal floating and graving docks. At eleven o'clock in the morning his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, attended by his suite, and accompanied by Mr. Secretary Pelham, went on board the yacht (commanded by Sir Alexander Schomberg) lying in the river. The yacht immediately proceeded into the great eastern ship-lock, from whence she passed into the floating docks. . . . As soon as the yacht entered the basin a royal salute was fired from the park of artillery on the south bank of the docks, which was returned by the yacht as soon as she came to anchor, when she also hoisted

the royal flag. About twenty vessels of considerable size, some of them 400 tons and upwards, entered the docks after the yacht, and each of them saluted as they came in; they were followed by a considerable number of small craft, and a variety of barges and pleasure-boats handsomely decorated, which gave great variety and beauty to the scene. . . . His Excellency, Earl Camden, with Mr. Pelham, attended by Sir Alexander Schomberg, came ashore in the yacht's barge, and was received on the wharf between the two large graving docks by the Court of Directors of the Grand Canal. . . . The company, which consisted of about one thousand of the principal nobility and gentry of this kingdom, went to a breakfast which had been prepared in tents for the purpose, capable of containing twelve hundred persons." In the Earl of Clonmell's "*Private Diary*,"* p. 438 (a very curious volume, by no means common, and without a title-page), mention is made of the same event in these words:—"Saturday, 23rd April, St. George's Day. Lord Camden, with a vast concourse of people, nobility, gentry, and rabble, attended at Ring's End, with music and cannon, and a public breakfast, given by the Governors of the Grand Canal, at the opening of the new docks and sailing into them by a vast number of ships and small boats. The judges and bar left the courts to attend so new and splendid a sight. But what will come of all this expected commerce in Dublin, if an Union must take place?" In 1846, Sir John Macneill, C.E., presented to the Directors of the Grand Canal Company a "*Report on the Present State and Proposed Improvement of the extensive Floating and Graving Docks, at Ringsend*" (8vo. pp. 14, with a map).

Note (qqq).

THE DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY.—This railway, which was opened to the public in December, 1834, (see p.

* A copy of this privately-printed volume is in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

95), is six miles in length, extending from Westland-row, Dublin, to the Victoria Wharf, Kingstown, and was the first, and for many years the only railway constructed in Ireland. The cost, with appointments complete, was upwards of £63,000 per mile. Share capital, under the powers of the original Act, was created in 2,000 shares of £100 each, called in full and consolidated. An extension Act authorised 4,000 new shares of £50, and 4,000 of £25 each: £25 of the former, and £12 10s. of the latter have been called; and a further Act, obtained in the year 1860, extinguished these shares, and consolidated the amount paid up thereon, together with the original capital, into one general capital stock. The line came under the management of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, to whom it is leased, 1st July, 1856. See "Thom's Almanac and Official Directory, 1861," pp. 722, 723, for a table showing the traffic, etc., for the last six years previous to 1st July, 1856; and for returns of traffic on the Dublin and Wicklow and Dublin and Kingstown lines, since their joint working under the present Company. In the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. ii. pp. 401-5, and vol. iii. pp. 65-9, 84, 132-4 (published in 1834), there is an account of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, with nine engravings. In vol. ii. p. 405, there are these particulars:—"It may be amusing to our readers to know the number of persons and vehicles which pass to and from Kingstown in the course of a year; the items are extracted from a document in the possession of the Railway Company, and upon which we believe they have founded a calculation of the probable profits to be derived from the road itself. Number of cars, carriages, etc., passing to and from the Rock, from the 12th February, 1831, to the 13th February, 1832, between six o'clock in the morning and nine at night:—private carriages, 36,287; hackney coaches, 7,272; private cars, 133,537; public cars, 186,108; gigs, 24,175; saddle-horses, 46,164; carts, 69,133." "Five Views of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, from Drawings taken

on the spot by Andrew Nichol; with a Description of this important National Work," were published in 4to., Dublin, 1834. Plate i. is "from Blackrock, looking across Dublin Bay towards Williamstown & Merrion—Dublin in the distance."

Note (rrr).

SIR BERNARD DE GOMME'S SURVEY OF THE HARBOUR OF DUBLIN, 1673.—Some details of Yarranton's Survey of Ringsend, 1674, having been given in pp. 148-151, a valuable document, entitled "Observations Explanatory of a Plan and Estimate for a Citadel at Dublin, designed by Sir Bernard de Gomme, Engineer-General, in the year 1673, with his Map, showing the state of the Harbour and River at that time, Exhibited to the Royal Irish Academy, at their Meeting on Friday, the 15th of March, 1861," and which was printed by the late Charles Haliday, Esq., for private circulation, is here inserted with his permission :—

The map, it will be observed, is entitled "An Exact Survey of the City of Dublin and part of the Harbour belowe Ringsend;" and seems to have been formed by Sir Bernard de Gomme, to exhibit the position of the citadel projected by him for the protection of the city and river.

This map, plan, and estimate, never published, and wholly overlooked by local historians, is historically interesting, as showing the earliest design probably for the defence of Dublin against an enemy approaching from the sea, and derives a further local interest from the means which it affords for contrasting the then state of the harbour of Dublin with its present condition.

And, first, as to the causes prompting the design of fortifying Dublin from an attack by sea at this particular period.

The defenceless state of the chief ports of England and Ireland had been forced upon the attention of Government shortly before, in consequence of the success of the Dutch Fleet, which entered the Thames in 1667; and after breaking a chain drawn across the mouth of the Medway, took Sheerness and Chatham, and having burned the English

ships of war stationed there, sailed out again with scarcely any loss. This successful invasion spread alarm throughout the kingdom, and the consternation was so great in London that nine ships were sunk at Woolwich, and four at Blackwall, to prevent the Dutch from sailing up to London Bridge and destroying the city.

Under these circumstances Sir Martin Beckman and Sir Bernard de Gomme, the Royal Engineers, were ordered to construct works for the defence of the Thames. These officers prepared plans for strengthening the fortifications at Sheerness and Tilbury—the works at Tilbury Fort being entrusted to Sir Bernard de Gomme, who had previously been employed on the fortifications at Dunkirk; and his plans, with specifications, are now among the Manuscripts in the British Museum.

Peace with the Dutch was shortly afterwards concluded, but did not last long; and at the commencement of another war, in 1672, Sir Bernard de Gomme was sent to Ireland to ascertain what works were necessary for the defence of ports in that kingdom; and after a survey of Dublin and Kinsale, the plan and estimates now exhibited were presented to His Majesty King Charles the Second on the 15th of November, 1673.

The citadel at Dublin was designed to be a pentagon, occupying a space of 1,946 yards, with ramparts, ravelins, curtain, and bastions, the walls being intended of brick, faced with stone, and built on a frame of timber and piles. It was to contain barracks for 700 men and officers, with a governor's house, and store-houses for munitions of war, a chapel, a prison, a clock-tower, and gateway and draw-bridges similar to those at Tilbury Fort and Portsmouth—the estimated cost being £131,227 5s. 9d.; the estimate for constructing a fort at Ring Curran, to defend Kinsale, being £10,350.

The site chosen for the Dublin citadel was near the space now occupied by Merrion-square, and it would be difficult to understand the grounds assigned for this choice, viz., its being capable of being relieved by sea, without realising to the mind the fact, that at that day the sea flowed almost to the foot of Merrion-square. That such, however, were the grounds for the selection appears in the Letters of the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the report of Mr. Jonas Moore, in the year 1675, stating, "that if His Majesty should think fit to proceed in the design of building a

BRIEF SKETCHES,

ETC.

“ If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their own soile, and forrainers in their own citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these paines.”

“ Out of the olde fields, as men saithe,
Cometh all this newe corn from yere to yere;
And out of olde bookes, in good faithe,
Cometh all this science that man lere.”

BRIEF SKETCHES
OF
THE PARISHES
OF
Booterstown and Donnybrook,
IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN;
With Notes and Annals.

BY
THE REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.,
INCUMBENT OF BOOTERSTOWN, AND RURAL DEAN.

"Attamen audendum est, et veritas investiganda, quam si non omnino assequeremur, tamen propius ad eam, quam nunc sumus, tandem perveniemus."

"SPARSA COEGI."

DUBLIN :
GEORGE HERBERT, 117, GRAFTON-STREET.
LONDON : SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.

1874.



DUBLIN :

PRINTED BY GEORGE DROUGHT,
6, Bachelor's-walk.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| PREFACE | iii. |
| PARISH OF Booterstown | 7 |
| Booterstown Parish Church | 7 |
| PARISH OF DONNYBROOK | 10 |
| Donnybrook Parish Church | 10 |
| Sandymount Church | 15 |
| Irishtown Church | 20 |

APPENDIX I.

NOTES—

| | |
|---|----|
| Consecration of Booterstown Church | 25 |
| Grant of the Site | 25 |
| The Archdeaconry of Dublin | 26 |
| Formation of Booterstown Parish | 27 |
| Cost of building Booterstown Church | 28 |
| James Digges La Touche, Esq., and Richard Verschoyle, Esq. | 29 |
| The Rev. Robert H. Nixon | 30 |
| The Rev. Anthony Sillery | 31 |
| Bounds of Booterstown Parish | 32 |
| Population of Booterstown Parish | 34 |
| Donnybrook Church | 35 |
| Symond's-court Tower | 35 |
| The Dodder | 36 |
| Donnybrook | 36 |
| The old Church of Donnybrook | 36 |
| Sir Edward Lovet Pearce | 37 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Bartholomew Mosse, M.D. | 38 |
| The Right Hon. John Radcliff, LL.D. | 38 |
| Bishop Clayton, and Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh | 39 |
| Donnybrook Parish Registers | 41 |
| Archbishops King and Magee | 41 |
| Sandford | 42 |
| The Duke of Wellington | 42 |
| The Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook | 43 |
| Donnybrook Fair | 44 |
| Bounds of Donnybrook Parish | 48 |
| Population of Donnybrook Parish | 50 |
| Oliver, Earl of Tyrconnel | 51 |
| Tombstone in Merrion Graveyard | 52 |
| Derivation of " Ringsend " | 53 |
| The Pigeon-house and the Light-house | 54 |
| King James's Visit to Ringsend | 56 |
| Ringsend Cars | 57 |
| Monuments in Irishtown Church | 58 |
| ANNALS OF THE PARISHES, 1ST SERIES | 59 |
| Archdeacons of Dublin, 1580-1864 | 99 |
| Incumbents of Booterstown, 1824-1873 | 100 |
| Incumbent of Donnybrook, 1858-1864 | 101 |
| Chaplain of St. John's, Sandymount, 1850-1864 | 101 |
| Chaplains of St. Matthew's, Ringsend (Irishtown Church), 1723-1869 | 101 |
| Churchwardens of Booterstown, 1821-1859 | 101 |
| Churchwardens of Donnybrook, 1825-1859 | 103 |
| APPENDIX II. | |
| PREFACE | 105 |
| NOTES— | |
| Fitzwilliam Family | 108 |
| The Half-Barony of Rathdown | 114 |
| Donnybrook Church | 119 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Derivation of "Donnybrook" | 120 |
| Downes Family | 122 |
| Donnybrook Graveyard | 124 |
| Donnybrook Parish Registers | 138 |
| Donnybrook Fair | 129 |
| Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend | 146 |
| Yarranton's Survey of Ringsend, 1674 | 148 |
| St. Matthew's Churchyard | 152 |
| ANNALS OF THE PARISHES, 2ND SERIES | 158 |

APPENDIX III.

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| PREFACE | 213 |
|-------------------|-----|

NOTES—

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Derivation of "Booterstown" | 217 |
| Booterstown Church | 221 |
| Booterstown Parish Registers | 223 |
| Population of Booterstown Parish, 1861 | 224 |
| The Archdeaconry of Dublin | 226 |
| Lady Arabella Denny | 231 |
| James Digges La Touche, Esq. | 237 |
| The Right Hon. James Fitzgerald | 241 |
| Lord Herbert of Lea | 243 |
| Field-Marshal Viscount Gough | 247 |
| The Blackrock Township, and Blackrock | 253 |
| The Geology of Booterstown and Donnybrook | 259 |
| Population of Donnybrook Parish, 1861 | 268 |
| Donnybrook Parish Registers | 269 |
| Extracts from the Donnybrook Parish Registers | 271 |
| Donnybrook Graveyard | 288 |
| The Pembroke Township, St. Bartholomew's Church, and Bagotrath Castle | 309 |
| Fitzwilliam Family | 314 |
| John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare | 317 |
| William, Lord Downes | 319 |
| Robert Perceval, M.D. | 323 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| The Hibernian Nursery, Ringsend | 330 |
| The Grand Canal Docks, Ringsend | 332 |
| The Dublin and Kingstown Railway | 333 |
| Sir Bernard De Gomme's Survey of the Harbour of Dublin, 1673 | 335 |
| St. Matthew's Churchyard | 341 |
| The Dodder | 356 |
| Simmon's-court | 361 |
| Archbishop King and Archdeacon Dougatt | 363 |
| The Archdeacons of Dublin, 1180-1580, 1864-1873 | 370 |
| Donnybrook Fair | 375 |
| The Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook | 380 |
| Population of Booterstown and Donnybrook Parishes, 1871 | 396 |
| ANNALS OF THE PARISHES, 3RD SERIES | 398 |
| Rectors of Donnybrook, 1864-1873 | 480 |
| Chaplain of St. John's, Sandymount, 1864-1873 | 480 |
| Chaplain of St. Matthew's, Ringsend | 480 |
| Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Irishtown | 480 |
| Churchwardens of Booterstown, 1860-1873 | 480 |
| Churchwardens of Donnybrook, 1639-1824, 1860-1873 | 481 |
| POSTSCRIPT | 486 |



fort royal on the Strand, near Ringsend, as was designed by Sir Bernard de Gomme, it is doubtless the only proper piece of ground where a fort can be built so as to be relieved by sea, although for arms the sea air will be very prejudicial,"—an objection, however, which did not prevent a fort being subsequently erected at the Pidgeon House, nearly a mile seaward of the site selected by the royal engineer.

In considering the grounds for selecting this site, it must be borne in mind, that any landing by an enemy on the north bank of the river was nearly impossible, by reason of the shoals of slob or sand extending to a great distance, and preventing access to the shore; but had an enemy even been able to disembark, they would have the river between them and the object of their attack, as the city then lay altogether on the south side of the river, except the district called Ostmantown (the ancient settlement of the Danes or Ostmen), adjoining St. Michan's Church and Smithfield, the latter being long familiarly known under the corrupted name of Oxmantown-green.

Upon the south side of the river, Ringsend was the chief landing place at the period of Sir Bernard de Gomme's design. The river, not being yet quayed and deepened as it has since been, flowed at low water in streams, winding in devious courses through a labyrinth of sands, as may be seen on Sir Bernard's map.

Above Ringsend the navigation became still more intricate and difficult. The long line of South Wall, nearly three miles and a quarter in length, from Ringsend to Poolbeg, carried over the South Bull, through the water towards the bar, and terminated by the Poolbeg Lighthouse, marking the entrance of the river, was then not thought of. The sea, not banked out from the south side of the city by Sir John Rogerson's-quay, spread itself over ground now laid out in streets; so that Ringsend—true to its name, *Rin* or *Reen*, meaning a spit or point—presents itself in Sir Bernard de Gomme's map as a long and narrow tongue or spit of land running out into the sea, the water on its western side spreading over all the low ground between Irishtown and the slightly rising ground on which stand the barracks at Beggar's Bush, and under Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, along the line of Denzille-street and Great Brunswick-street, to Townsend-street, called Lazey, otherwise Lazar's-hill, and flowing even to that front of the Parliament House called the Lords' Entrance, facing College-street, as may be seen on the

ground plan of Chichester House (the site of which the Parliament House occupies), where ground under this face is described as "the Old Shore." At Lazar's-hill, in the year 1657, we find a frigate built and launched. Among the Treasury warrants issued by the Commissioners of England for the affairs of Ireland, is an order dated the 24th March, 1656-7, "That James Standish, Receiver-General, do issue forth and pay unto Mr. Timothy Avery the sum of £100, on account, the same being to be by him issued out towards the finishing and speedy fitting to sea the new ffrigatt, called the Lambay Catch, now rebuilt and lately launched att Lazey-hill, Dublin, according to such orders as he shall receive in writing under the hand of Captain Edward Tomlins, and Joseph Glover, who is to command the said shipp, for payment whereof this is a warrant," etc. Ringsend was then a place of arrival and departure for Lord Deputies with their attendant trains; and here, it may be remembered, Oliver Cromwell, as Lord Lieutenant, landed in the month of August, 1649, with an army of 13,000 men, to commence his memorable nine months' campaign in Ireland.

From Ringsend the direct approach to Dublin lay across ground overflowed by the tide, but passable at low water for man or horse about the place where the Ringsend bridge now stands. At full tide the way lay more inland, through the fields of Bagotrath, the line of approach being through Irish-town, nearly along the course of Bath-avenue, and by the line of Mount-street and Merrion-square to the Castle.

In the year 1674—that following the visit of Sir Bernard de Gomme—Andrew Yarranton, the publisher of some plans for the improvement of harbours in England, came to Dublin, and was, as he states, "importuned by Lord Mayor Brewster to bestow some time on a survey of the port," the result of which was, that, considering it impossible to deepen the water on the bar, he offered suggestions for an artificial harbour, and fort for its defence, on the strand (then covered by the tide) between Ringsend and "the Town's End street"; the want of some protection for the trade of Dublin being then a subject which engaged public attention, in consequence of a French privateer having entered the bay, and captured and carried off a Spanish ship from near the bar of the river.

Yarranton's plan appeared in a treatise entitled "England's Improvement by Sea and Land, to outdo the Dutch without Fighting," published in 1677.

The plan of a citadel, as projected by Sir Bernard de

Gomme, though not executed, seems not to have been wholly laid aside, for in a fine collection, in folio, of plans of all the forts existing in Ireland, in the year 1684, with their elevations beautifully executed in water-colours, together with projects for additional defences, preserved in Kilkenny Castle, the same design reappears. This volume of plans is entitled "A Report drawn up by direction of His Majesty King Charles the Second, and General Right Hon. George Lord Dartmouth, Master-General of His Majesty's Ordnance in England, and performed by Thomas Phillips, Anno 1685"; and it contains several plans and details "for a Citadel to be built over Dublin," the site being apparently the same as that chosen by Sir Bernard de Gomme, and the form similar.

The plans of Yarranton and de Gomme directed attention to the improvement of the port of Dublin, the trade of which was then carried on by vessels of from fifty to one hundred tons burden.

As there was no corporate or other body in Dublin, entrusted with the conservancy of the river, and especially empowered to raise ballast, Henry Howard petitioned the Lord Lieutenant, in 1676, that a patent might be granted to him, pursuant to the King's letter, which he had obtained for establishing a ballast-office. This, however, was opposed by the Lord Mayor and citizens, on the ground that the charter of King John gave to them the strand of the river, where ballast should be raised; and they therefore prayed that permission to establish a ballast-office might be granted to them, they applying the profits thereof to the maintenance of the intended "King's Hospital" (since better known as the Blue Coat School). The Lord Lieutenant neither granted the prayer of the one petition or the other, nor did Howard execute a lease which he had proposed to take from the city.

The Corporation of Dublin, still anxious to improve the port, petitioned the House of Commons in 1698, stating that "the river had become so shallow, and the channel so uncertain, that neither barques nor lighters of any burden could get up except at spring tides, much merchandise being unloaded at Ringsend, and thence carted up to Dublin"; and therefore prayed that they might be permitted to establish a ballast-office.

On this petition the "heads of a bill" were prepared and transmitted to England, conformable with Poyning's law, but the bill "was stopped in England by some persons there

(as was alleged), who endeavoured to get a grant from the Admiralty for the benefit of the chest at Chatham."

It is more likely, however, that the opposition originated in some jealousy respecting the Admiralty jurisdiction of the port, the Lord Mayor being "Admiral of Dublin," over which the Lord High Admiral of England claimed to be supreme. This obstacle was removed in 1708, when the Ballast Office was created by an Act of the Sixth of Queen Anne; for, although there was no clause to that effect inserted in the bill, the City had privately promised the Prince Consort, Prince George of Denmark, then Lord High Admiral of England, an annual tribute "of one hundred yards of the best Holland Duck Sail Cloth, which shall be made in the realm of Ireland"; and this tribute was for a time regularly sent to London, and on one occasion when it was omitted, it was formally demanded by the Admiralty, and then forwarded by the Corporation.

To the establishment of this Ballast Office in 1708, and the remodelling of it in 1787, under the name of "The Corporation for preserving and improving the Port of Dublin," we owe the extraordinary improvement manifested by an inspection of the map.

It will be observed, that the high-water mark was "the Townsend-street" on the one side, and what yet retains the name of "the North Strand" on the other; and a curious illustration of the state of the harbour is found in the fact, that during a storm in 1670, the tide flowed up to the College, and at a later period, that a collier was wrecked where Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital now stands.

The soil raised by dredging the river during 130 years has contributed to fill up the space now occupied by the Custom House, Commons-street, Mayor-street, etc., to the north, and Great Brunswick-street, etc., to the south; and so late as 1728, when "Brooking's Map of Dublin" was published, the whole of the ground known as the "North and South Lotts" was still covered by the tide, the name of "Lotts" originating in the resolution of the Lord Mayor and citizens to apportion them out, and "draw lots for them," with the stipulation that they should be enclosed from the river by a wall, and filled up.

But the greatest improvement as regards the trade of the port has been the partial removal of the bar at the mouth of the river. For the removal of this bar the most eminent engineers had been consulted. In 1713 the Ballast Office

procured the services of Captain John Perry, who had been employed at Dover harbour, and at the Daggenham breach in the Thames; but although he suggested plans by which it was conceived that the depth of the water might be increased, the task was considered so hopeless, that to render the port fit for vessels drawing even twelve feet of water, it was proposed that an artificial harbour should be constructed near Ringsend, one engineer suggesting that this harbour should be accessible by a ship canal, along the Sutton shore; and another, that the canal should be from Dalkey or Kingstown, so as altogether to avoid the bar.

The works executed by the Ballast Office have, however, so far removed the bar, that at the spot where Nicholas Ball proposed, in 1582, "to build a tower, like the Maiden Tower at Drogheda," there is now twenty-five feet of water at spring tides; and the river, which in 1713 could only be used by vessels of fifty to one hundred tons burden, is now used by vessels of 1,000 to 1,100 tons register, and drawing twenty-one feet of water. The effect of the improvement being, that the Ballast Office must construct new docks for the large vessels now frequenting the port, as the Custom-house docks planned by Sir John Rennie so late as 1821, are incapable of receiving steam or other large vessels, the sill of the lock gates being now four feet above the deepened bed of the river in front.

CHARLES HALIDAY, M.R.I.A.

Monkstown Park [Dublin],
15th March, 1861.

For several particulars of Sir Bernard de Gomme, who "was perhaps the most eminent engineer in the service of the British Crown during the period of the Civil Wars," see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. IX. 221, 252 (24th and 31st March, 1860).

Note (sss).

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCHYARD.—This burial-ground, with the vault under the church, has been closed against interments by an order of the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland, dated 13th July, 1872, subject to the rights of certain persons, as set forth in the *Dublin Gazette* of the 19th

inst. In the memorial which had been presented to the Lord Lieutenant in Council, in pursuance of the provisions of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 98, it was stated that the graveyard had existed for one hundred and sixty years; that during that period burials had taken place in it continuously (the number for the ten years ending with 1864, having been 549; and for the ten years ending with 1871, 585); and that for the protection of the public health, the neighbourhood being populous, burials should be wholly discontinued. (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 3rd July.) The following inscriptions are given in continuation of those which have appeared in pp. 152-157:—

XXVI.

“Here lieth the body of Mr. Joseph Watson, late Deputy Surveyor at Ringsend, who died the 17th day of August, 1746, aged 66 years.” [“Buried, August y^e 19, 1746, Mr. Jos. Wattson.”—*Parish Register*.]

XXVII.

“Mr. Richard Piper, of Whitehaven, Mariner, died May 24th, 1750, aged 37 years.”

XXVIII.

“Here lieth the body of Mr. John Hall, who departed this life the seventh day of April, 1758, aged 48 years.”

XXIX.

“Here lyes interred the body of Mrs. Margaret Medlicott, wife of Joseph Medlicott, Gent., and daughter of James Moore, Esq^r, formerly Surveyor of Ringsend, whose family burial-place this is. She was a most affectionate and tender wife, and a dutifull and beloved daughter. She departed this life the 15th day of January, 1759, in the 30th year of her age.”

XXX.

“Here lyeth in hopes of a resurrection to glory, the body of Deborah Moore, daughter of James Moore, Esq^r, late Collector of Newport, and formerly Surveyor of Ringsend, whose burial-ground this is. She departed this life y^e 20th Novem^r, 1766, aged 49.” [“Buried, Nov^r y^e 23, 1766, Deby Moor.”—*Parish Register*.]

XXXI.

"This buryal-place belongs to Alex^r Stephens, of Temple Barr [Dublin]. Here lyeth his grandson, Alex^r Stephens, dyed y^e 11th of Feb^y, 1763, aged 10 months."

XXXII.

"The body of Michael Fox, of Tully, in the county of Leitrim, but latterly of Ringsend, in the county of Dublin, is here deposited. He departed this life on the 7th day of July, in the year 1768, aged 68 years. Here also lieth the body of Michael Fox, second son of the said Michael Fox, who departed this life on the 23rd day of May, in the year 1815, aged 74 years. Here also lieth the body of John Fox, third son of the said Michael Fox, the elder, who departed this life on the 21st day of August, in the year 1815, aged 67 years. Also the remains of Peter Fox, Barrister, son of the first-named Michael Fox, who departed this life September 26th, 1823, aged 69 years. Here also rest the mortal remains of the beloved Susanna Fox, wife of Michael Fox, grandson of the first above-named Michael, and daughter of Rob^t Jones Lloyd, Esq^r, of Elphin, County Roscommon. She died Sep^r 6th, 1826, aged 32 years. Gifted with the gentlest manners, a clear understanding, an affectionate heart, an anxiety for immortal souls, and an abiding love for her Redeemer, she adorned His doctrine, and was a means of grace to many. 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.'—Rev. ii. 10."

XXXIII.

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, who departed this life the 28th of Jan^y, 1770, aged 68."

XXXIV.

"Here lyeth the body of Christopher Dunn, of the city of Dublin, Mariner, who departed this life 21st May, 1778, aged 77 years. Here also lie the remains of Mr. Thomas Lee, late of the city of Dublin, Apothecary. He was husband to the granddaughter of the said Christ^r Dunn, and departed this life the 13th day of July, 1797, in the 47th year of his age. Captⁿ Tho^s Dunn, son to the above Christ^r, died the 13th of Dec^r, 1804, in the 68th year of his age."

XXXV.

"This stone and burial-place belongeth to Lancelot Hall-

wood, of Bride-street, in the city of Dublin, and his posterity. Here lieth the body of Alexander Hallwood, son of the afore-said Lancelot, a youth of the sweetest disposition and gentle manners. Also lieth interr'd the remains of Rebecca Hallwood, wife to the above-named Lancelot. She departed this life on the 6th day of May, 1782, in the 55th year of her age."

XXXVI.

"This stone and burial-place belongs to Mr. John Smith, of Dublin, Merchant. Here lieth the remains of Mrs. Mary Smith, his mother, who departed this life March 13th, 1783, aged 53 years." [Were they connected with the Vavasour family? See p. 153.]

XXXVII.

"To the memory of Martha Chapman, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Roe, this tomb is erected by William Chapman, Engineer, to whom she was united by every tender and sacred tie on the 11th day of March, 1786, and separated by the remorseless hand of death on the 6th of Feb^y, 1787, in the — year of her age. An awful lesson of the instability of human felicity; for, with all the soft attractions, an enlightened understanding, and a feeling heart, in her was combined every virtue."

XXXVIII.

"Sacred to the memory of Mr Robert Roe, of [the Salt Works] Ringsend, no less remarkable for very superior mental endowments than for the most unwearied diligence and a truly philanthropic disposition. His well-spent scientific life was a continued series of exertions for the advancement of useful arts, or the alleviation of the miseries of his fellow-creatures. He departed this life on the 29th day of March, 1795, in the fifty-seventh year of his age."

XXXIX.

"Here lieth the remains of Robert Baillie, Jun^r, who died Jan^y, 1805, aged 17 years. Also the remains of Margaret, wife of the Rev^d D. [Daniel] Mooney [F.T.C.D., who died in June, 1818]; she died 5th May, 1815. Also the remains of Frances, wife of Robert Roe, Esq^r, who died 24th February, 1821, aged 61 years. Also of Frances, daughter of said Robert Roe, who died 4th Dec^r, 1821, aged 21 years. Also of Eliza, daughter of said Rev^d D. Mooney, who died 23rd March, 1829, in her 18th year. Also of said Robert Roe, who died

28th March, 1833, aged 74 years." [Alderman George Roe, D.L., of Nutley, Donnybrook, was a member of this family; and having died 20th July, 1863, was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, where there is this brief inscription: — "In memory of George Roe, of Nutley, Co. Dublin, July 20th, 1863. 'O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.'"]

XL.

"This monument was erected by Cap^t George Jenkins to the memory of his beloved wife, Ursula Jenkins. In her were united the affectionate wife, the tender parent, and the humane benefactress of the distress'd. She departed this life on the 4th day of March, 1788, in the 58th year of her age.

' Happy are they whose tender care
Relieves the poor distress'd ;
When troubles compass them around,
The Lord shall give them rest.' "

XLI.

"This erected by John Atkinson, Merchant, Fleet St., Dublin, in memory of his mother, Sarah Atkinson, who died March the 17th, 1789; and of his three children, who died, viz. Sarah, 12th, Martha, 19th April, Alfred, — May, 1784."

XLII.

"This stone was erected by Mich^l Plunkett, of Thomas Street, in the city of Dublin, Grocer, in memory of his beloved wife, Elizabeth Plunkett, who departed this life ye 29th day of November, 1790, in the twenty-fifth year of her age. Here lieth the beloved remains of Joseph Williams, Esq^r, of Drumcondra, who died 28th March, 1840, aged 73; together with his mother, 6 of his sons, and 2 daughters."

XLIII.

"Here lyeth the body of Francis Jenkins, son of Edward and Elizabeth Jenkins, who died 1st April, 1793. Also Emily Jenkins, their daughter, aged 16 years and two months, who died 12th August, 1808."

XLIV.

"Here lieth the body of Captain John English, of the city of Dublin, Mariner, who departed this life August 15th, 1793,

aged 80 years. Here also lieth the body of Captain John English, nephew to the above, who departed this life June y^e 20th, 1795, aged 39 years. Here lieth the body of Esther Matthusson, formerly English, wife of the above Captⁿ John English, who departed this life the 9th of January, 1805."

XLV.

"Sacred to the memory of Henry Totty, late Commander of the Brigg Hawk of Chester, who was upwards of 40 years trading from that city and Liverpool to this port. For honesty and integrity he might be equall'd, but not exceeded. He departed this life the 3rd day of July, 1799, aged 60 years. Reader, remember an honest man is the noblest work of God."

XLVI.

"Erected by William Campbell in memory of his father-in-law, James Bailie, Esquire, of Sandymount, who departed this life the 12th of July, 1800, aged 79 years."

XLVII.

"This stone is erected to the memory of George Gray, Esqr, late of Portobello, in the county of Dublin, whose remains are here interred. 2^{do} Novem. natus est, 1737. Obiit 6^{to} Octobris, 1800, Æt. 63.

'Of simple manners, and of purest heart,
A friend to truth, and enemy to art,
Plain in his dealings, sacred in his trust,
Thro' life most honest, and in death most just.'

Here also are deposited the remains of Mrs. Martha Gray, wife of the above-named George. She departed this life the 11th day of December, 1802, aged 63 years."

XLVIII.

"This stone was erected by Mrs. Mary Robinson in memory of her beloved husband, Mr. James Robinson, of Nassau Street, in the city of Dublin, who departed this life the 2nd of November, 1801, aged 37 years. Here also lyeth the remains of the said Mary Robinson, who after was married to the late Val. Lanagan, of Cork Hill, in said city. Dyed 21st Decr, 1827, aged 60 years."

XLIX.

"To the memory of Mr. John Hammond, late of Sir John Rogerson's Quay, in the city of Dublin, Harpsichord Maker,

who departed this life the 28th of April, 1802, aged 47 years. Also Elizabeth Hammond, otherwise Fisher, his wife, who died the 25th of Novr, 1810, aged 43 years. This stone is erected by their affectionate son, Joseph Hammond."

L.

"Thomas Hammond, who departed this life the 12th Sept^r, 1802, aged 50 years. Also Tho^s Hammond, grandson, who dep^d this life the 9th Dec^r, 1832, aged 7 years. Also Eleanor Hammond, who dept^d this life the 3rd Aug^t, 1833, aged 83 years."

LI.

"Here lie the remains of Edward Edwards, Master of the Prince of Wales of Parkgate, who departed this life the 19th of November, 1802, aged 32.

'Life's voyage now ended, his dangers are past,
His ship is safe moor'd, and he's landed at last;
His treasures are safe in the mansions on high,
Which we hope through God's mercy he's gone to enjoy.' "

LII.

"A small but just tribute of gratitude and affection to the memory of a truly virtuous and honest man, George Burnet, late Bookseller in Abbey Street [Dublin], who departed this life April the 3rd, 1803, aged 73 years. Also Richard Burnet, his only son, who departed this life Sept^r 14, 1805." [The remainder of the inscription is under ground.]

LIII.

"Underneath are deposited the remains of Miss Catherine Fitzmaurice, of Peafield [Blackrock], who departed this life August 6th, 1804, aged 66 years. This stone was erected to her memory by her grateful and affectionate sister, Gertrude Fitzmaurice."

LIV.

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Marg^t Anne Worthington, who departed this life February 16th, 1809, aged 32 years. This tombstone is erected to her memory by her affectionate husband, Joseph Worthington [of Ringsend]. Here also lie interr'd two of their children. Near this spot lies interr'd the remains of his father, Hump^y Worthington, Timber Merchant, who died 16th February, 1790, aged 37 years. Here also are interred the remains of his sister, Miss Mary

Worthington, who departed this life the 5th June, 1814, aged 29 years. Also Mrs. Jane Worthington, second wife of the above-named Joseph Worthington, who died May 11th, 1843, aged 54, sincerely and deservedly regretted by her family. Here also are interred the mortal remains of the above-named Joseph Worthington, who dep^d this life the 22nd Jan^y, 1847, in the 71st year of his age."

LV.

"The burial-place of John Beatty. Here is deposited the remains of his son, Robert David Beatty, born 1st March, 1798, and died 3rd October, 1811. Also Susanna Beatty, born 21st September, 1794, and died November, 1811."

LVI.

"Sacred to the memory of Eliza, wife of Lieu^t D. Kinnear, of the Royal Artillery Drivers, who departed this life Jan^y 23rd, 1813, aged 34 years. Also of her infant daughters, Anna and Eliza Jane."

LVII.

"Georgianna Hart, daughter of Colonel Hart, I.E.C., obiit 27th January, 1813, ætat. 4 years. Also Augustus Alexander Hart, 3rd son of the above, obiit 7th March, 1813, ætat. 6 months. Also Emily Hart, obiit 5th June, 1813, ætat. 3 years and 4 months. Also Henry Moutray, 4th son of the above, obiit 25th July, 1815, ætat. 11 months. Also the much lamented John Arch^d, second son of Colonel Hart, who, after a series of long sufferings, resigned with pious resignation his breath to his Creator on the 20th December, 1820, ætat. 14. Also the remains of Lieu^t Colonel John Hart, who departed this life the 18th of December, 1833, aged 63 years."

LVIII.

"This stone was erected by H. M. Henderson to the memory of his beloved wife, Sophia Henderson, who departed this life the 14th of April, in the 26th year of her age, 1814."

LIX.

"Erected by Thomas Lockhart, of North Anne Street, Dublin, to the memory of his mother, Marion Lockhart, who died June, 1815, aged 50 years. Also his father, Thomas Lockhart, who died May, 1826, aged 65 years. And his son, Thomas Lockhart, who died June, 1827, aged 6 years."

LX.

"This monument was erected by P. H. Fitzgerald, Esq^r, as the last and sad tribute of his affection, to protect the remains, and preserve the memory, of his three beloved sons: George, who died Nov^r 28th, aged 14 months; Henry Maurice, who died Dec^r 7th, aged 7 years; and John, who died Dec^r 11th, aged 11 years, in the year of our Lord 1815."

'They undivided sleep, as saints repose,
Bewailed in sorrow, and embalmed in love,
To wake and live, as Christ immortal rose,
Thro' Him regen^rate heirs to bliss above.'

LXI.

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Fennell Collins, who departed this life on the 10th of February, 1818, aged 78 years."

LXII.

"Here lieth the remains of Mr. Michael Richardson, Ringsend, who departed this life October the 11th, 1818, in the 74th year of his age. Also his dearly beloved wife, Alicia Richardson, departed this life December the 3rd, in the same year, in the 70th year of her age."

LXIII.

"This burial-place belongeth to Joseph Mathers, Esq^r, of the city of Dublin. Here lieth the body of Eliza Mathers, his wife, who died the 11th of March, 1819, aged 43 years."

LXIV.

"Sacred to the memory of Margaret Broadbent, wife of Robert Broadbent, of Ringsend, who departed this life 10th December, 1819, aged 26 years."

LXV.

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. John Hodges, of Ringsend, who departed this life 8th Jan^y, 1821, aged 28 years. And of Elizabeth, his beloved wife, who departed 24th Feb^y, 1855, aged 59 years. Also their sons, Sam^l, who dep^d 30th Oct^r, 1829, aged 11 yrs, and Rich^d, who dep^d 27th Aug^t, 1838, aged 19 yrs. And of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. George Hodges, who dep^d this life 26th March, 1846, aged 28 years."

LXVI.

"Here lieth the remains of Frances Dodd, wife of Robert Dodd, of Sandymount, who departed this life the 27th day of April, 1823, aged 66 years. She was a good wife, and tender mother, and is much regretted by all her friends. Here lieth the remains of Maryanne Esther Salmon, granddaughter of the above-named Mrs. Dodd, of Sandymount, who departed this life the 3rd July, 1845, in her eleventh year. Also John Salmon, her brother, who departed this life on the 12th May, 1847, in his eighteenth year. And Mrs. Maryanne Salmon, wife of Mr. Francis Salmon, of Sandymount, and mother of the above children, who departed this life on the 14th May, 1847, in her fifty-second year, much regretted by a large circle of friends. Here lieth Maryanne Askins, who departed this life on the 7th Novr, 1827, in her 6th year. Also William Askins, son-in-law to the above-named Frances Dodd, who departed this life on the 8th Feb^{ry}, 1848, in the 52nd year of his age. Robert Salmon, departed this life 25th June, 1848, aged 24 years. Robert Dodd, departed this life 8th January, 1854, aged 87 years, grandfather to to the above children, a very old resident of Sandymount. Here lie the remains of Francis Salmon, who departed this life on the 31st March, 1866, aged 68 years."

LXVII.

"Elizabeth Taylor, departed this life November 15th, 1823, aged 48."

LXVIII.

"Here are deposited the bodies of Andrew and William Malcolm Harley, sons of John Harley, James' Street [Dublin]: the former died on the 7th Decr, 1825, aged 17 years, and the latter on the 23rd Novr, 1830, aged 9 years. Also the body of Mrs. B. Bell, their grandmother, relict of Mr. W. Bell, Printer, Glasgow, who departed this life on the 18th July, 1831, aged 81 years, a friend to truth. John Harley, Esqr, her son-in-law, died April the 5th, 1857, aged 73 years. Andrew Harley, his son, Student Trinity College [Dublin], aged 18 years, and three of his children who died young. James Thomson, C.E., died June, 1854, aged 52 years. Also Elizabeth Harley, widow of the late John Harley, who died 21st December, 1864, aged 87 years."

LXIX.

"Erected by Edward Ramsay to the memory of his

beloved parents and children. His daughter, Mary Riely, dep^d 17th June, 1827, aged 36 years. Also his affectionate daughter, Teresa Ramsay, who dep^d 29th June, 1827, aged 21 years; and also five of his children who died young."

LXX.

"To the memory of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Askins, Sandymount, who departed this life the 17th of November, 1827, aged 38 years. Also George, youngest son of the above, who died February 25th, 1827, aged 4 years and 10 months."

LXXI.

"This stone was erected to the memory of Mrs. Letitia Daly, of Henry Street [Dublin], who departed this life on the 30th April, 1829, aged 41 years. Also are interred here her twin daughters, Ellen and Margaret Daly, who died in the months of August and October, 1820. Here also are deposited the remains of James Daly, of Henry Street, husband of the above-named Letitia. He departed this life on the 15th of February, 1848, aged 58 years. Here also lieth the remains of Captⁿ John Heard, who departed this life October the 3rd, 1817, aged 74 years." [There is another stone with a similar inscription respecting Captain Heard.]

LXXII.

"Thomas Newcomb, of Stroudwater, departed this life 18th June, 1831, aged 71."

LXXIII.

"Underneath are interred the mortal remains of Mr. Henry Murphy, who departed this life 13th Sep^r, 1832, aged 57 years. In the various relations of life his heart shewed itself most kind in all its feelings, and steady in its attachments, whilst his upright principles obtained for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him. As a tribute to the memory of him whose loss she now mourns, and to whose society in another world she trusts through the mercies of our Lord to be restored, this stone has been here placed by his sorrowing widow. Here rest the remains of his widow, Letitia Murphy, who died Oct^r 24th, 1839, aged 63 years. Also the remains of James Bradshaw, nephew of the above-named Henry and Letitia Murphy, who died June 3rd, 1841, aged 7 years."

LXXIV.

"Here lie interred the remains of Michael Murphy, Esq^r, of Sandymount, who departed this life the 29th of April, 1833, aged 59 years."

LXXV.

"In the 9th month of 1833 were deposited here the mortal remains of Mary, the beloved wife of Edward Baldwin, whose sole consolation for one 'too early lost' is derived from the apocalyptical record of the bliss of those who 'sleep in Jesus.' 'I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.' Here also are interred the remains of Edward and Mary, their infant issue."

LXXVI.

"Sacred to the memory of Betsey Stothard, daughter of John and Hannah Stothard, of London Bridge Road [Irish-town], who departed this life on the 26th day of November, 1833, aged 7 years and 5 months. Edward Henry, their son, who died on the 25th November, 1832, aged 26 days; and also Louisa, their daughter, who died on the 11th August, 1830."

LXXVII.

"Sacred to the memory of Daniel Waters, who died A.D. 1835. Also his beloved wife Jane, who died 28th Nov^r, 1857; and to their infant children, John and William."

LXXVIII.

"Sacred to the memory of James Pile, Mariner, native of Brixham, who departed this life the 29th of May, 1835, aged 46 years. The remains of his beloved wife, Mrs. Sarah Pile, are also here interred. She departed this life the 18th of March, 1838, aged 43 years."

LXXIX.

"Sacred to the memory of Rich^d Archer, Esq^r, of Serpentine Avenue, [Sandymount], who died 5th December, 1836. Also his son Robert, who died 18th May, 1832; and his daughter Elizabeth, who died 12th July, 1840. Their remains lie on the left of this stone; and on the right repose those of Catharine, wife of the above-named Richard Archer, who departed this life on the 1st of April, 1858. 'Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.'—Matt. v. 8."

LXXX.

"This monument was erected by Mrs. Throckmorton to the memory of Edw^d Acton, Esqr, of the 53rd Regiment, who died at the Pigeon House Fort on the 25th March, 1838, aged 20 years. 'He was taken away lest wickedness should alter his understanding, or deceit beguile his soul.'—Wisdom, iv. 11."

LXXXI.

"Underneath this stone are deposited the remains of Joseph Skaise, of Sandymount, who departed this life 8th Oct^r, 1842, aged 20 years. The sting of death was totally removed through faith in our Redeemer's precious blood; and he fell asleep in Jesus, having a blessed hope of a glorious resurrection."

LXXXII.

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. John Howard, who departed this life on the 23rd of April, 1843, aged 42 years.

'Tho' lost to sight, to memory dear,
The heart will ever pay a tributary tear.' "

["The line 'Though lost to sight, to memory dear,' has baffled the researches of the literati of England and America."—*Notes and Queries*, 4th S. iv. 399.]

LXXXIII.

"To the memory of Sarah Catherine Miles, who died April 6th, 1844, aged one year. Also of Maria Catherine Miles, who died May 20th, 1848, aged two years. The beloved children of Falconer Miles, Esq^{re}, Lower Pembroke St., Dublin. 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Also of his fifth son, Falconer, died July 5th, 1861, aged 10 years. Also of his eldest daughter, Fanny, died June 5th, 1864, aged 23 years. Also of his fourth son, Edmund, died 25th Nov^r, 1868, aged 23 years. Also of his youngest son, Harry William, died 20th June, 1869, aged 16 years."

LXXXIV.

"Erected by John Johnstone Macaulay to the memory of his children: Cadwallader, who died 12th Sep^r, 1847, aged 1 year; also Thomas Hobkirk, whose remains are interred here. He was lost in the wreck of the S. S. Ceres on the coast of Wexford, on 10th Nov^r, 1866, aged 26 years."

LXXXV.

"Erected to the memory of Caroline Clements, departed this life the 8th of April, 1851, aged 67. [Captain] Joseph Clements, departed this life the 16th of September, 1858, aged 79. And William Clements, departed this life the 4th of October, 1860, aged 59."

LXXXVI.

"Sacred to the memory of William West, of Cloone, Co. Leitrim, late of Sandymount, Esqr, died 12th May, 1851, aged 55 years. Also his two little grandchildren, James West, who died 20th Novr, 1852, aged 10 weeks, and Hercules Graves, who died Jan^y 21st, 1860, aged 2 years and 8 months, both children of James Russell, of Dublin, Esq^r. Also Mrs. Eleanor Swanne, their grandaunt, who died 2nd Feb., 1857, aged 88 years."

LXXXVII.

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel James Forman, late Sergeant 2nd Battalion 60th or King's Royal Rifles, who departed this life on the 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1855, aged 35 years. This tribute of respect was erected by his late comrade Sergeants, who lost in him a true brother and a good soldier."

LXXXVIII.

"This burial-place belongs to Forrester Duke [of Kings-end]. In memory of Forrester Duke, who departed this life 23rd November, 1866, aged 78 years."

LXXXIX.

"Sacred to the memory of Ellen Caulfield, who departed this life Jan^y 21st, 1868, aged 27 years. Erected as a token of esteem by a sincere friend."

XC.

"Sacred to the memory of Ann, the beloved wife of J. M'Murray, who died on 26th September, 1868, aged 77 years. Also her beloved grandchild, Hannah Maria Coleman, who died on 6th August, 1866, aged 3 years."

XCL.

"In memory of Miss C. Montgomery, late of Sandymount, who died 16th Oct^r, 1868, aged 79 years."

XCII.

"Sacred to the memory of Maria Margaret Pook, widow of Commander Henry Pook, R.N., who departed this life on the 22nd Dec^r, 1869, in the 87th year of her age."

XCIII.

"In affectionate remembrance of John Hawkins Askins, Hollypark, Sandymount, who died Feb^y 9th, 1870, aged 82 years. Susan, his wife, who died 5th May, 1858, aged 52 years. Two of their daughters; Ellen, who died in infancy; and Susan Sophia, who died July 23rd, 1865, aged 27 years. 'Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.'—1 Thess. iv. 14." [Mr. Askins served as Churchwarden of Donnybrook in 1841, and for several years was actively engaged in parochial affairs.]

[It may be well to record that Lundy Foote, Esq., mentioned in the inscription No. IV., p. 153, was interred in the Rower Churchyard, Co. Kilkenny, in January, 1835; and that about two years after his remains were removed to St. Matthew's, when the Rower estate was sold by his son, the late Lundy E. Foot, Esq., of Dublin, to Mr. Tighe, of Woodstock. (*Letter from L. E. Foot, Esq.*) Mr. Foot died in 1863, and has been interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, where there is this inscription:—"The family-vault of L. E. Foot, Esq^r, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, [Dublin]. Edward St. John, his son, died 28th September, 1844. Lelias, his beloved wife, died 25th August, 1852. Lelia Margaret, his daughter, died 16th June, 1862. Lundy Edward Foot, died 18th of August, 1863, aged 72 years." In another part of the same cemetery there is this inscription:—"In memory of Arthur William, second son of William and Meta Foot, died Oct^r 10th, 1861, aged 21 years, removed from the family-vault at Irishtown [St. Matthew's], May, 1867. Isabella, their second daughter, died Feb^y 15th, 1867, aged 23 years."

An addition has been made to the inscription No. XIII., p. 155:—"Also of his father, James Clarke, of same place, who died 4th of March, 1823, aged 85 years. Also of John

Clarke, of Willfield, Sandymount, by whom this stone was erected, eldest son of the said James Clarke, who died 11th Feb^y, 1831, aged 65 years. Also his wife, Maria Clarke, who died 20th of June, 1862, aged 78 years; and their sons, John Stanhope, who died in infancy, 5th March, 1819; and James Robert, who died 2nd of May, 1822, aged 12 years."]

Note (ttt).

THE DODDER.—This river, which flows through the parish of Donnybrook, from Clonskeagh* to Ringsend (and of which brief mention has been made in p. 36), has its sources in the recesses of that chain of hills bounding on the south the county of Dublin, separating it from Wicklow, and known as the Dublin mountains. A portion of its waters, however, is drawn from lands lying near the summits of mountains within the outskirts of Wicklow. The three brooks, which are the sources of the Dodder, take their rise near the summits of Glasavullaun, Barnachiel, and Kippure mountains, and are supplied by the drainage of the wide district of deep bog which lies upon their flanks. At the base of Kippure, which is 2,473 feet high, and head of the valley of Glenismoel, these streams unite; and here properly commences the river Dodder, which, passing with a rapid fall through the whole extent of this valley, hemmed in on either side by lofty and precipitous hills covered with boulders, diluvial gravel, and clay nearly to their summits, and whose watershed is peculiarly rapid and destructive, debouches upon the basin of Dublin; and, after a course of about eighteen miles, joined by only two principal tributaries, the Tallaght and Rathfarnham brooks, finally discharges its waters at the mouth of the river Liffey upon its right or southern bank. From the head of the valley of Glenismoel to the sea, its fall is nearly 800 feet, of which about 350 feet occur during the first two miles, or about one-half of its course through the

* "Clonskeagh; *Cluain-sceach*, the meadow of the white thorns."—Joyce's "Irish Local Names Explained," p. 30.

valley, where it is surrounded by mountains, which discharge the water falling upon them with impetuosity into its bed, whose banks here are formed of vast deposits of gravel and boulders, consisting of the detritus of granite, calcareous schistus, and trap-rocks, embedded in granite sand and argillaceous clay. In one or two spots, these banks are cemented into a hard conglomerate, by the infiltration of water charged with carbonate of lime, which has formed arragonite in the interstices of the gravel; but in general, wherever denuded of their vegetable surface, or exposed to the action of the current, they are in rapid process of erosion and degradation. From these causes, and from the effects of land-springs higher up the valley, land-slips of great magnitude have taken place, and every flood carries away thousands of tons of divided matter, of which the gravel is deposited on the bed, and on the strand of the river lower down; while the finer material carried further down, becomes a source of constant annoyance, by silting up the mill-races and streams; and the mud, still in suspension, is carried onwards, and deposited in huge banks of slob in the still water at the confluence of this river with the Liffey, at Ringsend.

The foregoing particulars have been derived from Mr. Mallet's Report on the Dodder Reservoirs, which was made in pursuance of the directions of the Commissioners of Drainage for Ireland (appointed under the Act 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89); and which, accompanied by a large-sized map of the whole course of the river, will be found to contain much useful information. The objects of the report, it may be well to add, were "to investigate the feasibility and conditions of constructing a reservoir upon some part of the river Dodder, for the combined purposes of providing an unfailing and increased supply of water-power to the mill-owners at present occupying the stream; and, contingently, of controlling the floods which have heretofore, at frequently-recurring intervals, proved so destructive to property situated upon its banks; and, as a further consequence, giving the power of reclaiming

those tracts of lands along the river banks, now of small or no value, from periodical inundations ; and, lastly, preventing the annihilation of land in progress by the degrading effects of these floods upon the clay banks of the river.”* In proof of the high importance of the objects in view, Mr. Mallet has remarked, near the beginning of his report, that “ a few years only have elapsed since one of the frequent floods of the river Dodder [mention of which has been made in these pages] occurred so suddenly, at night, of such magnitude, and attended with such appalling circumstances of destruction to property and danger to human life [in the month of August, 1836, see p. 95], as to have aroused the public concern for the damage resulting ; and which finally led to expensive litigation betwixt parties subjected thereto, and to the subsequent compulsory expenditure of large sums in the execution of works near the mouth of the river, only intended to ward off the destructive effects of future inundations, but not attempting to control them. Yet similar floods, though fortunately not to such a formidable extent, occur upon this river many times every year.”

A “ Report on the Capabilities of the river Dodder to afford a supply of water for the use of the City of Dublin and the Suburbs,” by Parke Neville, Esq., C.E., City Engineer, (8vo. pp. 39, Dublin, 1854), deserves to be noticed, though the Vartry has for this purpose been preferred to the Dodder. “ In compliance with your directions,” as Mr. Neville has commenced his privately-printed pamphlet, “ that I should examine into, and report to you on the practicability of getting such a supply of water from the river Dodder, for the use of the city of Dublin, as would render it unnecessary to take any from either the Grand or Royal Canals, I have to re-

* See a “ Report on the Proposed Formation of Reservoirs [in the valley of Glenismoel and at Kimmage] on the river Dodder”, etc., by Robert Mallet, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E., M.R.I.A. (8vo. pp. 38, Dublin, 1844). This pamphlet has long since been out of print, and cannot easily be procured ; but the substance of it, with an engraved copy of the map, has been republished in Weale’s “ Quarterly Papers on Engineering”, vol. VI. part 1.

port, that I have had surveys and levels of that river, and also of the city watercourse taken, and herewith submit the maps and sections prepared, upon which I have delineated a plan, which, after the fullest consideration of the matter, I think the best for obtaining the desired supply from this source. The subject being one of great magnitude, and of the most vital importance to the citizens, required the most careful examination into all its bearings before coming to a conclusion, and for the satisfaction of the Council I shall give the data and calculations on which I have based my opinion, and describe the works proposed to be executed in carrying out the plan." Before doing so, Mr. Neville has given a brief history of the water supply to the city, showing its connection with the Dodder from a very early date, having gleaned his information from Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," and from a pamphlet published in 1829, by Mr. A. Coffey, "an officer who was connected with the pipe-water works of the city for from fifty to sixty years." From the account of the Dublin water-works furnished by Mr. Neville, "it appears that, up to the year 1775, the city was entirely supplied from the Dodder with water, but that from that period to the present, the great proportion of the water has been derived from the canals. It has now become desirable to ascertain whether the river Dodder, abandoned, I may say, upwards of eighty years ago, will not afford the best, as it unquestionably will the purest, supply for the use of the entire city, by adopting an efficient system of storage and conservation, such as has been carried out so successfully at New York, Philadelphia, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Manchester, and various other large cities and towns." An estimate of the probable cost of carrying out the works described in the report, has been given by Mr. Neville in pp. 32, 33; and with reference to it, he has further stated:—"The total cost of proposed works [£130,254 15s. 4d., with the sum to be paid to the millers for the loss of their water-power] may, at first sight, appear to the Com-

mittee large; but it is to be considered that if these works were carried out, it would render the Corporation independent of the canals, and that, on the termination of the leases [for sixty years] with their companies in 1868, they would be relieved from the payment of £2,300 per annum, per centage; also that the Corporation would be enabled to supply a very extended district, and consequently largely increase their rental; that they will procure a very much superior quality of water, and have the entire control over the source of supply. Under these circumstances, I do not consider the sum large, in comparison with the benefits to be conferred on the citizens, who I believe would then have as pure and as abundant a supply of water as any city in the United Kingdom, and at sufficient pressure for all useful purposes. I have made an estimate of the probable cost of laying down a system of pipes for the supply of Rathmines, Baggotrath, Sandymount, and Irishtown districts, from the Kimmage works; and I find it would amount to about £30,000; this is, however, pricing iron at £8 per ton, and fixing size of pipes so as to meet the probable extension of buildings over these rapidly improving outlets."

Many publications have appeared from time to time, in which the Dodder has been made more or less the subject of notice. For example, in 1787 a pamphlet was published in Dublin, entitled "Remarks and Observations on the intention of turning the course of the river Dodder, in order to show the inexpediency of that measure" (8vo. pp. 56). This refers to the plan of diverting the river from its natural bed into a new channel, which was effected in 1796 (see p. 84); and in "A Modern Plan of the City and Environs of Dublin," published in 1816, the "old course of river Dodder" and the new one, from Haig's Distillery (as it was then) to Ringsend, are both described. Another pamphlet to which reference may be made, is "Observations on the Defects of the Port of Dublin," etc., by J. M. (Joseph Miller, Esq.), 8vo. pp. 65, Dublin, 1804. In the "Historical and Muni-

cipal Documents of Ireland, A.D. 1172-1320, from the Archives of the City of Dublin, etc.," edited by John T. Gilbert, Esq., F. S. A., etc., and published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls (London, 1870), the Dodder is mentioned in pp. 51, 57, 159, 340, 489, 490, and 492, as "Dother," "Dodor," "Doder," or "Dodir." For frequent mention of the river, see also "Chartæ, Privilegia, et Immunitates," A. D. 1171-1395, an unfinished compilation relative to Ireland by (?) the late Mr. Erck, fol. pp. 92.

Note (uuu).

SIMMON'S-COURT.—This portion of the parish of Donnybrook (otherwise termed Symond's-court and Smot's-court) has been referred to in p. 35. The old castle, of which a small part remains, "is situated to the east of the river Dodder, and about a quarter of a mile from Ball's Bridge. From the vestiges of its foundations, the building was of considerable extent, and seems to have been one of those castellated houses so common in Ireland in turbulent ages. As Symond's Court is [was] the property of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, who have [had] large possessions about it, this castle was probably built to secure their granges, their cattle, and corn from the rapacity of the Wicklow mountaineers, who perpetually plundered the vicinity of Dublin. The arch exhibited in the view and a few walls are all that remain of this edifice. There are winding stairs leading to the top, from whence is a delightful view of the Bay, Donnybrook, the city, and much of its environs. This view was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1790." (Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland," vol. 1. p. 21.) Accurate copies (by Joseph Huband Smith, Esq., M.R.I.A.) of four water-colour drawings of the ruin are in the writer's possession; viz. 1, "Simmond's Court, G. Beranger del., Rev. Jos. Turner pinx.", (?) *circa* 1760; 2, "Symond's Court (N. E. view), H. Hulley pinxit, *circ.* 1780"; 3,

"Simmond's Court Castle (N. E. view), A. C. [Austin Cooper, Esq., F.S.A.] del. 5 March, 1780, pinx. 24 Mar. 1783"; and 4, "Simmon's Court Castle," without artist's name or date.

As already mentioned in p. 210, the late Lord Herbert of Lea purchased in the Landed Estates Court, in April, 1860, almost the whole of the lands of Simmon's-court, which had been for some years the property of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., D.L. (son of the late Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of Christ Church, Dublin), and was held under fee-farm grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, at an annual rent of £697 8s. 5d. Donnybrook Church is on the estate, but, of course, was "not sold or conveyed to the purchaser."

In "The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin," printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, Thomas Smoth is more than once mentioned. See p. xxxvi. In p. 44 (4 Non. Oct.), "Ob. Thomas Smoch qui dedit fabrice capelle beate Marie x. marcas pro quo fiant ix. lecciones." In p. 18 (Kal. Apr.) "Ob. Johannes Drake qui quondam fuit maior Dublin et frater nostre congregacionis qui dedit nobis willam de Smothiscowrte et Colcot et Lowsill anno domini Mo. cccc. xxxiiij." In p. 57, "In primis pro animabus Thome Smoth, Johannis Drake, vxorum et liberorum suorum, Johannis Gramcett, Johannis Morvyll, vxorum et liberorum suorum [prior et canonici ecclesie Cathedralis Sancte Trinitatis orare tenentur.] Die dominica que dicitur dominica in albis semper celebratur." See also Rot. Pat. 5 Hen. V., dorso 14, for mention of Smothiscourte. From one of the ancient documents of St. John's parish, Dublin (No. 37), it appears that Thomas le Mareschal, son and heir of Henry le Mareschal, of Winetavern-street, made a lease of a tenement in Fishamble-street to "Thome Smothe clerico et Alicie uxori ejus."

Note (vvv).

ARCHBISHOP KING AND ARCHDEACON DOUGATT.—In addition to what has been given respecting this archbishop of Dublin, and his nephew, Archdeacon Dougatt, in pp. 12, 41, 73, 164, and 166, some further particulars will prove acceptable.

In *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. x. 228 (21st September, 1872), a correspondent has written as follows:—"No memorial of Archbishop King, who was buried in 1729, has as yet been discovered in the old churchyard of Donnybrook, near Dublin; nor is one likely, I fear, to come to light. A memorial window in the present parish-church of Donnybrook would be an appropriate tribute of respect to this distinguished archbishop of the diocese. The philanthropic Bartholomew Mosse, M.D. [see p. 38], founder of the Lying-in Hospital, Rutland-square, Dublin, was buried, I may observe, in the same churchyard in 1759; and yet, strange to say, no memorial of him is extant to mark his grave. But with regard to Archbishop Magee [see p. 42] I have something more pleasing to tell. 'His tomb,' as I wrote in February, 1856, 'stands exactly in the centre of the ancient church [of Rathfarnham]; but as no inscription has been placed on it, the spot will ere long be forgotten. This treatment appears somewhat strange in connection with two of the ablest and greatest of the archbishops of Dublin.' So far as Archbishop Magee is concerned, this defect has been remedied; for, when lately visiting the old churchyard in question, I found the following inscription (of which I send you a literal copy) on the stone over his grave:—"In memory of William Magee, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, who died 18th August, 1831, in the 67th year of his age. And of his wife Elizabeth, died 27th of September, 1825, in the 54th year of her age. And of his second son, Thomas Perceval, Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh [and Rector of St. Thomas', Dublin], died

16th of December, 1854, in the 58th year of his age.' " May a suitable mark of respect soon be paid to the memory of Archbishop King!

The following genealogical details of the King and Dougatt families (with some exceptions) have been lately furnished by Charles S. King, Esq., of Eythan Lodge, Bowes, near Southgate, London:—

The King family is of considerable antiquity in Aberdeenshire; it was seated at Barra, or Barracht, in the parish of Bourtie, from a remote period down to the reign of Charles I., when it gradually became scattered, some of its members* moving southwards, and others crossing over to Ireland. Amongst the latter were James King, father of the archbishop, and James King, who purchased Corrard and Gola, in the county of Fermanagh, and was ancestor of the baronets of Corrard.† Family tradition asserts that the surname was originally Mac Entore, and that a Robert Mac Entore, having saved his sovereign's life in battle, in commemoration of his prowess assumed the surname and coat-armour since borne by his descendants. Be this as it may, Robertus *dictus* King, who lived early in the thirteenth century, is the first of the Barra family on record. He bequeathed by his last will certain lands in Aberdeenshire to the monastery of St. Andrew's. His daughter, Goda, had a dispute about these lands with the prior and convent, which was terminated by a convention between the parties, A.D. 1247. ("Collection of Ancient Charters by our Kings, etc., 15. 1. 18," in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.) The last proprietor of Barra of this name was Sir James King, of Barra, Birness, Dudwick, etc., who served with the highest reputation under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and

* From one of these, the present Lieut.-Colonel William Ross King, of Tertowie, Aberdeenshire, is descended.

† Sir Abraham Bradley King, Bart. (cr. 1821), died in 1838, and was buried in the family-vault at St. Michan's Church, Dublin.

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was subsequently lieutenant-general to King Charles I., and second in command of the northern army under the Marquess of Newcastle; and was created a peer of Scotland as Baron Eythin, of Aberdeenshire, by patent dated at York, 28th March, 1642.* After the overthrow of the royal cause at Marston Moor, 2nd July, 1644, he retired to Sweden, where Queen Christina conferred on him the title of Baron Sanshult, of Doderhalts, in the district of Calmar. He died at Stockholm, 9th June, 1652, without surviving issue, and was buried on the 18th in the Riddarholm Church, being honoured with a public funeral, which was attended by Queen Christina.

The first above-mentioned James King (whose father and grandfather also bore the same Christian name) removed into Ulster, in the reign of Charles I. (to avoid the excommunication to which his refusal to subscribe the Solemn League and Covenant exposed him), and settled in the county of Antrim. He died near the close of the seventeenth century, and had issue,

- I. William (? the eldest son), *b.* in Antrim, 1st May, 1650; entered Trinity College, Dublin, 1667; elected a Scholar, 1667; M.A., 1673†; B.D., and D.D., 1688; successively Bishop of Derry (1690-1702) and Archbishop of Dublin (1702-1729); *d. unm.* 8th May, 1729, and was buried at Donnybrook. See p. 164.
- II. ——— (probably James), had a son William, captain R.N., who *d. unm.* 1727.
- III. Marion (a widow in 1730), *m.* John Dougatt, or Duguid, a descendant of the Duguids, lairds of Auchinhove, Aberdeenshire. (The first of this name on record is Robert Duguid, who witnessed a deed dated at Dundee, 16th May, 1406; and *circa* 1445,

* See Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland", edited by Wood (Edinburgh, 1813), vol. I. pp. 557, 558.

† The late Rev. Dr. Todd's "Catalogue of Graduates" (Dublin, 1869), his last publication, is most useful for reference.

Elizabeth, heiress of Auchinhove, *m.* a Duguid.)
She had issue,

1. Robert Dougatt, *b.* at Castle Caulfield, in the county of Tyrone, 1683; entered Trinity College, Dublin, April, 1701; elected a Scholar, 1704; B.A., 1705; M.A., 1708; in holy orders; Prebendary of Swords, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, 1709-1715; Archdeacon of Dublin, 1715-1719; Precentor of St. Patrick's, 1719-1730; *d. unm.* 11th August, 1730, and was buried at Donnybrook, "by [the side of] his uncle." See p. 166. In Mr. Monck Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," he is stated to have made great improvements in the Publick Library (Archbishop Marsh's), in October, 1720.
2. Elizabeth Dougatt, *m.* John Spence (they were both living in 1730), and had, with other issue,

Robert Spence, *b.* in the county of Tyrone, 1704; B.A., 1727; M.A., 1730; in holy orders; Rector of Donaghmore, in the diocese of Derry, 1730 (in succession to the Rev. Peter Ward, D.D.), which benefice he held until 1765.*

* He probably died in this year, as Nicholas Spence (believed to have been his son) was instituted 6th May, 1765, as his successor in the benefice, which he held until his death, 26th March, 1814. The Rev. William Reynell, M.A., has very kindly supplied much original information regarding the Spence and Bryan families; and good use has been made of it in this pedigree. In a letter, dated 30th December, 1872, he has written as follows:—"On looking over a copy of the will of Bishop Nicholas Forster (of Raphoe), dated 4th September, 1742, I find 'the Revnd Robert Spence, Rector of the parish of Donaghmore, in Dioc. Derry,' appointed to a trusteeship; and further on, a bequest made to his nieces, 'Anne Berkeley [wife of Bishop Berkeley], Sarah Forster, Elizabeth Spence, Mary Forster, and Dorothy Forster,' all daughters of his brother, 'John Forster.' I conclude that Elizabeth Spence was wife of Robert Spence, Rector of Donaghmore, and mother of Nicholas (? so named after his grand-uncle, the bishop), who succeeded his father in the rectory, and died in 1814. The words, 'wife of Bishop Berkeley,' are not in this part of the will; but as the fact appears from a previous passage, I have inserted them, by way of explanation". The Right Hon. John Forster, who died 2nd July, 1720, had been Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, Recorder of Dublin, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. See Smyth's "Chronicle of the Law Officers of Ireland" (London, 1839), p. 121; and Fraser's

3. Jane Dougatt, *m.* Robert Bryan (both living in 1730), and had, with other issue, Robert Bryan, in holy orders; Rector of Desertmartin and Kilcronaghan, both in the diocese of Derry, 1740, in succession to the Rev. George Strachan. He was ancestor of the Butler-Bryan family. He *d.* 16th March, 1776, aged 66 years, and was buried in the old churchyard of Desertmartin,* leaving a son, William Bryan, B.A., 1773; M.A., 1809; in holy orders; Rector of Kilcronaghan, 1790; *d.* 13th March, 1817, and was buried in the same grave with his father.

4. Martha Dougatt, *m.* (?the Rev. George) Strachan (both living in 1730). He was collated to Desertmartin and Kilcronaghan in December, 1729, by Bishop Downes, and *d.* 1740.

IV. Margaret King, *m.* 8th March, 1698, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Irvine (third son of William Irvine, Esq., of Ballindullagh, in the county of Fermanagh, by Elizabeth, daughter of Albert Gledstones, a colonel in the service of Gustavus Adolphus), who *d. s. p.* in 1745. She had died the year before.

The Rev. William Reeves, D.D., of Armagh, writes as follows in a letter to Mr. King;—"I have in my charge the commencement of an autobiography in Latin by Abp. King,³ and in his handwriting, entitled 'Quædam meæ

"Life and Letters of George Berkeley, D.D., formerly Bishop of Cloyne," etc. (Oxford, 1871), p. 150. The advowson of Donaghmore was purchased by Bishop King from James Leslie, of Ballyfatton, near Strabane, 3rd December, 1701, having been sold to John Leslie, D.D., 20th June, 1682. The parish-registers date only from 1824, when the late Rev. Edward Marks, D.D., of Dublin, held the curacy.

* There is a tombstone with the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of the Revnd Robert Bryan, who died March y^e 16, 1776, aged 66 years. He was Rector of the united parishes of Desertmartin and Kilcronaghan 36 years. Also Elizabeth Bryan, otherwise Jeffreys, his wife, who died March y^e 19, 1776, aged 68 years." Their son's name has not been added.

vitæ insigniora'; which he thus begins: 'Ipse natus calendis Maii 1650, patre Jacobo ejusdem nominis avo et proavo, familia antiqua de Burras in Scotia septentrionali.'" The volume which contains the foregoing, is lettered on the back "The King's Royal Library of Dublin, MSS. Hibernica, vol. i.," and consists of 323 pages: it is preserved in the Armagh Public Library, having been presented in 1776 by the Rev. Thomas English. Besides the autobiography, the volume comprises an enlarged translation or paraphrase of it, which appears to have been written by a relative of the archbishop; and copies of the archbishop's letters from 2nd July, 1715, to October, 1716. Many valuable details of Archbishop King and his MSS. may likewise be found in the "First Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts" (1870), p. xiii.; "Second Report" (1871), pp. xxi., 231-262; and "Third Report" (1872), pp. xvii., 416.

SNEYD FAMILY.—The following particulars* are inserted here, being in some measure connected with the preceding portion of this Note. They likewise refer, and more particularly, to the late Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., of Dublin, whose country-residence was Chesterfield, Cross-avenue, and of whom mention has been made in these pages.

Wettenhall Sneyd, B.A., 1699; M.A., 1703; in holy orders; Archdeacon of Kilmore, 1740, having been Vicar of Killersherdiny, and Vicar-General of the diocese from 1710; second son of William Sneyd, Esq. (second son of William Sneyd, Esq., of Keele, Staffordshire, and thirteenth in descent from Henry de Sneyde, of Tunstall and Sneyde), by Sarah (*m.* 3rd June, 1668), daughter and heiress of Edward Wettenhall, Esq., of the Waterhouse, Staffordshire (a near relative of Edward Wettenhall, D.D., successively Bishop of Cork and Ross, 1678-1699, and of Kilmore and

* These have been supplied, for the most part, by Charles S. King, Esq.

Ardagh, 1699-1713). He *m.* Barbara, daughter and co-heiress of Charles Francis Marsh, an officer in the Guards (eldest son of Francis Marsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, 1682-1693, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Jeremy Taylor, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor, 1660-1667), and *d. circa* 1745, having had twenty-one children, of whom

Edward Sneyd, Esq., of Dublin (believed to have been the eldest surviving son), was M.P. for Cartick, in the county of Leitrim, from 1777 until his death. He *m.* Hannah Honora, only daughter of James King, Esq., of Gola, in the county of Fermanagh (eldest son of John King, Esq., of the same place, a descendant of the old family of King, of Barra, Aberdeenshire, and ancestor of the baronets of Corrard), by Katherine, youngest daughter of William Gore, D.D., Dean of Down. He *d.* at Nice, 15th February, 1781, leaving issue,

I. William Sneyd, *m.* Maria, second daughter of Sir Ralph Fetherston, Bart., of Ardagh, in the county of Longford (by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Godfrey Wills, Esq., of Wills Grove, in the county of Roscommon), and had five children.

II. Nathaniel Sneyd, of Dublin, and of Ballyconnell, in the county of Cavan, high-sheriff of that county, 1795; M.P. for Carrick, 1795-1799; and for the county of Cavan, 1800-1826; *m.* first, 5th February, 1791, ———, daughter of George Montgomery, Esq., sometime M.P. for Cavan; and secondly, 11th August, 1806, Anne, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert House, in the county of Kildare, and sister of the second Lord Downes. See p. 123. He *d. s. p.* 31st July, 1833, and was buried in the Downes family-vault at St. Mary's Church, Dublin, on the 3rd of the following month. For mention of his melancholy death, etc., see pp. 202, 203.*

* Particulars of this family are given in Burke's "Landed Gentry," under the head of "Sneyd of Ashcombe". In the latest edition of that valuable work, in the article referred to, "Barbara Marsham" appears instead of "Barbara Marsh", as above; and Sir Bernard Burke is certainly in error when he states that Mr. Sneyd was assassinated in Sackville-street.

III. Catherine Hannah, *m.* 14th October, 1794, the Rev. John Saville Ogle, D.D., of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland, Canon of Durham, who *d.* 1st April, 1853, leaving issue. See Burke's "Landed Gentry."

Anne, wife of Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., was granted a pension of £400 per annum for life, 28th August, 1807. His sister likewise enjoyed a pension of £300 per annum.

Note (www).

THE ARCHDEACONS OF DUBLIN.—In pp. 99, 100, mention has been made of the Archdeacons of Dublin (the Rectors of Donnybrook) from the year 1580. The following particulars of those who held the dignity before that date, have been compiled chiefly from Mr. Monck Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin," pp. lxxiii., lxxiv., and Archdeacon Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. ii. pp. 127-129; v. pp. 113, 114:—

Before the year 1180 Torquil was Archdeacon of Dublin, in the time of Archbishop Laurence O'Toole (1162-1180-1).

1185. Macrobius. (Cod. Clarend. 46.) It is thought that he was the same who was Bishop of Glendaloch.—Harris' "Ware," vol. i. p. 375.

1190. In the charter of St. Patrick's Cathedral given this year by Archbishop Comyn (1181-1212), one of the witnesses is "William, Archdeacon of Dublin." He appears again in 1200.—Cod. Clar. 46.

1216. Geofry de Turville appears (perhaps earlier, viz. in 1206); again in 1223, 1228, 1234, and 1240. In 1232 he was Vice-Chancellor, and in 1237 Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and in 1244 he became Bishop of Ossory. He was witness to a grant, by Raymond de Karrue, or Carew, of the church of Stacklorgan (now Stillorgan)* to Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, about 1216. He died in London in 1250, and was buried in the Inner Temple Church. (Harris' "Ware,"

* "Stillorgan in Dublin, *Tigh-Lorcain* [Teelorcain], *Lorcan's* or Laurence's house or church."—Joyce's "Irish Local Names Explained," p. 84.

vol. i. p. 405.) A drawing of his archidiaconal seal is in the archives of Christ Church.

1251. Hugh de Mapilton, or, as some call him, de Glendaloch, Archdeacon, was in May of this year consecrated Bishop of Ossory, and soon after made Treasurer of Ireland. He died in 1256, and was buried in his own church of St. Canice, near St. Mary's Chapel, "where his monument may be seen adorned with his statue in exquisite workmanship." (Harris' "Ware," vol. i. p. 405.) But, as stated in Graves and Prim's "History of the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny" (Dublin, 1857), pp. 131, 132, a peculiarity "characterizing the only existing effigy of a bishop" of this century, proves it not to belong to Mapilton.

1251. William de Northfield, or Northend, succeeded, and was Archdeacon at the time of the dispute relative to the parish of Rathfarnham, which was concluded by Archbishop Luke (1228-1255). See p. 227. He died in 1274, as appears from the instrument nominating his successor.

1274-5. William de Salinis was presented by King Edward I., 6th January, the see being vacant. He died in 1278.—Prynne's "Records," vol. iii. p. 173.

1278. Geoffry de Aspil was presented by the King, 28th September.—*Ib.*, vol. iii. p. 219.

1301. Nicholas le Clerc, or Cleere, Archdeacon, had a contest this year relative to installing priors throughout the diocese.

1303. John de Havering appears, having been witness to the deed which established new prebends in the time of Archbishop Ferings (1299-1306). He died in France about 1310. (Cod. Clar. 46.) Probably a little later; if, at least, he was the nephew (or grand-nephew) of Richard de Havering (who had been appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1307, but resigned in 1311), who is said to have related the *dream* which caused that resignation. See the Annals of Ireland in Camden's "Britannia."

1313. Richard St. Leger, or "de Sto. Leodegario," appears; and again in 1344. In the former year he had a contest with the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity. He appears again as Archdeacon in 1365, and was an agent in the transaction relative to Coolmine, which had been granted by the Archbishop to the chapter of St Patrick's. He was the first Doctor of the Canon Law appointed by Archbishop

Bicknor (1317-1349) in his newly-founded University of Dublin. Subsequently he was made Chancellor of the University.—T. Dowling's "Annals," p. 21.

1381. William de Chambre appears; and again in 1391. In 1385 he was Treasurer of Ireland. He was, for his various services, granted the lands of Corbally and others, to hold for sixty years, paying 6s. 8d. yearly. (Rot. Pat. 9 Rich. II.) In 1388 he and Thomas Wafre, a canon, were appointed guardians of the spiritualities during the vacancy of the see. In 1392 he exchanged preferment with his successor.—Rot. Pat. 16 Rich. II.

1392. Landulph, Cardinal of St. Nicholas, having been appointed to the deanery of St. Patrick's by the Pope, who was endeavouring to obtain the disposal of that dignity, exchanged with Chambre. He is styled "Marromaurus Cardinalis," in MSS., T.C.D., F. 1. 18.

1402 to 1412. Richard Curran, or Caran. He had been appointed by the Pope; and received the King's pardon for having accepted such appointment, 12th January. (Rot. Pat. 3 Hen. IV.) In 1406 he appears as witness to a deed among the records of Christ Church.

1415. Nicholas Hill, LL.B., who had been Vicar of Balrothery in 1409, as appears from a licence of absence for three years (Rot. Pat. 11 Hen. IV.), was appointed by the Pope; and was pardoned and confirmed by the King, 24th September. (Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. V.) In the year following he was granted leave of absence by letters patent. He appears as witness to a deed of pacification between the Lord Deputy and Dermot O'Toithil, signed at Dublin, 8th August, 1425. (Rot. Pat.) In 1439 he was elected Dean of St. Patrick's; and appears as such in 1449.—Arch. Ch. Ch.

1431 to 1444. Robert Dyche, or Dyke, appears. He was an eminent lawyer, and became successively Master of the Rolls, Lord Treasurer, and Deputy Chancellor of Ireland. He was appointed Master of the Rolls for life, in consideration of services performed to the King, his father, and grandfather, both in France and Ireland, from his earliest age. (Rot. Claus. 9 Hen. VI.) According to Harris, he was Keeper of the Seals in 1436; and, in 1446, Deputy Chancellor to John Talbot, son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who, by an act of Parliament, 25 Hen. VI., was empowered to appoint a deputy to do all things appertaining to that office, and to

continue in office, notwithstanding the presence of the Chancellor, until he should be discharged by a writing under his hand.—Stat. Roll, 25 Hen. VI.

1449 and 1457. Roger Crosse appears. (Rot. Pat. 28 Hen. VI.) He was granted leave of absence by letters patent, 34 Hen. VI.; and he is called "Croke" in a Memoranda Roll of the following year.

1479. John appears.—Rot. Pat. 19 Edw. IV. 14.

1480 to 1486. Hugh Blackton appears. (Arch. Ch. Ch.) He was brother and heir of Nicholas Blackton, of Swords; and at his death, in 1486, he bequeathed all his lands and houses in Swords, his patrimony, to the use of St. Mary's Chapel in that town. (Stearne's MSS., T.C.D., 191.) It is probable that he was Prebendary of Swords.

1488. John Waryng appears. He styles himself "late Rector of Malahidert."—Arch. Ch. Ch.

1498. Robert Sutton. He was nominated executor to the will of Dean Alleyne, who died in 1505. Many ecclesiastical persons are mentioned in the dockets of leases, and in indentures entered in "The Rental Book of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, begun in the year 1518," as given in the "Kilkenny Archæological Society's Transactions," 2nd Series, vol. IV. p. 116; and amongst them appears "Sir Robert Sutton, Archdeacon of Dublin, 22nd May, 6 Hen. VIII." In 1527 he was elected Dean of St. Patrick's; and dying on the 1st (or, according to the "Book of Obits of Christ Church," on the 5th) of April in the following year, he was buried in his own cathedral, near to the altar on the north side of the choir, where a brass plate marks his grave. It is fixed in a frame of black marble; and represents the figure of an ecclesiastic in a praying posture, with a scroll and inscription. Mr. Monck Mason has given an engraving and description of it in his "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," p. 145.

1509. Magister Fylbert is named as "Archdeacon" in the Proctor's account of this year.

1514. Nicholas Bennett appears (Dignitas Decani.) [Quære this.]

1529. Walter Cusack, who had been Prebendary of Rathmichael, was present as Archdeacon at the election of Geoffry Fyche to the deanery of St. Patrick's, which took

place in this year. In 1533 he was Treasurer of the Cathedral; and he died in the early part of 1535.

1537. William Power appears; and on the 4th July in this year he was installed the Prior of Christ Church. (Arch. Ch. Ch.) He held the archdeaconry at the dissolution of St. Patrick's in 1546; and in 1547 received a pension of £40 from the King as "Prebendary of Tannee and Rathfernane." (Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. VI.) See p. 64.

1555. William Weslie, or Welleslie, was nominated by Queen Mary upon the restoration of St. Patrick's. He was in that year Official of the Metropolitan Court of Dublin, the see being vacant. The name of Robert Wellesley frequently occurs in the visitation of 1569; that of Robert Wesley upon the patent-roll, 19 Eliz., he then acting in the capacity of Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

1572. Fr. Nuylys (*sic*).—Arch. Ch. Ch.

1580. Henry Ussher, D.D., a native of Dublin, father of Provost Ussher (subsequently Bishop of Kildare), and uncle of Primate James Ussher, "the glory of the Irish Church and University." In 1573 he became Treasurer of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and in 1580 Archdeacon; and in the charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1592, he was nominated the first Fellow* of Trinity College, in the foundation of which he had taken a most anxious and active concern. He is also to be gratefully remembered for having opposed with success the design for the suppression of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1595 he was advanced to the primacy, but retained the archdeaconry until his death, 2nd April, 1613. He was buried at St. Peter's, Drogheda.

[A list of the Archdeacons of Dublin (commencing with Henry Ussher, D.D., 1580, and ending with John West, D.D., 1851), with a few particulars, has been given in pp. 99, 100; and to it the reader is referred. Further particulars of these dignitaries may be ascertained by consulting Mr. Monck Mason's "History of St. Patrick's," pp. lxxiv., lxxv.; Archdeacon Cotton's "Fasti," vol. ii. pp. 129-132; v. 114, 115; and other works.]

1864. William Lee, D.D., ex-Fellow of Trinity College,

* Seven archbishops and forty-two bishops of the Church of Ireland have been chosen from amongst the Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. Eight Fellows have become members of Parliament, and six have been raised to the Judicial Bench.—"Dublin University Calendar," 1873, p. 378.

Dublin, Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, and Rector of Ardboe, in the diocese of Armagh. Archdeacon West having been unanimously elected to the deanery of St. Patrick's and Christ Church, 5th February, in the room of the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Pakenham, D.D., deceased, and having been installed on the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day), Dr. Lee was installed Archdeacon of Dublin, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, 24th May. (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 6th, 8th, and 18th March, and 25th May.) Dean West is the author of "Reserve in the Teaching of Religion," an Ordination Sermon, with an Appendix (Dublin, 1843), and "Membership in Christ and its Social Obligations," a Sermon for the Additional Curates' Fund Society (Dublin, 1854); and has edited the "Remains of Charles Dickinson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Meath, with a Biographical Sketch" (8vo. London, 1845). Archdeacon Lee is the author of a profound volume, entitled "The Inspiration of Holy Scripture; its Nature and Proof" (of which four editions have appeared), and of several other very able publications.

In 1864, during the vacancy consequent on Dean West's resignation, the rectory of Donnybrook was separated from the archdeaconry, with which for so long a period it had been connected.

Note (xxx).

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—Mention of this far-famed fair has been made in pp. 44-48, 139-146; and yet it may be well to supply some further details, taken chiefly from "Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, A.D. 1172-1320," etc., edited by J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., London, 1870.

King John's letter (Close Roll of England, 6 John, memb. 18), for the erection of a castle and fortifications at Dublin, and the establishment of fairs at Donnybrook, Waterford, and Limerick, A.D. 1204 (which appeared in another shape in these pages, with an English version), has been given as follows by Mr. Gilbert, pp. 61, 62 :—

"Rex, etc., dilecto et fideli suo Meillerio, filio Henrici, justiciario Hibernie, salutem.

"Mandastis nobis quod non habuistis locum ubi thesaurus

noster reponi possit apud vos. Et quia tam ad hoc, quam ad alia multa, necessaria essent nobis fortilecia apud Dublin, vobis mandamus, quod ibidem castellum fieri faciatis in loco competenti, ubi melius esse videritis ad urbem justiciandam et, si opus fuerit, defendendam, quam fortissimum poteritis, cum bonis fossatis et fortibus muris; turrim autem primum faciatis ubi postea competencius castellum et baluum et alia percunctoria fieri possint; et vobis hoc mandavimus; ad hoc autem capiatis pacacia nostra, sic nobis mandastis, et ad presens ad hoc capiatis ccc. marcas de Galfrido filio Roberti, quas nobis debet.

“Mandavimus et civibus nostris Dubline, per literas patentes, quod civitatem suam firment, et vos illos, siqui noluerint, ad hoc compellatis.*

“Volumus etiam quod una feria sit apud Donibrun, singulis annis, per octo dies duratura, in invencione Sancte Crucis; alia apud Pontem Beati Johannis Baptiste, similiter per octo dies, talia eis stallagia et thelonea statuentes, quam alia apud Waterford ad vincula Sancti Petri, per octo dies; alia apud Limeric in festo Sancti Martini, per octo dies. Et vobis mandamus quod ita fieri et denunciari faciatis mercatores illuc venire debeant libenter. Teste, etc.”

King John's letter of 1214 (Close Roll of England, 16 John), regarding a fair at Dublin (of which an English version has appeared in these pages), is to the following effect (Gilbert, p. 62):—

“Rex Domino Henrico [de Loundres], Dubline archiepiscopo, etc.

“Sciatis quod concessimus civibus nostris Dublin quod habeant infra metas libertatis sue, ubi pocius viderint expedire, unam feriam, singulis annis, per octo dies duraturam, incipientem die invencionis Sancte Crucis. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod feriam illam, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus, eos habere permittatis.

“Teste me ipso, apud Sanctum Maxentium, xxiii. die Augusti [anno regni xvi.]”

* “Alie littere patentes dirriguntur civibus Dublin, per quas [rex] eis gratias refert de bono servicio suo, et eis mandat quod intendant ad civitatem suam firmandam, unusquisque ex parte sua, et quod nisi fecerint mandavit justiciario ut ipse ad hoc faciendum compellat.” Rotuli Litterarum patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati, accurate T. D. Hardy, 1835, 45.

Another letter from the same king (Charter Roll of England, 17 John, memb. 9), in which he grants to his citizens of Dublin his city of Dublin, etc., and authorizes them to hold a fair for fifteen days yearly, etc., is given by Mr. Gilbert, pp. 63, 64. Notwithstanding what has appeared in p. 141, the following extracts are appended:—

“Johannes, Dei gratia, rex, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse civibus nostris Dublin, quod ipsi et heredes eorum habeant et teneant de nobis et heredibus nostris inperpetuum civitatem nostram Dublin, cum prepositura et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, ad feodifirmam, cum parte illa aque de Avenlith que eis contingit, simul cum parte nostra ejusdem aque que nos contingit, exceptis piscacionibus batellorum, quas prius dedimus in liberam elemosinam, et aliis piscacionibus batellorum quas alii habent ex antiqua tenura, et salvis nobis sedibus molendinorum in eadem aqua quas ad opus nostrum retinuimus. . . . Preterea concessimus eis et confirmavimus quod habeant unam feriam singulis annis apud Dublin infra metas suas, incipientem in vigilia Invencionis Sancte Crucis, et duraturam per quindecim dies. Salvo domino archiepiscopo predicta feria per duos dies, videlicet in vigilia Invencionis predictae, et ipsa die Invencionis. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti cives Dublin et eorum heredes inperpetuum habeant et teneant de nobis et heredibus nostris bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et honorifice, civitatem nostram Dublin, cum prepositura, et aliis pertinentiis suis, ad feodifirmam ducenarum marcarum, tam cum parte nostra quam cum parte sua aque de Avenlith; et quod faciant unum pontem ultra aquam illam, et quod habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines prius eis per cartam Henrici, regis, patris nostri, et per cartam nostram, concessas. Et quod habeant omnes terras pertinentes ad civitatem Dublin infra metas suas contentas in carta nostra quam de nobis habent. Salva convencione facta inter ipsos et monachos Sancte Marie extra Dublin. Et quod habeant unam feriam singulis annis infra metas suas per quindecim dies duraturam, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus, sicut predictum est.

“Testibus: Domino Henrico, Dublinensi archiepiscopo; H[enrico] Imelacensi episcopo; W[illielmo] Marescallo, comite Penbrocie; W[illielmo] comite Sarresburie; Huberto

de Burgo, justiciario nostro Anglie; Willielmo Briwerr; Galfrido de Marisco; Philippo de Wygornia; Rogero Pipard; Radulfo Parvo; Waltero de Ridele[s]ford.

“Data per manum magistri Ricardi de Mariscis, cancellarii nostri, apud Merleberge, tertia die Julii, anno regni nostri decimo septimo.”

The charter of King Henry III., A.D. 1252 (Charter Roll of England, 36 Hen. III., memb. 2), in which he grants to the citizens of Dublin permission to hold a fair, within their limits, annually, at Dublin, for fifteen days, with all liberties thereto pertaining as granted by King John, and saving the right of the archbishop of Dublin to the fair during two days, has likewise been printed by Mr. Gilbert, pp. 126, 127. One extract will suffice:—

“Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti cives Dubline et heredes eorum in perpetuum habeant unam feriam apud Dublinam infra metas suas singulis annis, duraturam per quindecim dies, videlicet in vigilia et in die et in crastino Translationis Sancti Thome, martyris, et per duodecim dies sequentes, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus quam prius habuerunt ibidem ex concessione domini Johannis, regis, patris nostri, incipientem in vigilia Inventionis Sancte Crucis, et duraturam per quindecim dies; salva venerabili patri, Luce, Dublinensi archiepiscopo, et successoribus suis, predicta feria per duos dies, videlicet in vigilia Translationis predictæ et ipsa die Translationis, sicut predictum est.”

King Edward I. (Charter Roll of England, 8 Edw. I., memb. 7—“Hibernia: Pro civibus Dubline”) confirmed his father's grant of an annual fair, as mentioned in p. 141, in these terms (Gilbert, p. 188):—

“Rex archiepiscopis, etc., salutem.

“Sciatis quod cum celebris memorie dominus Henricus, rex, pater noster, per cartam suam concessisset civibus suis Dubline quod ipsi et eorum successores, cives Dubline, in perpetuum haberent unam feriam singulis annis infra metas

suas Dubline, incipientem in vigilia Invencionis Sancte Crucis, et duraturam per quindecim dies.

“Nos ad instanciam ipsorum civium, et ad majus eorum commodum, sicut asserunt, concedimus eis quod ipsi et eorum successores, cives Dubline, imperpetuum habeant feriam illam infra predictas metas Dubline, singulis annis per quindecim dies duraturam : videlicet in vigilia et in die et in crastino Translacionis Sancti Benedicti, abbatis, in Julio, et per duodecim dies sequentes ; nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum.

“Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predicti cives et eorum successores, cives Dubline, imperpetuum habeant feriam illam infra predictas metas Dubline, singulis annis per quindecim dies duraturam, videlicet in vigilia et in die et in crastino Translationis Sancti Benedicti, abbatis, in Julio, et per duodecim dies sequentes, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus ; nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum, sicut predictum est.”

As already mentioned in p. 46, “by a subsequent charter the time of holding the fair was changed to a still later period ; and from time immemorial the same has been held [until its happy abolition in 1855] in the Green of Donnybrook, on the 26th of August, continuing during periods varying from a week to fifteen days.”

In Cantwell's “Treatise on Tolls and Customs,” edited by W. C. M'Dermott, Esq., Barrister-at-law (Dublin, 1829), there are several particulars of the tolls charged on goods, tents, etc., going out to, and returning from Donnybrook Fair.

The following Greek lines, headed “Nundinis Donnybrycæis nomen vernaculum ‘Erin’ luculenter Exponitur,” have been published in “Postulates and Data,” vol. i., p. 347 (London, 1852), and are worthy of being transferred to these pages :—

ADVENA.

ὦ πόποι, ἦ θεῖον τόδε, καὶ κάλλιστον ἰδέσθαι,
εἰπὲ, φίλ', εἰπὲ, τόπος τις, πόθεν ὄχλος ὅδε;

HIBERNICUS.

σοὶ δὲ τύχη μεγάλη, ξένη φέρτατε, νῦν γὰρ ἔπαυλα
γῆς τὰ κράτισθ' ἴκου, Δωνυβρόχου τε κλέος.
ἔστι δὲ συμποσίη θαλερῇ, καὶ μυστικὰ φύλλα,
σκηπτροφορεῖ δ' ὁ νέος, σκηπτροφορεῖ τ' ὁ γέρων.
μητρῶν δ' ἀσπασμοὶ, θυγατρῶν δ' ἄφαρ εἰσιν ἔρωτες,
πάντοθέν εἰς ὕμνοι, πάντοθέν ἐστι χορός.

ADVENA.

εἰς δὲ μέσον θρώσκει τις Ἄρης, ἔταροι δ' ἅμ' ἔπονται,
σὺν δ' ὦρτ' ἀντιπάλος, πῦξ ἀγαθή τε φάλαγξ.
κρανία δ' ἀμφοτέροισι καταγνύμενα στεναχίζει,
εἰπὲ, τις ἦ μῆνις; θαῦμα τι τοῦτο θέλει;

HIBERNICUS.

οὐ θαῦμ', οὐ μῆνις—

ADVENA.

μὴ καὶ τόδε τέρψις;

HIBERNICUS.

ἔχεις—

ADVENA.

Ζεῦ,

νῦν γε καλῶς ἐρίδων γῆν καλέουσιν "Ἐριν."

Note (yyy).

THE HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, DONNYBROOK.—In pp. 43, 44, this invaluable institution has been briefly noticed. Its claims on the sympathy of the public are unquestionable; and being situated within the parish, it deserves a good space in any book descriptive of Donnybrook. A more detailed account is therefore presented to the reader.*

In the beginning of the eighteenth century there was scarcely any provision for the medical wants of the poor of

* The writer acknowledges his obligations to "The History of the Hospital for Incurables," by Cheyne Brady, Esq., M.R.I.A. (pp. 36, Dublin, 1865). This *Note* is, in fact, an abridgement of Mr. Brady's pamphlet, with some trustworthy additions from other sources.

Dublin ; and the condition of the sick amongst them must have been wretched in the extreme. But their cry at length reached the hearts of the benevolent, and led to several projects for alleviating the two most afflicting incidents of human life—the associated evils of poverty and disease. The first result of this charitable movement was the foundation of Dr. Steevens' Hospital in 1710, followed by the Charitable Infirmary, now Jervis-street Hospital, in 1728, and by Mercer's Hospital in 1734. These institutions received every variety of disease. Some patients were discharged cured ; others, partially cured, returned to their homes ; while from time to time some diseases, such as cancer, consumption, and paralysis, baffled the skill of the physicians, and were pronounced *incurable*. General hospitals could not have their beds occupied with irrecoverable cases, since their wards would thereby be diverted from the purpose for which they were specially designed ; and therefore as soon as unhappy victims were found to be afflicted with maladies which medical aid could not remove, they were necessarily discharged. We may easily imagine that in consequence of the want of a suitable asylum, the streets of our city were infested with many a loathsome object, and that while crowds "passed by on the other side," not a few felt deeply for the misery thus obtruded on their notice, and endeavoured to devise a remedy.

About this time there was a society of male and female amateurs of rank, called "The Charitable Musical Society," which had been instituted for the relief of poor debtors. The members, as we are informed in Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. i., p. 77, "met once in each week for private practice ; once in each month they held a more public meeting, to which a select number of auditors were admitted by tickets ; and once in each year they made a public display of their talents for the benefit of some charity, to which all persons who paid were admitted. On these occasions crowds were naturally attracted, as well by the talents as by the

consequence of the performers. They saw on the stage all rank obliterated, profession disregarded, and female timidity overcome in the cause of charity ; while noblemen, statesmen, lawyers, divines, and ladies, exerted their best abilities, like mercenary performers, to amuse the public." These concerts were held at the music-halls in Crow-street and Fishamble-street.

The principal members of this Charitable Musical Society were :—President, Earl of Mornington ; Vice-President, Kane O'Hara. Leader of Band, Earl of Mornington. Violin-players, John Neal, Ed. B. Swan, Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton, Count M'Carthy, Rev. Dean Bayley, — Connor, Dr. Hutchinson. Tenors, — Candler, etc. Bassoons, W. Deane, Colonel Lee Carey, etc. Violincellos, Earl of Belamont, Hon. and Rev. Arch. Hamilton, Hon. and Rev. Deane Bourke (afterwards Archbishop of Tuam), Sir John Dillon. Flutes, Lord Lucan, Captain Reid, — Watson, Rev. Jos. Johnson. Harpsichords, Right Hon. Wm. Brownlow, Dr. Quin, Lady Freke, Miss Cavendish, Miss Nichols. Lady Patronesses, Countess of Tyrone, Countess of Charleville, Countess of Mornington, Lady Freke. Lady vocal-performers, Right Hon. Lady Caroline Russell, Mrs. Monck, Miss Stewart, Miss O'Hara, Miss Plunket. Gentlemen vocal-performers, Hugh Lyons Montgomery, Thomas Cobbe.

In passing to and from their place of meeting, the members of the Society pitied the wretched incurables who happened to arrest their attention ; and God disposed their hearts to provide a refuge. They rented a small house in Fleet-street, furnished a few rooms, engaged a nurse, and received a limited number of patients, devoting the surplus funds of the Society to their support. Such was the origin of the Hospital for Incurables, which from a small beginning was destined to grow to its present goodly proportions. Until lately there was not another of the kind in the world. Behind our neighbours we admittedly are in many respects ; but in this we have been in advance, as our Hospital for

Incurables was founded more than a century before the Hospital for Cancer and Consumption at Brompton, or the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney.

In 1744 this humble commencement was made in Fleet-street, and ten years after, its affairs having steadily progressed, the hospital was removed to a more convenient house in Townsend-street, then called Lazar's-hill. Its utility was soon recognized by the Parliament. And accordingly we find mention of it in "An Act for establishing Public Infirmarys in Ireland," 5 Geo. III. c. 20; £50 per annum being granted out of the public money to the Treasurer of the Hospital for Incurables on Lazar's-hill, to be applied by the Governors and Governesses in the payment of physicians and surgeons, and the Grand Jury of the city being authorized to present annually £50 more for providing food, medicine, and other necessaries, repairing the building and furniture, and paying the rent.

The records of the hospital for the first twenty-eight years having been lost, we are unable to trace its early history. The oldest minute-book commences in 1771, at which date the number of inmates was about forty. The hospital had recently been removed from a house held from Mr. Henry Thwaites at £16 per annum, to a more commodious one taken from Mrs. Alice Jervis at £20. The meetings of the Governors were not held regularly once a month as at present, and seldom oftener than quarterly. Five or six members usually attended, the most pressing cases were admitted, accounts were passed, complaints heard, disputes adjusted, and the general business of the house arranged. The entries show rather a prosperous state of the finances, there being a balance in hand of £4,682 13s. 1d. The quarter's expenses were as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| Baker (quarter ended 1st April, 1771) | 15 | 13 | 6 |
| Butcher | 19 | 14 | 6 |
| Housekeeper, for use of the hospital | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| Do. for officers' and servants' wages | 17 | 15 | 0 |
| Half-year's rent of the old hospital | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £83 | 18 | 0 |

The clothing provided for the patients this year consisted of 317 yards of blue frieze, at 1s. 8d. per yard ; 70 yards of blue serge, at 1s. ; 8 dozen of yarn stockings, at 20s. per dozen ; 3 dozen of men's caps, at 11s. per dozen ; 29 pairs of men's shoes, at 4s. per pair, and 14 pairs of women's shoes, at 3s. per pair ; also 230 yards of "dowlas," a kind of coarse linen cloth, at 1s. 1d. per yard, and 108 yards of market cloth, at 9d. ; and $12\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of handkerchiefs, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. a piece, with 8 yards of linen for women's caps, at 1s. 6d. per yard.

It has always been the lot of charities depending on casual subscriptions to fluctuate more or less in their resources. In 1780, accordingly, the funds of this hospital had fallen off, and the Governors were constrained to resolve, "that when the number of patients is reduced either by death or dismissal to thirty, that number be not increased until the funds of the hospital will admit it."

The institution had at one time a narrow escape of being "annexed" by the House of Industry. It appears that in 1782 a request was laid before the Board from the Governors of the House of Industry to accommodate such of their patients as were deemed incurable. The Board acceded, as they were unable to occupy all the wards of their building, and were unwilling that four spacious ones should remain disengaged. But when it was further proposed that the house and funds of this charity should be transferred to the House of Industry great opposition was aroused, and the motion was defeated, but by a very small majority. On the question being put, "that the lease of this house and property thereto belonging be transferred to the Governors of the House of Industry," there appeared for the motion six votes, and six against it ; whereupon the chairman gave his casting-vote in favour of the motion. An objection, however, was made to the vote of one of the Governors as not having been duly elected, which step saved the institution. Not long after it was resolved unanimously, "that the proceedings relative to

the transferring the lease and property to the House of Industry be annulled, and expunged from the minutes."

In 1785, Mr. Arthur Wolfe, afterwards Viscount Kilwarden,* notified to the Board an anonymous donation of £1,000, in eleven debentures, to be held on these terms—"that the said debentures be inalienable, and that the interest thereof be applied in and towards the support of the Incurable Hospital in such manner as the Governors shall direct." The same benefactor, in 1786, presented £2,000, and a further sum of £1,000 in the following year, to be applied, upon the like trusts, for the benefit of the charity. The name of this munificent friend did not transpire until after his death in 1798, when Lord Kilwarden informed the Board that the sums in question were the gifts of Thomas Charlton, Esq., of Curraghtown, in the county of Meath.

In 1787, one of the Governors, Mr. John Cumming, presented £600, the same being in satisfaction of a legacy intended by him, in trust to apply the interest thereof in support of the patients who shall be from time to time received into the institution, and to preserve the principal as a permanent fund. And the good example set by Mr. Charlton was followed up in 1791 by a donation of £1,000 from a gentleman who, in like manner, desired to be unknown. With these large donations the Governors completed a com-

* The codicil to Lord Kilwarden's will, dated 25th December, 1800, is an interesting document, and does him no little honour. The following is a portion of it:—"Whereas my beloved daughter Elizabeth Wolfe hath long been afflicted by a cruel disease, from which there is no reasonable ground to hope she will recover, and it therefore becomes necessary, upon a due consideration of my affairs, to make a different provision for my said daughter Elizabeth from that which I make for her sister [Marianne], I therefore, with grief of heart (for never did father love a daughter more dearly, nor ever did or can a daughter better merit a father's love), revoke the legacy of six thousand pounds by my said will given to my said daughter Elizabeth; and I give the sum of six thousand pounds to the said William [afterwards Lord] Downes and Robert French, their executors, administrators, and assigns, upon trust," etc. For some particulars of "the great and good" Lord Kilwarden, who was brutally murdered 23rd July, 1803, see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. xii. 86, 87. An illustration, by George Cruikshank, of "The Murder of Lord Kilwarden," is given in Maxwell's "History of the Irish Rebellion," etc., p. 409.

modious hospital on their premises in Townsend-street. The building was spacious, consisting of six wards, and was capable of accommodating more than a hundred patients; and in it the charity continued until 1792, when the Lord Lieutenant (John, tenth Earl of Westmorland), being desirous of establishing a Lock* hospital on a large scale in the city, proposed to exchange the house and grounds on the Donnybrook-road, known as the Buckingham Hospital, and originally intended for small-pox cases, but then used as a Lock hospital, for the house and premises in Townsend-street. Buckingham Hospital was not by any means as large as the other building, but it was advantageously situated in the centre of nine and a half acres of good land, and was in all respects more suited for incurables. The land was held for lives renewable for ever at a rent of £73, while the rent of the Townsend-street premises was only £18 9s. 2d. But the exchange, being deemed on the whole highly advantageous, was carried into effect, and the patients were respectively transferred.

In 1794, the number of patients in the house was thirty-two, at an expense of £280 9s. 2d., which gives £8 12s. annually as the cost of maintaining each inmate. The gross annual income at that time was £453, and the expenditure £392.

The early Governors do not appear to have been very stringent in their rules for the admission of patients, inasmuch as we find, in 1795, that several who did not come within the description of proper objects, had gained an entrance. To remedy this abuse, the Board resolved that four of the female

* "The term *Lock* is supposed to be derived from the old Norman-French *locques*, rags, or fragments, from the application of such rags to wounds and sores; but more probably from the Saxon *loc* or *loke*, to shut close or confine. The Lock Hospital, which formerly stood at the south-east corner of Kent-street (and from which the present Hospital probably takes its name), was anciently a house for the reception and cure of lepers: it afterwards became attached to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, with the Lock at Kingsland, afterwards called the 'Kingsland Spittle,' was appropriated to the cure of one special class of patients."—*Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. XII. 48.

patients, being able to work, should be employed at the discretion of the Board, and on their refusal be dismissed, and that two idiots be dismissed as soon as any competent provision for their maintenance elsewhere be found. This state of things led to the following more particular resolution :—
“That no person be admitted in future without previous inspection by the Board at large, and a certificate from two at least of the medical gentlemen who attend the house; and that in deciding on the pretensions of candidates for admission, respect be had—first, to their deformity, or to the misery of their complaint; secondly, to their age, giving preference to the older; and thirdly, to good character, attested by respectable persons.”

In 1800, as already mentioned in p. 44, the Governors were incorporated by charter, and the house and lands “lying on Donnybrook-road, near the city of Dublin,” and the various securities belonging to the institution, were conveyed to the corporate body. The following is an extract from “The Charter for the Incorporation of the Governors of the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook-road” (pp. 13, Dublin, 1809):—

“Know ye therefore, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty, and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our letters under our privy signet, or Royal sign manual, bearing date at our Court at St. James’s the 7th day of December, 1799, in the fortieth year of our reign, and now enrolled in the rolls of our High Court of Chancery, in our said kingdom of Ireland, have granted, declared, ordained, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant, declare, ordain, constitute, and appoint our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Arthur, Lord Baron Kilwarden, Chief Justice of our Court of King’s Bench, in our said kingdom of Ireland, our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Theophilus Jones, Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart., the Rev. Doctor William Ould, the Rev. Doctor Henry

Lomax Walsh, Edward Hill, Esq., Doctor of Physic, Robert Perceval, Esq., Doctor of Physic, the Rev. Arthur M'Gwire, Clerk, John Wallis, Esq., Robert French, Esq., George Stewart, Esq., Surgeon-General to our Army in our said kingdom of Ireland, Thomas Smith, Esq., Surgeon, and Solomon Richards, Esq., Surgeon, and such others as shall from time to time become benefactors or annual subscribers to the support of the said Hospital, or be elected Governors thereof in the manner hereinafter directed, to be a body politic, and corporate in deed, fact, and name, which shall have perpetual succession, and be called '*The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for Incurables near the City of Dublin*'; and that by the aforesaid name they and their successors for ever shall plead and be impleaded, sue and be sued, before all manner of justices, in all the courts of us, our heirs and successors, and shall and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter and make new from time to time. And also, that they and their successors for ever (by the name aforesaid) shall be able and capable in law to purchase, have, hold, take, receive, and enjoy to them and their successors, in fee and in perpetuity, descendable freeholds, or any term or terms for years, any manors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, pensions, titles, or other hereditaments whatsoever, not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly value of £2,000 sterling. And further, that they and their successors for ever (by the name aforesaid), may take and receive any sum or sums of money, or any manner or portion of goods or chattels, that shall be to them given, granted, devised, or bequeathed, to any amount, in personal property, by any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, capable to make a gift, grant, devise, or bequest thereof, for the sole use and benefit of the said Hospital; and that all properties and funds now belonging to the said Hospital, shall from henceforth be vested in the said Governors and Guardians of the said Hospital, and their successors, for the use and benefit of the said Hospital. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, further grant, order, and ordain, that every person who shall subscribe and pay at one entire payment any sum not less than Twenty Guineas, to the use of said Hospital, shall, from the time of such payment and donation, be a member of the said corporation for life; and that every person who shall subscribe and pay any sum not less than Five Guineas, to the use of the said Hospital, shall for one

year from the 1st day of January next ensuing such payment made, be a member of the said corporation; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation, or any seven or more of them, duly convened by summons to be previously served six days, to elect by ballot such other discreet persons to be members of the said corporation, as to them may seem proper and useful to the said charity."

The "Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for Incurables" have likewise appeared in print (pp. 20, Dublin, 1810), having been approved of by Chief Justice Downes, and enacted at a meeting of Governors duly convened according to charter, 7th March, 1810. The Governors then present were:—David Courtney, Esq., in the chair, Counsellor French, Peter La Touche, jun., Esq., John David La Touche, Esq., Robert Perceval, M.D., Rev. John Letablere, Samuel Rosborough, Esq., and Thomas Herbert Orpen, M.D.

In 1806 the sum of £1,000 was bequeathed by General James Lyons, of Lincoln, for the express purpose of building an additional ward for consumptive patients. A plan submitted by Mr. Chapman was approved of, at an estimated cost of £939; and the north ward, containing fourteen beds, was erected.

The patients are admitted without any distinction of religion, and receive instruction from their respective ministers; but the office of chaplain appears to have been a recognized one in past days from the following entry in 1809:—

"The Rev. John Letablere was ballotted for, and duly elected a Governor, he having acted as Chaplain to the Hospital for four years."

In consequence of the reduced state of the funds in 1809, the admission-money for pay-patients, which had been twenty guineas, was found inadequate; and it was resolved, with reference to such cases, that beds, as they became

vacant, should be filled up either by a subscriber depositing a donation of £75 with the Treasurer,* or by his entering into an engagement to pay £15 annually during the life or residence in the hospital of the person recommended; but this resolution was arrived at with the understanding that the patient should prove a proper object on appearing before the Governors, and also be dismissible for misconduct, and be subject to all other regulations.

From time to time the ranks of the Governors were recruited by the accession of many influential persons; of whom may be specified the Bishop of Cloyne (Richard Woodward, D.C.L.), the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Hewitt, Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart., and Colonel (afterwards General) Charles Vallancey, in 1784; the Right Hon. Theophilus Jones, Sir Fielding Ould, M.D., and the Right Hon. Edward Cary, in 1786; Mr. Solicitor-General Wolfe (afterwards Viscount Kilwarden), in 1788; the Archbishop of Dublin (Robert Fowler, D.D.), in 1789; George de la Poer, first Marquis of Waterford, in 1795; Mr. Solicitor-General Smith (afterwards Baron Sir William Cusack-Smith, Bart.), in 1801; the Right Hon. David La Touche, in 1803; the Surgeon-General (George Stewart), and Sir James Hutchinson, Bart., in 1809; the Rev. Dr. Hall, Provost of Trinity College (afterwards, for six days, Bishop of Dromore), in 1810; and Charles George, Baron Arden, and the Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy (afterwards Viscount Harberton), in 1811.

Amongst the various steps taken to increase the funds, we find proposals for benefit plays and charity sermons. Of the result of the former there is not any entry to be found; but the charity sermons at one time were an unfailing source of revenue. In 1811, a sermon in St. Anne's Church, Dublin, produced £83, and another in St. Mary's £122; while in the

* "In this year [1800] Messrs. La Touche were nominated bankers to the hospital, a privilege by no means remunerative, as the bankers have almost always been in advance, at times to a considerable amount, and have invariably refused to receive any interest on their advances."

following year the sermon in St. Anne's realized £208. In 1813 a collection in the same church amounted to £198. But the largest sum contributed after any sermon appears to have resulted from an appeal by the Rev. James Dunn in St. Peter's, in 1815, when the collection amounted to £626.

In consequence of the very liberal assistance received from Lady Hutchinson, she was named, in 1815, the Patroness of the institution.

A second addition to the building was made in 1819, consisting of a ward in the upper story, to hold eight beds for consumptive patients. The cost of this enlargement was defrayed by the proceeds of a charity sermon by the Rev. James Dunn, who was appointed assistant-chaplain in recognition of his services.

In 1826 a charitable lady presented £200, the interest, at 5 per cent., to be paid in monthly instalments to one of the patients, and after his decease (which took place in 1859), the principal to fall into the funds of the institution.

The year 1836 records a further step in the progress of the hospital. A third addition was made to the building, consisting of two wards, each of them containing twelve beds. This enlargement cost £924.

The Commissioners of Inquiry into the Charitable Hospitals of Dublin, appointed in 1829, reported most favourably of this institution; testifying to the great efficiency and economy of its management, and stating that its utility required no proof. They considered that the support and relief of so many miserable beings, some of whom, if suffered to wander abroad, would be offensive and shocking spectacles, afforded strong claims on public benevolence; and they concluded their observations by recommending a continuance of the Parliamentary grant. The Commissioners appointed in 1842, highly commended the able and economical management of the institution, and considered that the peculiar nature of the distress which it seeks to relieve, entitled it to continued support. They referred to the distressing duties

which the Governors had to discharge in making choice from amongst so many miserable objects, and to the contact which they were necessarily brought into with diseases of the most disgusting nature ; and they appreciated the motives which induced those gentlemen to undertake an office so painful in alleviation of the distresses of the most afflicted of their fellow-creatures. The Select Committee of the House of Commons, nominated in 1854, recommended, that in consideration of the length of time this institution had been assisted by Parliamentary grants, and its charitable character and excellent management, it should be maintained in an efficient state. And the Dublin Hospital Commission of 1855 deemed it well worthy of support as a charitable institution, though from its peculiar nature not adapted for educational purposes, and suggested that the annual grant of £250 should be provided from the Concordatum Fund.

In 1845 a sermon was preached in St. Anne's Church for this charity by the late Archbishop Whately, who was for many years a Governor, and, as evinced by several contributions, felt a warm interest in its prosperity. The sermon, which produced £91, was published at the request of the Governors. The Rev. Alexander M. Pollock, in 1854, preached in the Magdalen Asylum Chapel, when the collection amounted to £225. In the same year the trustees of the fund intended for a testimonial to the late Countess of Eglinton, appropriated the sum of £83 15s. 2d. to the use of this charity ; and in commemoration thereof, Ward A was called the Eglinton Ward, and a marble tablet placed over the door.

In 1858, the sum of £894, the reversionary bequest of Elizabeth, Lady Hutchinson, was received ; and in the same year a sermon at the Magdalen Asylum, preached by Mr. Pollock, produced £272. He strongly recommended the members of his congregation to visit the institution, and to judge for themselves ; and he thereby induced several to

interest themselves in its behalf. Consequently, a bazaar was organized in 1862 by some influential ladies, which proved most successful, the net proceeds amounting to £614. In commemoration of it, the sum of £300 was funded for the support of a bed in the Eglinton ward, to be called "the bed founded by the bazaar of 1862," and a tablet was erected, to record the circumstances under which the money had been raised.

In the years 1863 and 1864 there was a large accession of Governors, and a great increase in the funds, principally owing to the unwearied exertions of Frederick Stokes, Esq., J.P. In consequence of this addition to the funds, it was resolved to erect a new ward at the west end for consumptive patients; and the work was carried out, from designs by John M'Curdy, Esq., for the sum of £1,400. The trustees of Bishop Stearne's Charities contributed £140 for the purpose. Funds continuing to come in through the exertions of the new Governors, it was resolved to erect another wing at the eastern end of the building, which has been done at a cost of £1,200. The Corporation of Dublin unanimously complied with the request of the Governors, and increased their annual presentment from £200 to £250. And in 1865, the Relief Committee of the Society of Friends presented an annuity of £100 for the life of Major O'Reilly, M.P., and also (for the erection of a new laundry) the sum of £356 17s 6d., the balance of the money in their hands.

On the day of election, which is held monthly, the candidates for admission attend before the Governors, and present a petition, attesting their name, abode, age, circumstances, infirmity, and moral character. After examination by the physicians, the Governors select the most helpless and miserable, taking into consideration the nature of their disease, age, and character. In exercising the trust devolving upon them, they act on the principle (supposing the qualifications to be in other respects equal) of giving a preference to those

whose sufferings are most acute, and at the same time admit of alleviation from medical treatment and care; and they usually consider cases of malignant cancer, and advanced and rapid consumption, as conferring this sad pre-eminence in affliction.

Until 1862 there were seldom more than thirty-five Governors at any one time; but since that date the number has increased considerably, and now, as appears from the list in the last Annual Report, there are 354. Her Majesty the Queen is a Governor of the institution. The wealth and respectability of Dublin (but, since fully half the patients come from the country districts, why not of Ireland at large?) is well represented; and in the truly charitable work of seeking to alleviate the miseries of many helpless sufferers, differences of rank, religion, and politics are happily forgotten.

On the 1st April, 1873, there were 154 patients in the house; 46 having died, and 11 resigned, during the preceding twelve months. There are 158 beds, 90 of them having been added within the last few years, and the cost defrayed by public subscription. Notwithstanding the most careful economy, there is a large and unavoidable increase in the expenditure, as set forth in the published statements; and to those who are blessed with the means of doing good, the Governors of this "hospital of hospitals" must look for an enlarged measure of Christian liberality.

The following is a list of some of the larger donations and bequests, which are mentioned merely as good examples for others to imitate:—

| | |
|---|--------|
| 1785-7.—Thos. Charlton, Esq., Curraghtown, Co. Meath, | £4,000 |
| 1787.—John Cumming, Esq. | 600 |
| 1791.—Anonymous | 1,000 |
| 1800.—Mrs. Anne Keon | 1,000 |
| 1802.—Rev. Richard Daniel | 500 |
| 1803.—Mrs. Norcliffe | 100 |
| — Lord Oxmantown | 100 |
| 1806.—General James Lyons | 1,000 |
| 1810.—Robert Perceval, Esq., M.D. | 100 |

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|-------|
| 1812.—Sir James Hutchinson, Bart. | .. | .. | .. | £100 |
| 1815.—Anonymous, "Invalid " | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| 1816.—Mrs. A. Rolton | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| 1819.—A Benevolent Person (per J. Hone, Esq.) | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| — Thomas Pleasants, Esq., 50 Grand Canal debentures of £100 each. | | | | |
| 1822.—Mrs. D. O'Donnell | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| 1826.—Trustees of the Rev. Dr. Barrett, S.F.T.C.D. | .. | .. | .. | 3,000 |
| 1845.—Trustees of Cave's Charities | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| 1851.—Sir John Elly | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| 1853.—Her Majesty the Queen | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| 1858.—Joseph Wilson, Esq., D.L. | .. | .. | .. | 250 |
| — Elizabeth, Lady Hutchinson | .. | .. | .. | 894 |
| 1859.—Miss Thompson | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| 1860.—J. E. V. Tuthill, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 300 |
| 1861.—Miss Sarah Egan | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| 1863.—William Malcomson, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Thomas Hone, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Miss Drummond | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| — P. Ward, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| — Peter Thomas Legh, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| — Henry Smith, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| 1864.—John Abbott, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| 1865.—Alexander Findlater, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 250 |
| — Relief Committee, Society of Friends | .. | .. | .. | 356 |
| — William Harvie, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Edward Atkinson, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| 1867.—Madame Emile Bertault | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Mrs. Boyle | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Henry Warren, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Robert O'Brien, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Miss Elizabeth Mageough | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| 1870.—Henry Brennen, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| — The Misses Dunbar | .. | .. | .. | 300 |
| — Charles Egan, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| — Mrs. Thompson | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Miss Lea | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Miss Laird | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| 1871.—Miss Jane Dunbar | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| — Charles Egan, Esq. (on account) | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| — J. T. Tancred, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| — James Ross, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| — John Kershaw, Esq. (for new house at Bray) | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| 1872.—Miss Jane Dunbar | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| — J.J. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Miss Barton | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| — Michael B. Mullins, Esq., C.E. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| — Dr. Ryan | .. | .. | .. | 383 |
| — Miss Carter | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| — Miss Glascott | .. | .. | .. | 260 |
| — James Plunkett, Esq. (£500 Consols) | .. | .. | .. | 463 |
| — Executors of John Farrell, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |

Note (zzz).

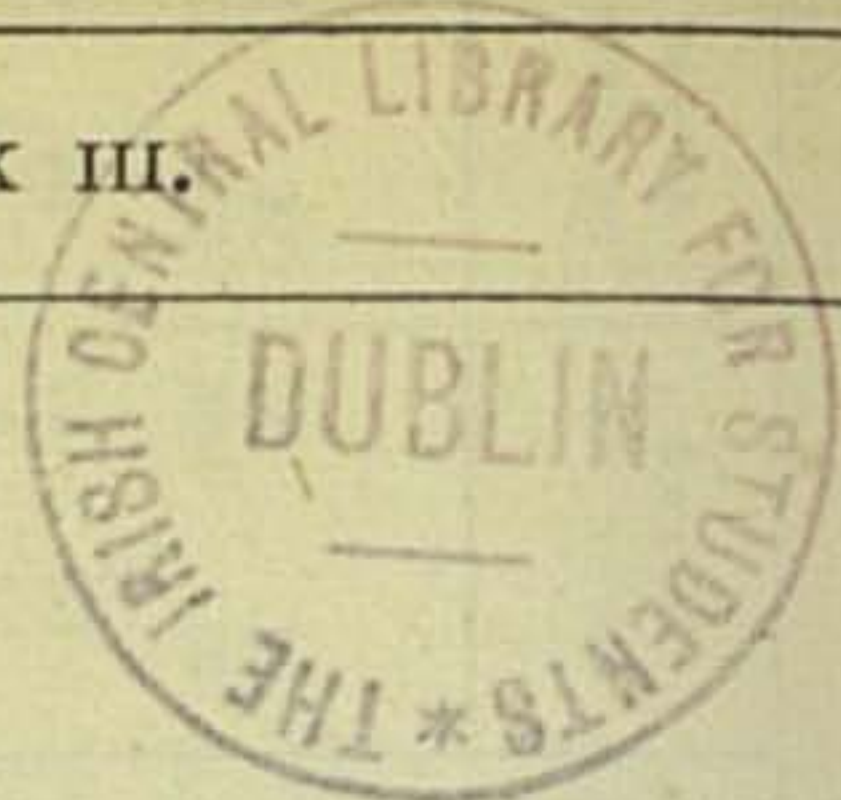
POPULATION OF BOOTERSTOWN PARISH.—The following particulars, gleaned from the census taken for the night of 2nd April, 1871, are given in continuation of what has appeared on the same subject in pp. 34, 35, 224, 225. In 1871, the population amounted to 3,352; comprising 1,370 males, and 1,982 females; forming 665 families; and occupying 556 houses. Of these, 53 females were in the Industrial School, Booterstown. The Church of Ireland numbered 1,044; Roman Catholics, 2,106; Presbyterians, 46; Methodists, 36; and members of all other denominations, 120. There were 56 houses uninhabited. The General valuation of houses and land amounted to £14,856.

POPULATION OF DONNYBROOK PARISH.—The following particulars are given in continuation of what has appeared in pp. 50, 51, 268, 269. In 1871, the population amounted to 13,361; comprising 5,777 males, and 7,584 females; forming 2,715 families; and occupying 1,942 houses. Of these, 265 (189 males and 76 females) were in the Pigeon-house Fort; 149 (54 males and 95 females) in the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook; 65 females in the General Magdalen Asylum, Donnybrook; 60 females in St. Mary's Industrial School, Sandymount; and 113 females in St. Mary's Blind Asylum, Merrion. The Church of Ireland numbered 4,276; Roman Catholics, 8,119; Presbyterians, 375; Methodists, 309; and members of all other denominations, 282. There were 106 houses uninhabited, and 18 building. The General valuation of houses and land amounted to £38,334 15s.

The annexed table will show at a glance the Religious Professions and Education of the parishioners of Booterstown and Donnybrook, as they were returned in 1871:—

BOOTERSTOWN AND DONNYBROOK PARISHES—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS AND EDUCATION, 1871.

| [From "The Census of Ire- land, 1871," Part I., vol. i., pp. 174, 175.] | Popu- lation in 1871. | Religious Professions. | | | | | | | | | | Ages. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-----|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | | Church of Ireland. | | Roman Catholics. | | Presby- terians. | | Metho- dists. | | All other Denomi- nations. | | Under 7 years. | | 7 and under 12. | | 12 and under 20. | | 20 and under 40. | | 40 and upwards. | |
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| BOOTERSTOWN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read & Write | 2,580 | 317 | 596 | 704 | 798 | 19 | 22 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 66 | 9 | 9 | 123 | 114 | 329 | 295 | 311 | 596 | 308 | 486 |
| Read only .. | 192 | 8 | 11 | 48 | 121 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 28 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 47 | 16 | 40 |
| Illiterate .. | 580 | 51 | 61 | 164 | 271 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 170 | 173 | 24 | 51 | 6 | 8 | 17 | 46 | 17 | 68 |
| Total .. | 3,352 | 376 | 668 | 915 | 1,190 | 22 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 188 | 192 | 160 | 193 | 340 | 314 | 341 | 689 | 341 | 594 |
| DONNYBROOK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read & Write | 8,937 | 1,458 | 2,051 | 1,997 | 2,668 | 138 | 145 | 122 | 110 | 112 | 136 | 36 | 27 | 344 | 397 | 756 | 1,032 | 1,572 | 2,178 | 1,115 | 1,476 |
| Read only .. | 1,049 | 50 | 79 | 291 | 601 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 6 | .. | 2 | 33 | 39 | 83 | 113 | 46 | 90 | 96 | 228 | 92 | 229 |
| Illiterate .. | 3,375 | 334 | 304 | 1,175 | 1,387 | 40 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 17 | 15 | 1,033 | 875 | 145 | 199 | 94 | 87 | 166 | 273 | 162 | 341 |
| Total .. | 13,361 | 1,842 | 2,434 | 3,463 | 4,656 | 183 | 192 | 160 | 149 | 129 | 153 | 1,102 | 941 | 576 | 709 | 896 | 1,209 | 1,834 | 2,679 | 1,369 | 2,046 |



Annals of the Parishes.

[*Continued from p. 211.—Third Series.*]

1322. In this year the lands of Donnybrook, which belonged to the manor of Bagotrath, were conveyed by Robert Bagot to Fromund le Bruyn, who reconveyed them to Thomas, son of the said Robert.

1327. King Edward III. granted to James le Botiller the prisage of wines in the bay of Dublin, as in the other great harbours of Ireland.—Rot. in Canc. Hib.

1349. The King, on payment of a fine, granted a license to Richard Fitzwilliam to accept a conveyance from Richard, son of Richard Fitzwilliam, and Patricia, his wife, of a messuage and one carucate in Donaghbrok, which was held of the Prior *in capite*; to hold to him, the said Richard, for the term of his life, subject to the customs and services thereout.—Rot. Pat. in Canc. Hib., 22 Edw. III.

1356. By writ, reciting that many of those dwelling in that part of the county of Dublin which lay between Nov' Cast' de Lyons (Newcastle-Lyons) and Donabrok, were refusing to contribute towards the expense of wards there, it was directed that Walter Russell, Constable of the castle of Tallagh, and Nicholas Beg, a guardian of the peace of the county of Dublin, should attend to the levy of such expenses as were reasonable therefor.—Rot. Claus. in Canc. Hib., 29 & 30 Edw. III.

1406. James Fitzwilliam sued out a license from the Crown for acquiring and entering upon lands in Balybothyr (Boosterstown), Thornecastell, Donaghbrok, etc.—Rot. Pat. in Canc. Hib., 7 Hen. IV.

1408. William Fitwilliam had in this year a similar license

in respect of lands in Donaghbrok, etc.—Rot. Pat. in Canc. Hib., 9 Hen. IV.

1409. The King granted to William de Marny, chevalier, and to John Marny, his son, a chief-rent of 108s. 8d., issuing out of the lands and tenements of Thornecastell, to hold same for the term of their lives.—Rot. Pat. in Canc. Hib., 10 Hen. IV.

1422. King Henry V., at the close of his reign, granted to James Cornewalshe, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, on account of his services, the custody of two parcels of land, which had been the estate of James Fitzwilliam, deceased, in Mirryong (Merrion), Thornecastle, and elsewhere, then being in the King's hands, to hold same during the minority of Philip, said James' heir, together with the benefit accruing from his marriage, etc.—Rot. Pat. in Canc. Hib., 9 Hen. V.

1442. James Cornewalshe, Chief Baron, came from his residence at Dunboyne, 28th September, for the purpose of taking his seat in the Court of Exchequer, or, as the record informs us, "*causa sedendi in scaccario domini Regis, ibidemque Deo favente justiciam faciendum in crastino sancti Michaelis tunc proximo sequente;*" and that he came to his manor of Bagotrath, situate within the liberty of the city of Dublin, where, as the same record states, "*more solito sub quiete et pacis domini Regis supradicti tranquillitatem una cum suis tantum domesticis dicto vicessimo octavo die residebat.*" While he was there, however, William Fitzwilliam, of Dundrum, "*cum magna multitudine hominum armatorum modo guerrino,*" entered the hall of the manor in Bagotrath, "*cum gladiis, arcubus, lanceis, et fustibus,*" and there, "*proditorie et felonice,*" and against the King's peace, "*ut vulgariter et notorie dicitur,*" most wickedly slew him.—Memoranda Roll of the Exchequer, 21 Hen. VI.

1529. By an inquisition taken at Dublin Castle, 20 Hen. VIII., it was found that Ellinor Dowdall, widow of Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Bagotrath, was seized of one-third of his estates. It also finds that his son and heir, Richard Fitzwilliam, made his will, which bears date 12th July, 15 Hen. VIII., whereby he directs "his body to be burit at the Whit frirs of Dublin," to whom he bequeaths "a gown of sattyng, and a dowblett of [], to

make them westments." He leaves "to the church of Myrryon a gown of chamlett and a doublett of sattine to make westments." He leaves "his ffynest blak hose to Morish, my ghostly father." He adds, "Item, I will that my wiff shall sitt and dwell in the place of Bagotrath as long as hit shall pleas her [] as my heyr be able to entyr in hit." The inquisition further finds that Richard died 30th August, 20 Henry VIII., leaving Thomas Fitzwilliam, his son and heir, aged seven years, and unmarried, and that Bagotrath was held by the Mayor and Bailiffs of Dublin, by the service of 20 marks yearly rent.—Exchequer Inquisition.

1579. On the 27th of June, by the intercession of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, the advowson of the archdeaconry, upon the next vacancy, was granted to George Cowlie, gent.—Chapt. Acts, Ch. Ch.

1602. The form of perambulating the franchises of the city of Dublin, as the same was done in this year (see p. 65), in the mayoralty of Sir John Tyrrell, is given at full length (but with many strange blunders) in Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of Dublin," vol. i. pp. 98-103. The original is in the Charter Book of the Corporation of Dublin, fol. 138-141, and is entitled—"The Ryding of the fraunchēs and liberties of the Citty of Dublin according to the auncient custome, and lately perambulated in the yeare of Sir John Terrell's maioralty." As mentioned by a correspondent in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. iv. 313, "a literary friend [Aquila Smith, Esq., M.D., of Dublin] has kindly furnished me with a carefully corrected copy of this curious document. Messrs. Whitelaw and Walsh (good and useful as their publication is in other respects) were undoubtedly very careless in transcribing, and consequently (as I have said) made many strange blunders. One specimen must suffice for the present. In p. 102, l. 9 from bottom, the mayor is represented as causing the sword-bearer 'to sit on the king's sword'; but his lordship did no such thing. Instead of 'the mayor caused the sword-bearer to sit on the king's sword,' read, 'through a window [which words are omitted] the mayor caused the sword-bearer to sett in the king's sword'—which gives a very different meaning."

1624. A writer in the *Freeman's Journal* (21st February, 1860), in a review of Part. i. of these "Brief Sketches,"

found fault with the author for taking "no notice of the great fire by which Donnybrook was destroyed in the year 1624." The writer gave no authority for his statement; and whether any such calamity really occurred, has not as yet been ascertained.

1629. The patent for the viscountcy of Fitzwilliam of Meryon, and barony of Fitzwilliam of Thorncastle, to which Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam was this year promoted, is given at length in the "Journals of the House of Lords (Ireland)," vol. i. p. 87.

1639. Eccl. de Donnabrooke.—Nathaniel Hoyle, Curatus, 1639, 1640, 1641; Thomas Tallis and Hugh Jennings, Churchwardens; Samuel Wadelworth, Parish Clerk. (Rev. Dr. Brady's MSS., Dio. Dublin.) Nathaniel Hoyle, elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1631, was Vice-Provost during Washington's desertion of his post, 1641, 1642, 1643; resigned in 1646; admitted Fellow of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, 1648; B.D. ad eund., 1649; restored Senior Fellow and Vice-Provost, by King's letter, 1660; he was also in the College during the Usurpation in 1652; and was Vice-Provost in 1659, 1660.—"Dublin University Calendar," 1873, p. 383.

1640. Died 30th January, Thomas Madden, of Bagotrath, one of whose great-grandsons was "that most worthy patriot and especial benefactor to the kingdom of Ireland, the Rev^d Doctor Samuel Madden." See Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 392.

1640. James Browne and John Gore served as Churchwardens of Donnybrook.—Brady's MSS.

1641. Thomas Fox and William Mackenally, Churchwardens of Donnybrook. (Brady's MSS.) This is the earliest mention of one of the MacNally family in connexion with the parish. See pp. 125, 280.

1643. Thomas, Viscount Fitzwilliam, petitioned the Irish House of Lords "against Captain Russell, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, for certain wastes and destructions committed on the lands of Bagotrath, being his lordship's inheritance, notwithstanding several former orders of the Lords Justices, of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and the Governor of the city." Upon reading this petition, 20th April, it was "ordered that the said petitioner's request be recom-

mended to the Lord Marquis of Ormond, Lieutenant-General of the Army, who may be pleased to take such course therein as his lordship shall think fit." Several petitions from Lord Fitzwilliam against persons for arrears of rent were on the same day read and dismissed.—*"Lords' Journals,"* vol. i. p. 196.

1649. For reference to pamphlets containing sundry particulars of Baginbun Castle at this date, see p. 314.

1652. In p. 25 of Dr. Gerard Boate's *"Natural History of Ireland,"* which was published this year in London ("a work," according to Bishop Nicolson, "excellent in its kind, as not only full of truth and certainty, but written with much judgment, order, and exactness"), there is this notice of the harbour of Dublin:—"Dublin haven hath a bar in the mouth, upon which at high flood and spring-tide there is fifteen and eighteen feet of water, but at the ebbe and nepe-tide but six. With an ordinary tide you cannot go to the key of Dublin with a ship that draws five feet of water, but with a spring-tide you may go up with ships that draw seven and eight feet. Those that go deeper cannot go nearer Dublin than the Rings-end, a place three miles distant from the bar, and one from Dublin. This haven almost all over falleth dry with the ebbe, as well below Rings-end as above it, so as you may go dry-foot round about the ships which lye at an anchor there, except in two places, one at the north side, half-way betwixt Dublin and the bar, and the other at the south side not far from it. In these two little creeks (whereof the one is called the pool of Clantarf, and the other Poolebeg) it never falleth dry, but the ships which ride at an anchor remain ever afloat; because at low water you have nine or ten feet of water there. This haven, besides its shallowness, hath yet another great incommodity, that the ships have hardly any shelter there for any winds, not only such as come out of the sea, but also those which come off from the land, especially out of the south-west; so as with a great south-west storm the ships run great hazard to be carried away from their anchors, and driven into the sea; which more than once hath come to pass, and particularly in the beginning of November, *Anno* 1637, when in one night ten or twelve barks had that misfortune befalln them, of the most part whereof never no news hath been heard since." In p. 65 of *"The*

Parlour Window " (London, 1841), by the Rev. Edward Mangin, there is an "absurd" note (already mentioned) on the foregoing paragraph:—"Ringsend is an absurd corruption of *Wring Sand*, the proper name of the suburb." Boate's "Natural History" is included in Mr. Alexander Thom's privately-printed "Tracts and Treatises (Ireland), 1613-1769," vol. i. pp. 1-148 (2 vols. 8vo., Dublin, 1860-61).

1657. By letter of privy seal, dated 20th April, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, granted to "Oliver, Viscount Fitzwilliams of Merrion, in Ireland, authority to receive such moneys as should arise from two-thirds of the estate of Mary Plunkett, his mother-in-law [?], under special circumstances herein set forth." ("Parliamentary Papers," 1844, vol. xli. p. 604.) See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. ii. 349, 437.

1660. Captain John Bartlett petitioned for a grant, with survivorship to himself and Capt. Phil. Carpenter, of the charge of the post-barks between Holyhead and [Ringsend] Dublin (a like grant, made in 1643, proving of no avail to him); and his petition was granted. ("Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1660-61," p. 94.) In the same year he presented another petition to King Charles II. "Served as a captain to the King's friends, Lord Spottiswood, Lord Digby, now Earl of Bristol, etc.; has a grant of the post-service from Holyhead [to Dublin], but the two post-barks have long been in the hands of a fanatic, and the farmers of the post-office, being of the same party, refuse to give their letters to any other. Requests two of the King's ketches to carry on the service, and an order to the post-farmers to pay him £340 a year, as they do to the fanatic, also an addition of £160 from His Majesty, the expense of the two barks and 16 seamen being over £500 a year. With reference thereon to the Marquis of Ormond, and his report, July 28, in favour of the petition." —*Ib.* p. 126.

1665. "Dublin, May 6. We have had here upon the Strand several races; but the most remarkable was by the Rings-end Coaches (which is an odde kinde of Carre, and generally used in this countrey.) There were a matter of 25 of them, and his Excellency the Lord Deputy [Thomas, Earl of Ossory] bestowed a piece of plate upon him that won the race, and the second, third, and fourth

were rewarded with money. It is a new institution, and likely to become an annual custom ; for the humour of it gave much satisfaction, there being at least 5,000 spectators." (*The Intelligencer*, 15th May.) For some particulars of these Ringsend Cars, see p. 57.

1673. The Survey of the Harbour of Dublin by Sir Bernard de Gomme, Engineer-General, was made this year. See pp. 335-341.

1674. For curious details of the funeral expenses of William, third Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion, who died this year, and was buried at Donnybrook, see pp. 314-316.

1674. Particulars of Yarranton's Survey of Ringsend, which was made this year, may be found in pp. 148-152. The best biographical sketch of this remarkable man, whose volume (consisting of two parts, and already quoted) is full of sagacious insight regarding the future commercial and manufacturing greatness of England, is in Smiles's "Industrial Biography" (8vo. London, 1863), pp. 60-76.

1675. For a reference to Sir Bernard de Gomme's "design of building a fort-royal on the strand near Ringsend," of which full mention has been made, see the report of Mr. Jonas Moore, drawn up this year, and printed in "Letters written by Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1675" (4to. London, 1770), p. 167.

1679. A copy of "A true and perfect Relation of the monstrous and prodigious whale lately cast on shore at Ring's End, near Dublin, in Ireland, with the manner of its taking," etc. (4to. London, 1679), is in the possession of Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., as mentioned in his privately-printed "Catalogue of the Irish Library at Lough Fea" (London, 1872), p. 355.

1690. In "A List of the Principal Officers employed in the Revenue, 24 Jun. 1690," given in Archbishop King's "State of the Protestants of Ireland" (4to. London, 1691), p. 328, William Briscoe and Phelim Dempsy appear as "Surveyors of Ringsend."

1693. There is (or was) in the possession of Dr. R. R. Madden, of Booterstown, a parchment "Map of Symon's Court, in the Parish of Donabrooke, half-Baronie of Rathdown, and County of Dublin, belonging to the Dean of Christ Church,

traced from a Map copped in Jan^y, 1717-18, by John Green from a Survey taken by Abraham Carter, in September, 1693, by Thos. Cave."

1695. By indenture made 11th May, between William Moreton, D.D., Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of Christ Church, and Elizabeth Mossom, of Dublin, widow of Robert Mossom, LL.D., Master in Chancery (by whom they had been held), "all y^e towne and lands of Smothescourt, *alias* Symonscourt, with y^e old ruinous castle, gate-house, and all other y^e tenements, messuages, gardens, back-sides," etc., were conveyed to Elizabeth Mossom for twenty-one years, at a yearly rent of £55. Dr. Mossom's will had been proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, in February, 1679, as mentioned in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. VI. 187.

1699. William Porter and Richard Croshaw were Churchwardens of Donnybrook. See p. 160.

1703. For the portion of the Act 2 Anne, c. xi., relative to the building of the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend, see p. 146.

1706. "City Records:—£50 voted for the church at Ringsend."—*Dublin Saturday Magazine* (1866), vol. ii. p. 108.

1711. A family named Stoyte resided at this date near Donnybrook; and Dean Swift makes frequent mention of them in his "Journal to Stella." For example:—"Well, Madam Dingley, and so Mrs. Stoyte invites you, and so you stay at Donnybrook, and so you could not write" (24th January, 1710-11); "Go to bed and sleep, sirrahs, that you may rise to-morrow, and walk to Donnybrook, and lose your money with Stoyte and the Dean; do so, dear little rogues, and drink Presto's health" (14th March); "Go, go, go to the Dean's, and let him carry you to Donnybrook, and cut asparagus" (8th May); "I tell you what, if I was with you when we went to Stoyte at Donnybrook, we would only take a coach to the hither end of Stephen's Green, and from thence go every step on foot, yes faith every step; it would do: D.D. goes as well as Presto" (15th May); "Tell Goody Stoyte she owes me a world of dinners, and I will shortly come over [from England], and demand them" (12th September). Sir Francis Stoyte was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1704-5, and

died 14th February, 1707. In the Donnybrook parish-register of baptisms there is this entry:—"1722, April 14, Thomas, son to John and Ann Stoyt."

1712. "City Records:—Steeple of Ringsend church ordered to be built at the charge of the city."—*Dublin Saturday Magazine*, vol. ii. p. 143.

1714. As appears from a letter dated August 14th, Mount Merrion was the temporary country-residence of Archbishop King, by the kindness of Lord Fitzwilliam, its proprietor.—Bp. Mant's "History of the Church of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 272.

1723. For a copy of the King's letter (10 Geo. I.) "for establishing a Minister or Curate at Ringsend," see p. 147.

1725. "With this [his money] I set forward [1st May, 1725], and in five days arrived from the western extremity of Ireland at a village called Rings-end, that lies on the bay of Dublin. Three days I rested there, and at the Conniving-House [see p. 74], and then got my horses on board a ship that was ready to sail, and bound for the land I was born in, I mean Old England." ("The Life of John Bunce, Esq." [Thomas Amory], vol. i. p. 87, London, 1766.) In a note to the same page he gives the following description:—"The Conniving-House (as the gentlemen of Trinity called it in my time, and long after) was a little public-house, kept by Jack Macklean, about a quarter of a mile beyond Rings-end, on the top of the beach, within a few yards of the sea. Here we used to have the finest fish, at all times; and in the season, green peas, and all the most excellent vegetables. The ale here was always extraordinary, and everything the best; which, with its delightful situation, rendered it a delightful place of a summer's evening. Many a delightful evening have I passed in this pretty thatched house with the famous Larrey Grogan, who played on the bag-pipes extreme well; dear Jack Lattin, matchless on the fiddle, and the most agreeable of companions; that ever charming young fellow, Jack Wall, the most worthy, the most ingenious, the most engaging of them, the son of Councillor Maurice Wall; and many other delightful fellows; who went in the days of their youth to the shades of eternity. When I think of them and their evening songs—*We will go to Johnny Macklean's, to try if his ale be good or not*, etc., and that years and infirmities begin to oppress

me, what is life!" He gives also in this "amusing and singular work, which is a sort of sketch of his own life," a curious account of what happened at sea, pp. 88-92.

1725. An anecdote of the humours of Donnybrook Fair about this date is given in Burdy's "Life of the Rev. Philip Skelton" (Dublin, 1792), pp. 12, 13, as follows:—
 "While he [Skelton] was in the College, he went once to Donnybrook Fair, and heard it proclaimed there that a hat was set up as a prize for the best cudgel-player. The two cudgels, with basket-hilts, lying for public inspection, Skelton, like a recent Dares, stepped forward, took up one of them, made a bow to the girls, and challenged an antagonist to oppose him. On this a confident young fellow came up and accepted the challenge. Immediately a ring was formed, and the two heroes began. They fought for a while on equal terms, warding off the blows in the science of defence. But at last his antagonist was off his guard, and Skelton taking the advantage, hit him some smart strokes about the head, and made him throw down the cudgel, and own he was conquered. He thus gained the victory, and won the hat. He then took the hat in his hand, showed it to the gaping crowd, made a bow to the girls, and told them, 'he fought just to please them, but would not keep the hat, that they might have more amusement;' and then bowed again and retired. A hero in romance could not have been more complaisant to the fair sex." He died in Dublin, 4th May, 1787, having been "liberally endowed by Providence with intellectual perfections"; and was buried at St. Peter's, where there is a stone with a minute and elaborate inscription, which is said to have been composed by the late Dean Burrowes, then a Fellow of Trinity College. For a copy of it, see the above-named "Life"; or Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. iii. pp. 100, 101. Mr. Skelton's works were published, for the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum, Dublin, in 6 vols. 8vo., Dublin, 1770, *et seq.*; to which, in 1792, was added Burdy's "Life." The same, with the "Life," and edited by the Rev. Robert Lynam, reappeared in 6 vols. 8vo., London, 1824.

1727. Dr Threlkeld, in his "Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum" (Dublin, 1727), when mentioning the *Ranunculus Bulbosus* (Bulbous Crowfoot), says:—"It grows in some

wet closes between Dannebrook and Rings-end, where I could pull up the knobby root without breaking the stalk, the ground was so soft and spongy."

1729. In the "List of the Absentees of Ireland," published this year in Dublin (8vo. pp. 94), Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam appears amongst those "who live generally abroad, and visit Ireland now and then for a month or two;" his estate being valued at £5,000 per annum.

1733. For particulars of Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, who died this year, see p. 278.

1734. "On Saturday evening last [the 24th] died after a long illness, at Simon's Court, near this city, the Rt. Hon. [Arthur Forbes] the [second] Earl of Granard."—*Pue's Occurrences*, 27th August.

1737. Mention of an explosion at the Powder Mill, Beggars-bush, appears in the same Dublin newspaper, 7th May.

1737. "On Saturday night last, by a violent storm, the mast and lights belonging to the new Light-house at Polebegg were blown down."—*Pue's Occurrences*, 13th September.

1738. For particulars of Lieutenant-General Pearce, who died this year, see p. 279.

1738. The Hon. John Forbes, second son of George, third Earl of Granard, was appointed, 24th October, Commander of the Portmahon, of twenty guns [the name of which vessel frequently appears in the parish-register of Donnybrook], then stationed on the coast of Ireland; whence he was removed, 10th August, 1739, to the Severn, of fifty guns. (Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 150.) Having at an early age entered the navy, he attained, in 1743, to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, and is honourably remembered for the manner in which he, as a Lord of the Admiralty, protested against the cruel execution of Admiral Byng. He died 10th March, 1796. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Earls of Granard," which, having been edited by George Arthur Hastings, seventh Earl of Granard, K.P., appeared in London, in 1868. See *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. ii. 215.

1739. "For a considerable time past we have had here exceeding wet and cold weather incessantly, such as has

scarce ever been known at this season of the year ; but on Monday and Tuesday last we had such a great, heavy, and continued rain," etc. . . . "It [the flood] made great havock and destruction at Ball's-Bridge, carrying down all the banks, trees, ditches, and hedges, and the Mill ; and so great was the impetuosity and force of it, that it carried away the famous stone-bridge of Donnybrook, so that there is not a stone of it to be seen."—*Dublin Gazette*, 15th September.

1741. "Saturday last, Mr. Baron Wainwright came to town from the Munster Circuit, very ill of a fever, and this morning he died at his house, Mount Merrion, within four miles of this city. He was a gentleman greatly esteemed for his most excellent virtues, and his death is universally lamented." (*Pue's Occurrences*, 14th April.) See a pamphlet, "printed at the Foreign Office, May, 1847," and entitled, "Famine in Ireland, 1740-41," for particulars of the famine and pestilence which prevailed at this time throughout the country.

1741. "On Monday night died of a fever at his house in Rings-End, the Rev. Mr. Michael Hartlib [see p. 167], Castle Chaplain, and Minister of Ring's-End Church." (*Dublin Gazette*, 29th August.) "The Rev. Mr. Hartliffe" is mentioned in *Pue's Occurrences*, 10th April, 1731. An advertisement respecting his daughter appeared in the Dublin newspapers the year after his death :—"Whereas Lætitia Hartlib, daughter of the late Rev. Michael Hartlib, of the city of Dublin, was about the beginning of January last spirited away from her friends and relations by one Mr. James Lombard, and by him detained ever since," etc. (*Pue's Occurrences*, 27th February, and *Dublin News-Letter*, 2nd March, 1741-2.) The banns of marriage were forbidden "by reason that the said Lætitia was so void of common human understanding as not to be capable of consenting properly to any contract of marriage." W. Lingen was executor of the last will and testament of Mr. Hartlib.

1741. "The premium of Ten Pounds was given by the [now Royal] Dublin Society [16th September], in the presence of the Lord Mayor [Alderman Sir Samuel Cooke], to the person who produced the best barrel of wheat at the Market-house in Thomas-street, Dublin. Fifteen several persons put in for the premium ; their

or made use of fire to dry their corn. Mr. Seagrave's wheat was judg'd by the bakers who were present, to be as good, if not better than any other, till it was weighed. Afterwards a striked barrel of the said best wheat was weighed (being gently pour'd into the barrel), and it contained but 18 Stone four Pounds and a half." (*Dublin News-Letter*, 20th November, 1742.) For the origin of the phrase here used, "Paid down upon the nail," see *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. ix. 196, 384.

1741. On Sunday, 15th November, "the Right Rev. Doc^t Rob^t Clayton, Bishop of Cork [afterwards of Clogher], ordained at Donneybrooke Church several Priests and Deacons." (*Dublin Gazette*, 17th November.) See p. 128.

1742. Died 5th May, "Henry Lord Power of Ireland, of an antient and noble family," etc. See p. 280. In "The Rise of Great Families," etc. (London, 1873), pp. 338, 339, Sir Bernard Burke, quoting from Dr. William King's "Anecdotes of his own Times," makes mention of "the Lord Power, a Peer of the Realm of Ireland [who died at Paris, 20th August, 1725], aged about 80 years," having lived upon a small pension granted by Queen Anne.

1743. His Excellency the Lord Chancellor (Jocelyn) resided at this date at Mount Merrion. (*Pue's Occurrences*, 15th January.) See p. 75.

1743. On Sunday, 8th May, "a sailor was brought from Rings End to Irish Town Churchyard to be buried; but when they laid him on the ground, the coffin was observed to stir, on which he was taken up; and by giving him some nourishment, he came to himself, and is likely to do well." (*Dublin News-Letter*, 10th May.) For mention of this strange circumstance, see p. 168.

1743. "Last week died the Rev. Mr Walter Thomas, of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. He was a gentleman of exceeding good character, and his death is much lamented." (*Pue's Occurrences*, 28th June.) See p. 71. He was elected a Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1697, and graduated M.A. in 1701.

1743. "Last night died at his house in Aungier-street [Dublin], the Rev. Dr Charles Whittingham [see p. 72], Archdeacon of Dublin," etc. (*Pue's Occurrences*, 16th July.) He was elected a Scholar of Trinity College,

Dublin, in 1683; graduated M.A., 1688; B.D. and D.D., 1704; and published a sermon preached in Christ Church, on the arrival of King William III. (4to. Dublin, 1733).

1743. "The Salt Works at Ringsend and Clontarf, being both at work, country dealers and others may be supplied with right good salt, at the same price the English salt sells, may have grass or hay for their horses, if they stay all night, and their salt passed toll-free."—*Dublin News-Letter*, 10th September.

1744. From a MS. volume, entitled "An Establishment of the Revenue Officers [in Ireland] for Mich^s Quarter, 1744," we have what follows relative to those stationed at Ringsend:—Thomas Griesdall, Prin. Surv^r, £20; Roger Tutthill and George Hannel, Surv^{rs}, £17 10s. and £15; thirty-six Tidewaiters, £7 10s. each; sixteen Supr^y Tidewaiters, £1 5s. each; two Cocksons, £5 15s. each; and eight Boatmen, £5 each. Total amount of payments, £394.

1748. "Poollbeg Oyster Fishery being taken this year by Messrs. Burnet and Simpson of Ringsend, they may be had fresh and in their purity at Mrs. L'Sware's, at the Sign of the Good Woman in Rings-End aforesaid."—*Dublin Weekly Journal*, 15th October.

1749. John Fitzgibbon, first Earl of Clare (see pp. 79, 170), was born this year at Donnybrook, as mentioned in Taylor's "History of the University of Dublin" (London, 1845), p. 426. No record of his baptism appears in the parish-register; but Mr. W. B. S. Taylor was a native of Donnybrook, and lived there for many years, and had good grounds for his assertion. For a biographical sketch of Lord Clare, see pp. 317, 318.

1750. Died, 27th November, "at Ringsend, Mr. James Lundow [Lundy], aged 106 years." (*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1750, p. 596.) See p. 281.

1751. "February 26. Happn'd one of the greatest hurricanes ever remembred in Ireland, which has occasioned very considerable damages over the whole kingdom." (*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1751, p. 112.) "The same hurricane did considerable mischief to the shipping in Dublin, and other ports of Ireland."—*Ib.* p. 156.

1751. "The same day [Saturday, 17th August] the Right

Hon. the Lord Mayor [Alderman Thomas Taylor], attended by the Sheriffs [Messrs. George Reynolds and Thomas White] and Constables, went to Donnybrook Fair, and ordered all the tents to be pulled down; and on Sunday went to the said place, attended by the picquet-guard, where the Ormond and Liberty rioters had assembled, in order to disperse those inconsiderate wretches, who by their vile proceedings are a pest of society, and a scandal to the human species." (*Dublin Weekly Journal*, 24th August.) For particulars of the "Liberty Boys and Ormond Boys," see [Walsh's] "Sketches of Ireland Sixty Years Ago" (Dublin, 1847), p. 3—an interesting book by the late Master of the Rolls.

1751. In the list of "Premiums given by the Dublin Society, between 10 Nov. 1750, and 14 Nov. 1751," this entry appears:—"Richard Matthewson, who produced sugar-loaf blue paper he made at Ballsbridge, the first in this kingdom, 2 *guineas*." Mention is likewise made of "the Paper-makers at Ballsbridge" in "Watson's Almanack," 1752, p. 72.

1753. The Rev. John Drury, M.A. (elected a Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1735), was at this date, and for some time after, Curate of Donnybrook.—*Parish Register*.

1754. "June 18. Last Thursday and the two following days, the rains did great damages, and Rathfarnham-bridge [across the Dodder] was thrown down, which was one arch of 100 feet wide. Many people and cattle were drown'd, and boats drove to sea."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1754, p. 290.

1754. In an unpublished letter from John Hayman, Esq., of Clonmel, to Thomas Lindsay, Esq., "at Bath," dated 2nd November, 1754, there is this paragraph:—"I am greatly concern'd to give an account that Sir Charles Moore is now no more. It's now upwards of a month, and that of a Saturday night, he sat up all night writing, went to bed about five in the morn, but cou'd get no rest; upon which he soon got up, and order'd his man to get his horse ready, rid out towards the Black Rock, near Dublin, gave his horse to the man, bid him walk about, and would be back soon. The servant thought he was going to dip as usual in the salt water; but not returning in some hours, or

hearing of him, went to see for him, but cou'd get no account of him; upon which he went back to town, and told his sister that lived with him; upon which she call'd all his servants, and sent them to see for him; and in the latter end of the day they happened to see him lying on his face between two rocks; they turn'd him on his back, and found his mouth all dirty and bloody, occasion'd by a shot of a pocket-pistol, which was loaded with shot, that he had discharged in his mouth. He had another in his pocket loaded with ball. There was a jury from town sat on his body, and was two days before they agreed to bring in their verdict, that he was lunatick. As yet I don't hear what reason he had for this rash and terrible action. He was look'd upon to be a man of good reason, a man of honour, and lived on the earth like a little god, not in debt, but full of cash, He made a will, and left all to his two sisters. His place in the power of the Government was since given to one Mr. Maxwell." Sir Charles Moore, Bart. (only son of Sir Emanuel Moore, Bart., M.P. for Downpatrick), held the office of Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, with Mr. John Lodge as his Deputy; and was succeeded by Robert Maxwell, Esq., Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. The title and estates reverted to his uncle, Colonel Robert Moore.

1754. Thomas Cooley, Esq., had at this date his country-residence "near Butterstown" (*Pue's Occurrences*, 25th November), and was a person of some consideration. Died "in York-street [Dublin], Thomas Cooley, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, and Representative in Parliament for the borough of Duleek, in the county of Meath. As he was a gentleman of an extraordinary good character, his death is universally lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance." (*Ib.* 16th December, 1756.) In "The First Sheet of an Actual Survey of the Environs of the City of Dublin," by Rocque, "Counc^r Cooley's House" is marked; and also, *inter alia*, "Lord Merrion's Brick Fields," now Sandymount; "the Mass House," on the site of the present Roman Catholic Chapel in "Merrion Lane," now Booterstown-avenue; "Black Rock Avenue," now the Cross-avenue; "the Black Rock," from which the town derives its name, and which was removed (at least in part) during the construction of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, having stood not far from where the Blackrock Railway-station is; "the Pacquet Moorings;"

“Quarantine Sloop;” “Light Ship;” and “Bounds of the Lord Mayor’s Jurisdiction.” See p. 74.

1755. “Dublin, August 12. The liberties and franchises of this city were rode and perambulated by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor [Alderman Hans Bailie], attended by the High Sheriffs [Messrs. Philip Crampton and Timothy Allen] and the several corporations in their order. The grandeur of the procession is beyond all conception. The estimate of the expenses of the different corporations, laid before the City Treasurer for disbursement, amounted in the whole to £38,000. These franchises are rode once in three years.”—*Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1755, p. 377.

1758. “We hear that the Right Hon. [Richard, sixth] Lord [Viscount] Fitzwilliams has given orders for 1,000 yards of cloth to be bought in this city, and distributed among the poor of both sexes, on his lordship’s estate. A noble example! and worthy of imitation by the great and opulent.”—*Dublin Gazette*, 7th February.

1758. “Sunday, Aug. 27. This and the preceding day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor [Alderman Thomas Meade] and High Sheriffs [Messrs. Michael Sweny and William Forbes], attended by the high and petty constables and a party of the army, went to Donneybrook Fair, and staid there till night each day, by which means his lordship preserved the peace, and prevented the many riots and disorders which frequently happen at said Fair, to the great terror of the inhabitants and other persons who resort thereto.”—*Pue’s Occurrences*, 29th August.

1759. Donnybrook Castle (see p. 169) was demolished this year, its site being occupied by another building, which was known for many years by the same name, and is now a nunnery. See p. 92, where (as mentioned in p. 320, *n.*) one building has been mistaken for the other.

1760. Died 3rd May, “in Stephen-street [Dublin], the Rev^d John Owen, M.A., Curate of Donnybrook Church, and one of the Minor Canons of St Patrick’s Cathedral [appointed 24th December, 1754]: a young gentleman, whose many virtues render his death deservedly regretted by all his acquaintance.” (*Sleater’s Public Gazetteer*, 6th May, and *Dublin Gazette*, 10th of same month.) Probably the same as “John Owens,” who was elected a

Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1750, and graduated M.A. in 1755.

1761. "At night [Sunday] two men in a chaise and their driver were drowned in attempting to pass Donnybrook river. The carriage was found near Ringsend."—*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 17th October.

1763. In the violent storm on Saturday, 12th March, which did so much damage in the Bay, several vessels were wrecked on the Piles. "In the evening a party of the army went to the Piles to save the wrecks from being plundered by the country people, who inhumanly avail themselves in such melancholy scenes of distress, by seizing whatever they can come at—a crime that certainly deserves the most exemplary punishment."—*Ib.* 15th March.

1763. Died 6th April, "at Donnybrook, aged 106, Mr. Christopher Wise, farmer."—*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1763, p. 240; and *Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 9th April.

1763. "Thursday morning [22nd September] about eight o'clock, the Dorset yacht, convoyed by one of His Majesty's ships of war, arrived in the Bay, having on board the [munificent] Earl [soon after the first Duke] of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, his Countess, Lord Warkworth [afterwards second Duke], and the Hon. Algernon Percy, Esq. [afterwards Earl of Beverley]. They landed amidst the acclamations of the people, at Rings-end, and spent some time at the Surveyor's house; whence his Excellency, with his sons, proceeded in the Lord Primate's coach, and the Countess in the Speaker's coach, with the usual solemnity, escorted by a squadron of horse, and accompanied by several of the nobility and gentry, to the Castle, where his Excellency was sworn into the government of this kingdom." (*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 24th September.) "His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been graciously pleased to order the sum of ten pounds to be distributed among the poor of Rings-end." (*Ib.* 8th October.) In this year shillings to the amount of £100 were struck for the purpose of being distributed amongst the populace, when the Earl of Northumberland made his first public appearance in Dublin, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from which circumstance they still go by the name of Northumberland shillings. They

have the King's bust in profile to the right, hair long, laureate; in armour, with a slight drapery fastened on the shoulder by a brooch; GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Reverse in type and legend, exactly like the shillings of his grandfather. These pieces are dated 1763, and are rare. See Pinkerton's "Medals," vol. ii. p. 72, 2nd edit.; Leake's "Account of English Money," p. 4; Ruding's "Coinage," vol. ii. p. 84; and Hawkins's "Silver Coins," p. 244.—*Notes and Queries*, 4th S. ii. 300.

1764. "Next Monday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor [Alderman William Forbes], attended by the city officers, will throw the dart at the Black-rock, according to triennial custom." (*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 4th August.) A correspondent in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. iv. 244, has fallen into a mistake regarding the place where the Lord Mayor of Dublin used in former days to "throw the dart." Bullock was not the place, being far beyond his bounds; but Blackrock (which lies between Dublin and Kingstown), as appears, for example, from the foregoing advertisement in an old Dublin newspaper.

1764. "Saturday morning [the 4th], was unfortunately drowned as he was bathing near Ringsend, John Bury, Esq., who succeeded to a considerable estate on the death of his uncle, the Earl of Charleville." (*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 7th August.) This was John Bury, Esq., eldest son of William Bury, Esq., of Shannon, by Jane, daughter of John Moore, first Baron Tullamore. He was born 1st November, 1725; married Catharine, second daughter and co-heiress of Francis Sadlier, Esq., of Sopwell Hall, in the county of Tipperary; succeeded, as above stated, his uncle, Charles Moore, Earl of Charleville, 17th February, 1764, when the earldom and barony became extinct; and left an only son, Charles William, born 30th June, 1764, who was created Baron Tullamore, Viscount Charleville, and Earl of Charleville, 1797-1806. Mention of his birth, and of the consequent rejoicings, may be found in the *Gazetteer*, 7th July, 1764.

1765. Particulars of the landing of his Excellency the Earl of Hertford, Lord Lieutenant, at Ringsend, are given in *Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 19th October.

1765. "One of our favourite summer walks about 1765, was to Ringsend, to eat cockles at a very good tavern, the sign

of the Highlander, and to play billiards at a Mrs. Sherlock's, the price two pence a game to the table. The owner of the billiard table always remained in the room, as she was herself the marker, and giver of judgment when appealed to. She was sister to the Sherlock [also of Ringsend], who many years before had been victor in every broadsword contest of consequence, at a time when the skilful management of that weapon was considered of importance in London. A highly distinguished military commander, and patron of the art, or, as it was then called, the science of defence, not much liking the idea of Sherlock being winner of all the stage-fought laurels, imported into London from the Continent a grand broad-sword player, of the name of Figg, and the word now was 'a Figg for the Liffey boy.' Emulation arose to animosity, and on the day of trial the place of action was thronged by both civil and military. Expectation and bets ran high, but mostly in favour of the foreign champion. The two combatants on the stage, their swords drawn: Sherlock shook hands with his opponent, and said, 'Mynheer Figg, guard it as well as you can, I'll cut off the third button of your coat.' To it they went, the foreigner parried, yet Sherlock, with the admirable sleight of his art, had the third button on the point of his sword. 'Now,' said he, 'I have been told, and I believe it, that, under this show of a mere contest for skill at our weapon, you intend to *put a finish to me at once*. I have proved to you that I could take your third button, and now, if you choose, I'll take your *upper* button; so guard your head.' While his antagonist was endeavouring to guard his head, Sherlock's sword took a little slice off the calf of his leg, and thus, by the terms of the encounter, Sherlock, having drawn the first blood, was declared conqueror. Thousands of guineas were sported upon this broad-sword match."—*"Recollections of John O'Keeffe"* (London, 1826), vol. i. pp. 135-137.

1766. Died "at Ringsend, Jane Bainham, aged 106."—*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 1st February.

1766. "Monday, March 3rd, Peter M'Kinley, Andres Zeckerman, George Gidley, and Richard St. Quintin, four pirates, who inhumanly murdered Captains Cochran and Glass, on board the Sandwich, were executed near St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; they were convicted on Saturday,

the 1st of March, in the King's Bench, before the Worshipful Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., Judge of the Admiralty Court, and other judges in Commission; their bodies were afterwards hung in chains, two on the Piles below the Block-house in Poolbeg, and the other two on the new Wall below Maccarell's Wharf: the latter are to be removed to a prominence on Dalkey Island, being too near the city, and in a passage much frequented by the citizens." (Fitzgerald's "Cork Remembrancer," p. 109, Cork, 1783.) "Monday, April 7, Peter M'Kinley and George Gidley, pirates, were brought in a boat from the South Wall to the Rocks called the Muglins, near Dalkey Island, where they were put up. It is said the gibbet and irons are the compleatest ever made in this kingdom." (*Pue's Occurrences*, 12th April.) In the *Irish Times*, 7th August, 1868, Mr. James J. Gaskin, of Dublin, published a long letter on this subject, headed "Supposed Execution of Pirates on Dalkey Island and the Mugglin Rocks"; and in the same newspaper, four days later, a letter from "T. H." appeared, giving a singular account of the life and sudden death of another of this gang of pirates. The murdered Captain Glass was son of the founder of the sect of the Glassites. See also Gaskin's "Varieties of Irish History" (Dublin, 1869), pp. 376-381. With reference to Fitzgerald and his "Cork Remembrancer," the late Mr. Crofton Croker has observed:—"I have been told that the author of this singular chronicle made a point of being present at the death of every criminal whose exit he has recorded, and he generally marched in the procession from the gaol to the gallows; on one occasion it is reported of Mr. Fitzgerald, that, being confined to his bed by a severe illness, he actually petitioned the judge to postpone an execution, until he was sufficiently recovered to become a spectator."—"Researches in the South of Ireland" (London, 1824), p. 184.

1766. Died "Sunday last, at his house at the Black Rock, of an apoplectic fit, after eating a hearty dinner, Lieutenant-General John Adlercron, Colonel of the 39th regiment of foot." (*Pue's Occurrences*, 29th July.) A few biographical particulars of him are given in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. iv. 383.

1767. "Jan. 14. The brig Henry, Captain Rathburn, from London, was forced on the south side of the Piles in

Poolbeg. Of her crew, which consisted of thirteen, only three were brought off alive, as the others were carried away by the violence of the sea, or perished through the inclemency of the weather." (*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1767, p. 126.) This is one of the many recorded wrecks in the same quarter.

1767. "Mon. 13 [June]. Was laid the last coping-stone of the new Light-house, erected at the extreme point of the South piles in Poolbeg : this is a work of the highest utility, tending to the prosperity and increase of commerce, and to the preservation of her hardy sons, who lead her through every clime ; less we should not do for them, who in ease enjoy the sweets of their adventurous undertakings. This pile of building is a lasting testimony of the ability, no less in design than execution, of the undertaker, Mr. John Smith." (*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1767, p. 450.) "This work, the commencement of which we have already mentioned, was lighted up the 29th of September, 1767. Its use is evident to those who are acquainted with the danger of the harbour of Dublin : the undertaker and projector is the ingenious Mr. Smith, whose ability in design, and integrity in execution, does him great honour ; and could we be equally successful in the other public works in the kingdom, particularly our navigations, we should not be so sarcastically dealt with as we are by strangers that come amongst us, but with how much equity let these works declare."—*Ib.* p. 650.

1767. In this year was published "A Brief Account of the Hibernian Nursery [at Ringsend] for the Support and Education of the Orphans and Children of Mariners only ; with the Present State of that Charitable Institution, which the Governors think their Duty to lay before the Public." For full particulars, see pp. 330-332.

1769. In the "List of the Absentees of Ireland" (published this year in Dublin), Richard, sixth Viscount Fitzwilliam appears amongst those "who live generally abroad, and visit Ireland occasionally, for a very short time ;" his estate being valued at £4,000 per annum.

1769. Bush, in p. 25 of his "Hibernia Curiosa" (published this year in London), gives a very rude representation of what he describes as "the drollest and most diverting kind of conveyance for your genteel and ungenteel parties

of pleasure . . . the *Chaise-marine*, which is nothing less or more than any common *carr* with one horse. A simple kind of carriage, constructed with a pair of wheels, or thin round blocks, of about 20 inches in diameter, an axle, and two shafts, which, over the axle, are spread out a little wider than by the sides of the horse, and framed together with cross pieces, in such manner as to be nearly in a level position for three or four feet across the axle. . . A sketch of the figure and construction of one of these carrs I have here given ; and, when used for the parties of pleasure, on the level part is laid a mat, for the commonalty, and for the genteeler sort of people a bed is put on this ; and half-a-dozen gets on, two behind and two on each side, and away they drive, with their feet not above six inches from the ground as they sit, on little pleasure-jaunts of three or four or half-a-dozen miles out of town ; and are the most sociable carriages in use, for ten or a dozen will take one of these chaise-marines, and ride it by turns, the rate being seldom, in such cases, more than footpace. I assure you they are the drollest, merriest curricles you ever saw. We were infinitely diverted at meeting many of these feather-bed chaise-marine parties, on the Sunday that we landed, coming out of town [by the Black-rock-road] as we went to it from Dunlary [now Kingstown].”

1770. Died “in Nassau-street [Dublin], the Rev. Theophilus Brocas, D.D., Dean of Killala [see pp. 77, 170], one of the Vice-Presidents of the Dublin Society, whose death is an important loss to the kingdom, as his life was devoted to the service of the publick in promoting the true interest of this country.” (*Pue's Occurrences*, 21st April.) The following inscription is on his tombstone in St. Anne's churchyard, Dublin :—“Here lyeth the body of the Rev^d Theophilus Brocas, D.D., Dean of Killala, who departed this life on the 17th day of April, 1770, and in the 64th year of his age.”

1770. “Friday, June 8. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor [Alderman Sir Thomas Blackhall], who is most indefatigable in his office, visited the bakers and sellers of bread in Donnybrook, Ball's-Bridge, Booterstown, the Black Rock, Irishtown, and Ringsend, and seized a large quantity of bread, defective in quality and weight, which his lordship distributed among the poor.” (*Pue's Occur-*

rences, 12th June.) The old mode of punishing dishonest bakers in Dublin, as recorded in Pembridge's "Annals of Ireland" (published by Camden), was good, and at the same time more humane than that of the ancient Egyptians, who were wont to bake such persons in their own ovens:—"MCCCX. The bakers of Dublin were punish'd after a new way for false weights; for, on S. Sampson the Bishop's day, they were drawn upon hurdles, at the horses' tails, along the streets of the city." From "Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis," vol. ii. part i. (edited by Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., London, 1859-1862), we learn in what year fraudulent bakers were first drawn on the hurdle:—"Isto anno [10 Edw. I.] pistorum Londoniarum primo fuerunt tractati super claias, per Henricum le Waleis." Facing the title-page of vol. iii. of the same work there is a *fac-simile* of a rough sketch of "a Baker drawn on the Hurdle, with the faulty loaf attached to his neck, temp. Edw. I.," as taken from the *Assisa Panis*, 21 Edw. I.—16 Hen. VI., preserved at Guildhall; and there are likewise rough sketches of a Baker at the Oven, temp. Edw. I.; of the Pillory, 1 Edw. III.; and of the Pillory, 6 Rich. II.

1770. "Yesterday, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Blackhall, Lord Mayor, and Kilner Swettenham and Anthony [soon after Sir Anthony] King, Esqrs., Sheriffs, attended by the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of 16 of the Corporations, perambulated the liberties and franchises of this city according to triennial custom. Though the number which rode was less than usual, that deficiency was amply compensated by the general uniformity, and richness of the clothing of each Corporation, which, with the number of carriages (whereon were exhibited several of the arts and manufactures), rich furniture, and equipage, made a most elegant and splendid appearance." (*Freeman's Journal*, 16th August.) The above-named Sir Anthony King died 1st September, 1787, and was buried at St. Audoen's, Dublin, where there is an inscription over his grave. In Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," vol. i. p. 315, it is stated that "among the many respectable and wealthy traders who resided in Cook-street before the termination of the eighteenth century, when it became the *Libitina* of Dublin, was Sir Anthony King, an eccentric brazier, Lord Mayor of the city in 1778, having been

previously knighted while Sheriff, for the courage which he displayed in capturing a fugitive felon, whom he pursued through the subterranean and noisome recesses of the Poddle water-course."

1771. "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor [Alderman George Reynolds] and Sheriffs [Messrs. Blen. Grove and Anthony Perrier] went to Ringsend, and took down several tents, and likewise put a stop to the horse-racing intended to be there during this week."—*Pue's Occurrences*, 7th September.

1772. "I am informed that on the estate of Lord Fitzwilliam, under Lady Arabella Denny's garden [at Blackrock], a vein of lead ore hath lately been observed, of some inches thick, by Patrick Hyland, miner."—Rutty's "Natural History of the County of Dublin" (Dublin, 1772), vol. ii. p. 140.

1775. In the Visitation-returns from Donnybrook, for the years 1775-1799 (for which period no parish-register is forthcoming), 125 baptisms, 42 marriages, and 1310 burials are recorded. See pp. 138, 269, 284-288.

1777. Died September 12th, "at the Blackrock, County Dublin, universally lamented, Edward Murphy, Esq. He was allowed to be one of the best classical scholars in Europe; and the hospitality, humanity, and public spirit which he constantly exercised, would not disgrace the most illustrious of his ancestors, who were formerly kings of Leinster."—*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1777, p. 632.

1778. "Wednesday at noon the Fame privateer was launched from Mr. King's yard at Ringsend, in sight of many thousands of spectators, whom the curiosity of seeing so beautiful a vessel had drawn thither. It is thought by many experienced mariners, who have viewed her, that she will be the fleetest sailer ever built at this place, so celebrated for some years for constructing swift-going vessels. She is carvel-built from her bearing upwards, and is to have at her head a large and noble figure of Fame, resting her trumpet on the top of the prow or cut-water, which, as well as the figure, is to be enriched to the water's edge with elegant carvings."—*Cork Evening Post*, 14th September; and *Exshaw's Magazine*, 1778, p. 536.

1780. In this year a "View of the [Poolbeg] Lighthouse in the Harbour of Dublin" was published in London, with a dedication "to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, of the city of Dublin, by their fellow-citizen and humble servant, J. Fisher."

1782. "In this village [Donnybrook], which is within the jurisdiction of the city, and about a mile from town, is an handsome church [not now standing], generally called St. Mary's, Donnybrook. . . . This [Blackrock] is a noble village, situated about three miles from the north-east corner of Stephen's Green, on a rising ground south of the bay of Dublin; it consists of a considerable number of elegant country-houses, and in summer is much resorted to by the citizens for the purpose of bathing. In fine evenings it is as much crowded with carriages as the most populous streets in the city; and as there is a number of genteel families residing here at this season of the year, they have drums and assemblies as in town, whereby it is very sprightly and agreeable to such as have nothing to do." (*Walker's Hibernian Magazine*, 1783, p. 239.) Donnybrook Church, it is right to observe, was not a "handsome" structure; and it is a question whether Blackrock was at this date "a noble village."

1783. In the "List of [the Absentees of Ireland," published this year in Dublin (pp. 124), Richard, seventh Viscount Fitzwilliam appears amongst those "who, having estates in Ireland, spend the same abroad;" his estate being valued at £5,000 per annum.

1785. Thomas Charlton, Esq., gave in this year £1,000, in 1786 £2,000, and in 1787 a portion of £1,622 15s. (the names of the other donors not appearing), to the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook. ("Report of Commissioners on Charitable Institutions, Dublin, 1842," p. 126.) See p. 385.

1787. A duel took place at Donnybrook, 28th April, between Counsellor Hutchinson, third son of the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Lord Mountmorres, when the latter was wounded. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1789, part i. p. 446.) See p. 183. "To preserve the picture of these times for the benefit of the historian, fortune placed Sir Jonah Barrington in a good social, legal, and

parliamentary position. Nature had kindly made him without reticence or shame. Nothing in his 'Sketches' is more incredible than some things which are certainly true, such as the catalogue of duels fought [generally not far from Donnybrook] by eminent legal and official personages, in which figure the Lord Chancellor, three Chief Justices, several Judges, and the Provost of the University of Dublin."—Goldwin Smith's "Irish History and Irish Character" (Oxford, 1861), p. 164.

1787. "The effect apprehended from erecting a new Custom-house out of town (that of altering the site of the city) begins to appear. It is reported with confidence that all the ground on the south side of the river Liffey, from the Marine School [on Sir John Rogerson's-quay] to the Point [of Ringsend], has been taken for the purpose of immediately building on. By this means a junction will be nearly effected with the town of Ringsend, and the inevitable consequence must be that the west end of the town will be depopulated. The fluctuation of property caused by this must be very great."—*Dublin Chronicle*, 19th May.

1787. In Lewis's "Dublin Guide," published this year, there is the following notice of Donnybrook, p. 123 :—"A large and pleasant village, two miles from the castle of Dublin, and much frequented by the citizens of Dublin, on account of the good accommodations to be had here, particularly at the two principal Tea-houses, one at the sign of the Rose [see p. 72], at the entrance of the place, and the other a little further on, kept by Mrs. Darby. There is also here a public-house kept by Mr. Madden, noted for its good accommodations in general, and its Wicklow ale in particular; of which last we give this encomium *ex-tempore*—

' If you are well, drink much of Wicklow ale ;
If you are ill, drink much, and you'll be hale ;
For Wicklow ale these strong effects can boast,
Sound health it strengthens, and restores health lost.' "

The same writer refers at some length, in p. 229, to the destruction of Ringsend-bridge, which had occurred in 1782 [see p. 81], and adds:—"Rings-End, Lord Chesterfield observed on his first arrival in the bay of Dublin [in 1745], is a Bull, near the North Bull. His lordship knew not the derivation of the word. The Bull, or blunder, is

not in the name, but in the perversion of it. The true name in Irish is *Rin-Aun*, which signifies the point of the tide; a name very descriptive of the situation of the place [see pp. 53, 54]. In process of time, however, when the language was almost forgot, the name was still preserved, but corrupted and Anglicised; and *Rin-Aun*, by an easy change, was made *Ringsend*. For this remark I am obliged to Dr. O'Halloran, of Limerick, whose letter to me, on my publications relative to Ireland, is now before me. [For another derivation of "Ringsend," see p. 330, *n.*] Ringsend was greatly frequented some years ago, but is now in a melancholy situation. It appears like a town that has experienced the calamities of war, that has been sacked by an enemy, and felt the depredations of all-conquering Time. There are, however, some good places of entertainment for the accommodation of the citizens of Dublin and strangers who visit it; among which the tavern on the right hand of the place where the bridge stood, kept by Harrison, ranks the foremost."

1787. "Mount Merrion—the seat of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, and inhabited by the Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, Attorney-General." (Lewis' "Dublin Guide," 1787, p. 186.) Mount Merrion House is not within the bounds of the parish of Booterstown, but on the verge of it, and in the parish of Taney; and therefore a mistake has been made in p. 182.

1788. The Rev. Peter Richard Clinch (see pp. 154, 189) appointed Roman Catholic clergyman of Irishtown and Donnybrook. "Fr. Peter Clinch, the immediate predecessor of the learned and Rev. Dr. Finn, P.P. of Irishtown, outside the city, at the south side, who was ordained for, and at once appointed [Roman Catholic] pastor of that parish in 1770 [1788.] He was brother to Counsellor Clinch, and died very young, highly respected, in 1793 [1792], by the accidental blow of an oar, which broke his jaw. A fine portrait of this esteemed ecclesiastic is kept in the family." (Battersby's "Brief Biographic Sketches of the Jesuits in Dublin," etc., p. 83, *n.*, Dublin, 1854.) As stated by one who has supplied particulars of the Roman Catholic institutions of Donnybrook, "there is not any record of the succession of Parish Priests. We cannot, on authority, fill the gap between the Rev. P.

Gillmore [see p. 160] and the Rev. P. R. Clinch. I have reason, however, to suppose that a Mr. Nicholson was Mr. Clinch's predecessor." It appears from the Visitation-return for the year, that "Father Field" was buried at Donnybrook or Ringsend, 20th March, 1784 [see p. 286]. In the Roman Catholic arrangement, this parish is known as that of Irishtown and Donnybrook, and comprises also portions of the parishes of St. Peter and Taney.

1788. "The bar of this [Dublin] harbour is very incommodious, but the entrance into the harbour, being at least eight miles from Dublin city, is extremely beautiful and picturesque, diversified with hills and promontories on either hand, exhibiting a very spacious amphitheatre, bounded by a high shore, and said to be exceeded in grandeur by none, except the bay of Naples, to whose superiority of view Mount Vesuvius does not a little contribute. The country all round is sprinkled with white villas. From the entrance the Light-house or Pigeon-house on the south side of the harbour appears to great advantage; at a little distance from it is Irish Town (two miles distant from Dublin), to which place the dyke from that city reaches; and which, when carried on to the extent proposed, will considerably increase the quantity of marsh ground already retrieved from the bay, at the bottom of which the river Liffey discharges itself." ("The Complete Irish Traveller," vol. i. p. 31, London, 1788.) "A View of the Light House in Dublin Harbour," and one of "Ringsend and Irishtown, from Belmont, near Mil-town," are given in the volume.

1788. "The engineers of the Grand Canal Company have been these some days seeking a level at the south side of this city, for the purpose of effecting a communication between Sandymount and the Grand Canal."—*Dublin Chronicle*, 21st June.

1789. "The new or stonebridge at Ringsend being now just completed, the wooden bridge will be disposed of, in order to reimburse the overseers who built it, for money they have advanced. It is about 120 feet long. . . . Application to be made to Messrs. Reid and Roe, in Ringsend."—*Ib.* 23rd May.

1790. "A fine road is now undertaking from the Low

Ground, Ringsend, along the strand, directly to the Blackrock."—*Ib.* 2nd October.

1792. For a biographical sketch of Lady Arabella Denny, who died "at her house at the Blackrock," 18th March, see pp. 231-237.

1792. For particulars of the City Procession to Blackrock, "to congratulate his Excellency the Marquis Townshend [? the Earl of Westmorland], who had arrived at Mr. Lees' at the Blackrock on Saturday evening last," the 4th, see the *Dublin Chronicle*, 9th August. This mansion had been taken for the Lord Lieutenant, as stated in the same newspaper, 15th May, 1788 :—"We hear that Mr. Lees' beautiful seat at the Blackrock [now occupied by Thomas Vance, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Blackrock Township Commissioners] is taken, for the summer season, for the residence of the Most Noble Marquis of Buckingham and family." And in the same, 23rd of October of same year, we are informed that "on Tuesday the Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham came to town from the Lodge at the Rock, and after dining at the Castle, went in the evening, attended by their suite, to the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, where they are to reside for the winter season." The secret departure of the Marquis in 1789 was from this quarter, as mentioned in the "Life and Times of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan" (London, 1839), vol. iii. p. 416.

1793. The Rev. Charles Joseph Finn, D.D. (see p. 205), appointed Roman Catholic clergyman of Irishtown and Donnybrook, 6th April, on the death of Mr. Clinch, who had been appointed in 1788; and dying 29th June, 1849, was buried in Golden Bridge Cemetery, near Dublin. Dr. Finn was an accomplished scholar, and much given to study. He had highly distinguished himself in the University of Louvaine, and was urged to accept the professorship of Hebrew there, but declined. During his time, and by his means, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, Haddington-road, Dublin (within the limits of his parish), was erected.

1793. "Judge Hellen [see p. 190] departed this life at Donnybrook, July 23rd, 1793, deservedly lamented by a numerous acquaintance. His virtues, public and social, were of the most distinguished kind: few men possessed a more

cultivated taste: his library was one of the best in the kingdom; and his collection of paintings and antiques was equally beautiful and interesting. In his judicial capacity he united the urbanity of the gentleman with profound legal knowledge. Whenever he presided in a criminal court, his patient investigation of truth, and the natural clemency of his disposition, equally filled all who heard him with respect and admiration. May his successors on the bench imitate him in dispensing justice with a steady, firm, yet gentle hand; and receive, as he did, the united applause of all!" (Seymour's "Memoirs of Miss Brooke," p. 124.) To him, with others, Miss Brooke, in the preface to her "Reliques of Irish Poetry," acknowledges herself indebted for valuable assistance in the compilation and translation of that work.

1793. In the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* (August, 1793), vol. iii. p. 104, there is a short description of Vauxhall, near Blackrock (of which mention has been made in p. 190), "with an elegant View of the Rere of the House and Gardens, from the Sea." The description is as follows:—"This place, which is opened with every advantage of situation, commands a beautiful view of the sea, harbour, and shipping, from the rere. It is built upon a steep declivity over the sea, about three miles from Dublin; the ground is planted with taste, and divided into dark walks, with seats and alcoves for the entertainment of the company. A good band performs in the gardens every Tuesday and Thursday, which, with the very regular attentions of the proprietor, Mr. Mayne, has rendered it a place of much fashionable resort. The house, which belonged to Mr. Trevor [? Travers], is extremely well furnished, much beyond the customary style of our public places. Indeed, it would be much for the advantage of the owner, if he instituted a genteel Sunday ordinary, at a reasonable rate, as there is not one at present in the Rock, or on the road to it, and there is no such thing as getting a chance dinner, but at a very exorbitant rate, and not often of the best provisions. We flatter ourselves this hint will not be thrown away." The house (for many years past styled Elmcliff) is now "The Meath Protestant Industrial School for Boys," established in 1871.

1793. For a copy of one hundred and eight lines relative to Donnybrook Fair, entitled "Connor and Phelim; or, The

Triumph of Shillella," and "illustrated with an elegant engraving," see the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* (September, 1793), vol. iii. pp. 259-261.

1794. In this year Walter Wade, M.D., published an 8vo. volume, entitled "Catalogus Systematicus Plantarum Indigenarum in Comitatu Dubliniensi Inventarum," in which frequent mention is made of places within these parishes. For mention of Dr. Wade, see p. 284.

1794. The "Rev. Mr. Nicholson," Roman Catholic clergyman of Booterstown, Blackrock, and Dundrum, was buried at Donnybrook or Ringsend, 26th October (*Visitation-return*); but in what year he had been appointed, or by whom preceded, has not been ascertained. The Rev. Thomas Connolly, a Franciscan friar, and "a preacher of great celebrity," succeeded him; and dying in October, 1811, was buried on the 22nd (*Donnybrook Parish Register*). There is an oil-painting of him in the vestry of Booterstown Chapel. He has been honourably mentioned in Dr. Madden's "United Irishmen; their Lives and Times," Second Series (Dublin, 1858), pp. 268, 386. No record of the succession of Roman Catholic clergymen before Mr. Nicholson can be found; nor is there any proof of the union of Booterstown and Donnybrook, though it might be inferred from what has been stated of Mr. Gillmore in p. 160. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is known as that of Booterstown, Blackrock, and Dundrum, and comprises the parish of Booterstown, with portions of the parishes of Donnybrook, Taney, Monkstown, and Stillorgan.

1795. Particulars of the departure of his Excellency Earl Fitzwilliam from the Pigeon-house (see p. 83) may be found in the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, vol. vi. p. 286.

1796. For an account of the opening of the Grand Canal Docks, Ringsend, 23rd April, see pp. 332, 333.

1796. The Rev. Richard Daniel bequeathed £500 to the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook. ("Report of Commissioners on Charitable Institutions, Dublin, 1842," p. 126.) In 1808, Archbishop Agar promoted a bill for securing the estates and funds devised by Mr. Daniel, in trust to apply the profits for the relief of the poor of St.

Luke's parish, Dublin, the support of the Hospital for Incurables, and other charitable institutions, etc. (D'Alton's "Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin," p. 351.) See p. 394.

1798. In Dr. Madden's "United Irishmen ; their Lives and Times," First Series (Dublin, 1857), p. 526, there is the following list of "Donnybrook Hurlers," taken from the original memorandum in Major Sirr's handwriting, which is deposited, with his other papers, in Trinity College Library :—John Madden, Peter Madden, Wm. Dowdall, James Alleyburn, Thomas Hyland, David Fitzgerald, Richard Scallan, Pat Burke, — White, — M'Cabe, John Allen, John Kearney, Stafford Donnellan, Eugene M'Mahon, John Bawes, Henry Fairfield, John Fairfield, Batty Donnellan, — Holland, sen., Philip Long, James Germain, Michael Meighan, George Ward, — M'Namara, Nolan, Richardson, Sir Thomas Lighton, Bart., and seventeen others. Of the above-named, Messrs. John and Peter Madden (sons of Mr. Joseph Madden, of Donnybrook, to whose wife a silver cup, of which further mention is here made, and which has been photographed, was presented), Dowdall, Alleyburn, Fitzgerald (whose son now sits on the judicial bench), M'Cabe (informer), Allen (afterwards a colonel in the French service), M'Mahon, and Long, "were United Irishmen, and in 1803 associates, and something more, of Robert Emmet." For some time after the formation of their club, which took place towards the close of the last century, the Donnybrook Hurlers were non-political, of different grades and religions ; but in "1798 the club was certainly looked on as composed of persons not in the odour of loyalty, at least with Major Sirr ; and, no doubt, some of them, who were 'vehemently suspected of divers treasons,' were not wronged by the suspicion." In Dr. Madden's possession is the cup referred to, eight inches high, and weighing thirty-six ounces, with this inscription :—"Presented to Mrs. E. Madden by the Donnybrook Hurlers, a mark of their respect and gratitude." The inscription surrounds the device of a man in the act of hurling ; and on the reverse of the cup is the coat of arms of the Madden family, with the motto, "Fide et Fortitudine."

1798. Died at Williamstown, 1st May, Lieutenant-General

James Stewart.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1798, part i. p. 446.

1801. Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, of London, sold the following Lot, 21st February, 1865 :—" 328. Dublin and Neighbourhood. A Collection of 44 Original Sketches of Celebrated Residences, among which are several in Phoenix Park, the Salmon Leap, *Donnybrook*, Milltown Bridge, others on the road to Lucan, &c., all by J. C. Nattes in 1801, with autograph."

1801. Hall Lamb, Esq. (see p. 125), of the city of Dublin, by will dated 20th February, 1798, amongst other legacies for charitable purposes, bequeathed £20 to "the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of Donnybrook, to be by them distributed to the poor objects resident within that parish,;" and £100 to the Hibernian Marine Nursery, near Ringsend.—*Dublin Gazette*, 3rd October.

1803. William Sparrow and John Quin, Esquires, served as Churchwardens of the parish of Donnybrook. William Roberts, Esq., had served during the preceding two years.—*Saunders's News-Letter*, 9th May.

1803. In this year a corps of yeomanry was embodied, styled the Dodder Rangers, and under the command of Captain Ashworth, of Donnybrook.

1803. Died in September of this year, at Swanbrook, her residence on the Donnybrook-road, Mrs. Emmet, widow of Dr. Robert Emmet, of Dublin. She survived him about nine months, and evidently was hurried to the grave by what had befallen her youngest son, Robert Emmet. See Dr. Madden's "United Irishmen; their Lives and Times," Third Series, pp. 343, 463. Swanbrook was subsequently occupied for several years by Alderman Darley, an influential public character.

1803. Robert Jephson (otherwise "J. B. Couteau"), a dramatic writer of considerable ability, died this year at his residence near Blackrock. He was a captain in the army, and Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieutenant during twelve administrations; having been warmly befriended by Wm. Gerard Hamilton, who obtained for him £600 a year on the Irish Establishment. His tragedy of "Braganza" was admired by Horace Walpole; and he

gained much credit by his "Roman Portraits." His "Count de Narbonne" was eminently successful. (Watkins' "Biographical Dictionary," and Wills' "Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Irishmen.") See also the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1803, part i. p. 600.

1805. "At page 194 of your second Part your mention of Mrs. Flaherty's tavern at Booterstown struck me particularly, as I, but an eight-year-old at the time, was brought over by an uncle to a ball that was then held there, and my reminiscence of fashionable life on that occasion is one of the many, which I propose shall figure in my autobiography. I was at that time living with my mother and said uncle in a house nearly opposite the tavern, which has been since divided into two. But in vindication of Mrs. Flaherty's fair fame and importance, I must say that in the days I allude to, she was styled Mrs. O'Flaherty."—*Letter from the late John D'Alton, Esq., 1st March, 1861.*

1807. In connexion with the calamity mentioned in pp. 19, 52, 196, a pamphlet was published the year after in Dublin, entitled "The Ensanguined Strand of Merion; or, a Stuffing for the Pillow of those who could have prevented the recent calamity in the Bay of Dublin" (8vo. pp. 66). The writer styles himself "Phelim O'Flanagan, of the city of Dublin, Esq.," and has prefixed these remarks:—"Sunrise in Dublin Bay, on the 20th of November, 1807, exhibited a shore, whose boundary was marked by a terrific line of parted limbs and shattered bodies. The storm of the preceding day and night was dreadful. A trader and two crowded transports were driven by the tempest into the bay; fourteen men were saved; four hundred men, women, and children were lost. The general view appalled the most callous heart; but the rigging and hold of the Rochdale were scenes of elaborate horror. . . . Casks and men were intermingled in the hold; but the mutilations must not be detailed. This reference to that night of death is my only preface."

1807. The Right Hon. Patrick Duigenan, LL.D., has been mentioned in pp. 87, 196. "His father for some time kept a small school at Donnybrook, and was chiefly indebted to the assistance of a Mr. Daniels [? the Rev. Richard Daniel, whose name appears in p. 430], for the means of supporting

himself there. The name he went by, at this period, was Dignum ; but whether the unsuccessful attempt to render it more euphonious was made by the father or the son, is unknown. The father of Lord Clare, Counsellor Fitzgibbon, was then living at Donnybrook, and the old schoolmaster became acquainted with him." (Dr. Madden's "United Irishmen," First Series, vol. ii. p. 366, London, 1842.) Dr. Duigenan's first wife was a Miss Cusack, who died in 1799. He married secondly, as mentioned in p. 87, the widow of George Hepenstal, Esq.

1808. Died in January, "at his house at Coldblow [near Donnybrook], the Rev. Thomas Lyster, D.D., aged 66 years : he was a curate in the city of Dublin 44 years, in the parishes of St. Werburgh and St. Peter, and acted as Secretary to the Dublin Society for 35 years with the strictest integrity and assiduity."—*Walker's Hibernian Magazine*, 1808, p. 63.

1808. Died 22nd March, the "Rev. Dr. Hayes, of Baggot-street [Dublin]. Having dined in company with a friend at Black Rock, near Dublin, on his way home he unluckily took the Strand as the course by which to return. Being dark at the time and the tide coming in, he mistook the usual route, and passed over, swimming his horse great part of the way, to the battery at the Pigeon-house, where he and his horse became victims to his much-regretted imprudence."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1808, part i. p. 274.

1808. The eminent musical composer, Michael William Balfe, was born, it is believed, in Donnybrook, 15th May. "He is the first English subject of modern times whose talent as a composer has been acknowledged, and whose works have been performed, throughout the Continent of Europe ; and it will be through him, and such as he is, whose merit is so justly appreciated abroad, that our countrymen will, sooner or later, be compelled to relinquish the prevalent prejudice against English musical capability." (*Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*.) Mr. Balfe died at Rowney Abbey, Herefordshire, 20th October, 1870, in his sixty-third year.

1808. In a biographical sketch of Leonard MacNally, in the *Cyclopædian Magazine*, and *Dublin Monthly Register* (October, 1808), vol. ii. p. 537, there is this paragraph :

—“The family of this gentleman [who was buried at Donnybrook, as mentioned in p. 125] on the paternal side were of Irish origin, and proprietors of the castle and lands of Raheboth, in the county of Dublin, as appears by a tombstone over the family-grave within the railing of the communion-table of Donnybrook Church.” The stone has not escaped the effects of time, and now lies on the north-west side of the site of the building. For mention of William Mackenally, who was Churchwarden of Donnybrook in 1641, see p. 401.

1809. The Rev. Denis Ferrall, Master of Bushfield School, Donnybrook, published an 8vo volume, entitled “A New System of Book-Keeping, by Double Entry,” etc. (Dublin, 1809).

1810. In “An Englishman’s Descriptive Account of Dublin,” etc., by Nathl. Jefferys, published this year in London, there are these particulars relative to the arrival of passengers from England at Ringsend (pp. 37-40), with a description of the bay of Dublin and the Light-house:—
“The Pigeon-house, which is situated on this [the South] wall, is about three miles from Dublin, and one from the Light-house, [and] is the customary landing-place of the passengers from the packets, which never go higher up the river, but remain in the large bason provided for their reception, as well as that of other vessels of a similar description. This bason is of an oblong form, nine hundred feet in length, and four hundred and fifty in breadth. The breadth of the pier at this place is two hundred and fifty feet, on which are erected a magazine, arsenal, and custom-house. It is a place of great strength, being surrounded with heavy cannon, which command the bay in various directions, and a guard is regularly mounted there. . .

. . . Upon the arrival of the packets at the Pigeon-house, the passengers are conducted to the custom-house; and it would be great injustice not to acknowledge, that the manner in which the examination of luggage is done (by giving as little trouble as possible to persons frequently fatigued by a tedious passage and sea-sickness), is very gratifying to strangers. As soon, however, as this ceremony is over, one of a less accommodating description takes place, which is the mode of conveying the passengers to Dublin in the Long Coach. This carriage is upon the plan of those elegant vehicles, upon low wheels, which are

used on the road between Hyde Park-corner and Hammer-smith, in the neighbourhood of London; and from the state of its repair and external appearance, it bears every mark of having retired on the superannuated list, from that active duty, previous to its being employed upon its present service. This coach is generally very crowded, from the anxiety of the passengers to proceed to Dublin; and from the manner in which some of the company may easily be supposed to have been passing their time on board the packet,—from the effect of sea-sickness, the effluvia arising from twelve or fourteen persons so circumstanced, crammed together in a very small space, like the inmates of Noah's ark, *the clean and the unclean*, is not of that description, which can at all entitle the long coach to be considered as *a bed of roses*. Three shillings for each passenger is the price of conveyance, and this is exacted beforehand—a mode of settling accounts, which is frequently the cause of great dissatisfaction, and which most certainly does not so much tend to confirm, in the mind of a stranger, the wide-spread reports of the hospitable character of the country he is just entering, as it does to realize the truth of an old saying—‘*Though Brag is a good dog, Holdfast is a better.*’ The inconveniencies of this ride are, however, but of short duration, for in about half an hour the passengers are released from this earthly purgatory by their arrival in Dublin.”

1811. The Rev. Michael Ryan appointed Roman Catholic clergyman of Booterstown, Blackrock, and Dundrum, 23rd October, on the death of Mr. Connolly, who had been appointed in 1794. Mr. Ryan resigned in 1832, on a pension of £80 per annum.

1811. Bloomfield Retreat—a private lunatic asylum—near Donnybrook, established this year by the Society of Friends, on the principles of the well-known Retreat near York. For particulars of the system, see “Croly's Irish Medical Directory,” 1843, p. 142.

1811. In p. 72 of a 12mo volume of “Poems, by the late Edward Lysaght, Esq.,” hastily collected after his death, and published this year in Dublin, there are the following lines, entitled “The Maid of Merrion” :—

“There dwells, near Dublin city,
Where Merrion bounds the sea,
A nymph divinely pretty,
Deck'd by the graces three :

Her flowing locks are jetty,
Her eyes so bright they be,
You'd swear that mind is witty,
Which thro' her eyes you see.

"No maid of Dublin city,
Whate'er her high degree,
By nature's formed like Kitty,
Her fav'rite child is she.
I sought in simple ditty
To wake soft sympathy;
Alas! she knows no pity,
At least knows none for me.

"From gay companions flying,
I'm lost to lively glee;
I vent my soul in sighing,
I almost wish 'twere free.
When pale and breathless lying
Beneath some willow tree,
Mayhap, my fate espying,
She'll drop one tear for me!"

The allusion in the foregoing lines by "pleasant Ned Lysaght" is to Miss Locke, of Merrion, who became Mrs. Charles Connor, and was well known in theatrical society.

1812. The Rathdown Dispensary established for "the relief of the sick poor in the [half] barony of Rathdown," in March of this year, the villages of Booterstown, Williamstown, and Blackrock being within the sphere of its operations. The Ninth Annual Report, for the year ended 31st May, 1821, concludes with these words:—"Oftentimes after the doctor's visit a consultation of old women and impostors is held, each of whom has innumerable nostrums to propose, all equally infallible; and although they may dispute the superiority of their own individual plans, they invariably and unanimously agree in overruling his injunctions. Notwithstanding these obstacles and discouragements to the efficient practice of a Dispensary physician in this country, the proportion of deaths this year has not materially increased from that of former years; and, notwithstanding the existing prejudices among the lower classes before stated, the growing confidence of the poor in your Dispensary is fully evinced by the progressively increased number of patients relieved during each succeeding year, so as to be in the last nearly double that of 1815." Thomas Arthure, M.D., was the physician. Number of patients in the year 1820-21,

1,282; Income, £266 2s. 5d.; Expenditure, £228 14s. 10½d. Total number of patients from 24th March, 1812, to 31st May, 1821, 7,425; Income, £2,626 2s. 6½d.; Expenditure, £2,475 7s. 4½d.

1812. Notices of the "Boooterstown Races" appear in Dr. Brennan's *Milesian Magazine*, June and July of this year.

1812. The first stone of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Booterstown, laid 6th August of this year, and not in 1811, as stated in p. 88. The building contains a monument to the memory of the widow of Richard Verschoyle, Esq., of Mount Merrion (see p. 30).

1813. For particulars of the population of the parish of Donnybrook (including Booterstown), at this date, see p. 268.

1814. The Rev. Matthew West, M.A., who died this year (see p. 196), had been appointed to the rectory and vicarage of Carnallaway, in the diocese of Kildare, in 1777. (*Exshaw's Magazine*, 1777, p. 632.) From the *Dublin University Magazine*, vol. xlv. p. 141, already referred to, we learn that he "printed two tragedies in 1769 and 1799—'Ethelinda' and 'Pizarro,' neither of which was ever acted. In 1803 he published a third, called 'Female Heroism,' founded on the revolutionary events which occurred in France, in the summer and autumn of 1793. This play was acted in Crow-street Theatre, Dublin, 19th May, 1804. It had been preceded by another on the same subject by Eyre, under the title of the 'Maid of Normandy.' West's has the most merit of the two. . . . West has succeeded well in the delineation of the leading characters of the time, and the language in which he has embodied his ideas is bold and energetic, and occasionally soars into respectable poetry. Copies, with a frontispiece, representing the execution of the heroine, may be picked up in a pilgrimage through the book-stalls of the Irish metropolis." Mr. West was appointed to the curacy of Donnybrook in 1772. (*Visitation-book, Dio. Dublin.*) For the inscription on his tombstone at Donnybrook, see pp. 296, 297.

1816. "A Modern Plan of the City and Environs of

Dublin" was published 1st January (London and Dublin: W. Corbet), in which the "old course of river Dodder," from Haig's Distillery to Ringsend-bridge, is marked, and also the present channel.

1816. The Horticultural Society (see p. 89) formed at the Rose Tavern, Donnybrook, 30th September. (Connelan's "Annals of Dublin.") The first show of flowers was held in Erasmus Smith's Schoolhouse, Donnybrook, on the following Easter Monday.

1816. In this year Mr. John Taylor, of Upper Baggot-street, Dublin, published a large "Map [in which these parishes appear] of the Environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle, by Actual Survey, on a scale of 2 Inches to one Mile;" of which the fifth edition, with corrections, appeared in 1834. Mr. Taylor, whose original name was M'Kinlay, (having descended from David M'Kinlay, who led King William across the Boyne,) was for many years a respectable parishioner of Donnybrook, and could at one time have made ample provision for his family; but having met with some serious reverses, he "found a source of livelihood in the art of line-engraving, which in his better, or, we should rather say, his more prosperous days, he had cultivated for his amusement; and the map of Dublin and its environs, undertaken and completed by him from actual survey, constitutes a creditable specimen both of the abilities and the energy of this excellent old man, when the claims of a growing family called upon him to exert himself for their subsistence." ("Remains of the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan, D.D.," vol. ii. p. 293.) His sons, William S. B. Taylor and John Sydney Taylor, have been mentioned in these pages.

1820. In Cromwell's "Excursions through Ireland" (3 vols. 8vo.), published this year in London, sundry references are made to places within these parishes.

1823. A biographical sketch of the Hon. Judge Fletcher (see p. 91), who died this year at his residence, Montrose, Donnybrook, is given in the *Dublin Saturday Magazine*, vol. ii. pp. 98-100. Judge Fletcher, according to the late Mr. Sheil, in his "Legal and Political Sketches"

(London, 1855), vol. i. pp. 106, 107, "was a man of an uncommonly vigorous and brawny mind, with a rude but powerful grasp of thought, and with considerable acquirement, both in literature and in his profession. He was destitute of all elegance, either mental or external, but made up for the deficiency by the massive and robust character of his understanding. He had been a devoted Whig at the bar, and hated Lord Norbury for his politics, while he held his intellect in contempt. Dissimulation was not among his attributes, and, as his indifferent health produced a great infirmity of temper, (for he was the converse of what a Frenchman defines as a happy man, and had a bad stomach and a good heart,) he was at no pains in concealing his disrelish for his brother on the bench." He was succeeded by the late Judge Torrens, whose brother was Archdeacon of Dublin, 1818-1851.

1824. William Ashford, the distinguished landscape-painter, whose talent did honour to the country, which if not his by birth, was by early settlement and long residence, died at his house in Sandymount, 17th April, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, to the last the warm devotee of Nature and her handmaid Art. Having sold his house in College-green, Dublin, he "retired to Sandymount, a residence more suitable to the habits and taste of a landscape-painter. His noble friend [Richard], Viscount Fitzwilliam, the lord of the soil, not only gave him a lease of ground on very moderate terms, but strongly urged him to erect a villa upon it for himself, which he did in a very appropriate style, and with considerable taste, for which his friend Mr. Gandon gave him a suitable design. In this residence, Sandymount Park, he pursued his profession with indefatigable industry, painting, both in oil and water-colour, the 'counterfeit presentment' of much of the finest scenery of England, Wales, and Ireland. He was one of the three artists [Thomas Sotell Roberts and William Cuming being the other two] to whom their brethren paid the distinguished compliment of confiding the selection of eleven others with themselves to constitute the Royal Hibernian Academy, when incorporated [in 1823] by charter of George IV. He was, further, the first President of that body, for whose interests and welfare he ever exhibited the liveliest zeal." ("The Life of James Gandon, Esq.," p. 142, Dublin,

1846.) For the inscription on his tombstone at Donnybrook, see p. 304.

1824. For particulars of Booterstown Church, which was opened for Divine service this year, and has been since enlarged and improved, see pp. 221-223.

1824. Frequent mention of Sir James Foulis, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel of the Mid-Lothian Fencible Cavalry, who was buried this year at St. Matthew's, Ringsend, is made in Cloney's "Personal Narrative of the Wexford Rebellion, 1798" (Dublin, 1832). "Although the funeral of the venerable hero was intended to be private, I had the melancholy gratification," writes Mr. Cloney (p. 186), "of showing to his remains this only mark of respect and gratitude which it had ever been in my power to manifest for his humanity. Attended by my friends [Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., Mr. Archibald Hamilton Rowan, and others], we saw the good man placed in his last abode, at Irishtown, near Dublin, and I have never since went [*sic*] to that neighbourhood without paying a visit to his neglected resting-place, and offering up a fervent prayer to heaven for his eternal repose; and if God grants me a little time to live, I will, with the aid of other Irishmen, who have either experienced Sir James Foulis's humanity, or been well acquainted with his character, place over his grave a lasting monument of our respect and gratitude, to prove that his venerated remains do not rest in the country of the stranger, but in one ever ready to appreciate the virtues of the brave, the generous, and the humane." The inscription over his grave has been given in p. 155; but with a wrong date, as on the stone. The following brief entry appears in the register of burials:—"1824, June 7. Sir James Fowles, P[arishioner]."

1824. The following certificate of Composition of Tithes for the parish of Donnybrook bears date 27th October, 1824:—"We, Joseph Wright, of Beechhill, in the county of Dublin, and Thomas Abbott, of Johnville, in said county, Esquires, Commissioners duly appointed and sworn, under and by virtue of an Act made in the fourth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled 'An Act to provide for the establishing of Compositions for Tithe in Ireland, for a limited time,' to ascertain and fix a true and just composition for all tithes arising, growing, yielded, or

payable within the parish of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, in the archdiocese* of Dublin, do hereby certify, that the true and just amount of composition for all tithes whatever within the said parish (save and except the minister's money payable and chargeable upon houses, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 17th and 18th years of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the provision of Ministers in Cities and Corporate Towns, and making the Church of St. Andrew, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, presentative for ever') is one hundred and eighty pounds, sterling, by the year, which sum of one hundred and eighty pounds is due and payable to the Venerable John Torrens, Archdeacon of Dublin, as a composition for the tithe claimable by him as ecclesiastical Incumbent of the said parish of St. Mary's, Donnybrook; said sum of one hundred and eighty pounds, sterling, having been agreed to by the said Incumbent, with the assent in writing of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, as bishop of the diocese, and patron of the benefice, and assented to, and accepted at a special vestry duly assembled, under the provisions of said Act, in the said parish on Monday, the 18th day of October, 1824; and to be invariable for the term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, 1824. And we do further certify that the average price of oats, being the corn principally grown in said county, for the period of seven years ending on the first day of November, 1821, is fifteen shillings and two pence farthing, per barrel." The expenses of this Commission amounted to £55 15s. 5d., as certified by the above-named Commissioners, 30th May, 1825; including a sum of £45 10s., paid to "Mr. Arthur Neville, Surveyor, for Survey, Valuation, and Map of said Parish, per agreement."

* "Many persons, even of those who ought to know better, allow themselves to talk of the '*arch-diocese*' of Dublin; which is a manifest solecism, under the modern acceptation of the word '*diocese*.' The Lord Lieutenant, or any other nobleman, keeping a large establishment of servants, might give to one of his *cooks* an authority over the others in that department; and any body who pleased might style that functionary an '*arch-cook*;' but, I think, they scarcely would call the scene of his labours an *arch-kitchen*. Milton has introduced us to an '*arch-fiend*;' but he does not call his residence '*archidæmonium*.' I say nothing about ἀρχάγγελος, ἀρχιερεὺς, ἀρχισυνάγωγος, ἀρχιτρίκλινος, &c., for even the youngest Freshman in Trinity College could wade knee-deep in such examples. *Sed jam satis*."—Archdeacon Cotton.

1825. For particulars of an "outrage at Irishtown Church" (St. Matthew's, Ringsend), see the *Dublin Warder*, 22nd January. Donnybrook Church was robbed, as reported in the same newspaper, 14th May.

1825. In a privately-printed volume, entitled "A Narrative of an Excursion to Ireland, by the Deputy-Governor, two Members of the Court, and the Assistant Secretary, of the Honorable Irish Society of London, 1825," by the Deputy-Governor (London, 4to. pp. 103), there are the following remarks, pp. 18, 19, 29 :—" [Thursday, 16th June.] We had ordered the carriage at six, and drove to the Black Rock, a village about three miles distant [from Dublin], on the south side of the Bay ; here are a few bathing machines, and it is a place of great resort on Sundays, for the good citizens of Dublin. There are some very neat cottages on the road ; the thatching of which is the very best work of the kind I have ever seen, and although I had heard much of the neatness of these buildings, they far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I looked out in various directions for the Black Rock, expecting to see some stupendous mass,

‘ Huge as the tower which builders vain,
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain,’

but could find nothing more than a dark-colored limestone crag, just peeping above the surface, near the water's edge. . . . Friday, 17th June. Rose at six, and walked into Merrion Square, the next largest to [St.] Stephen's Green, and built with good lofty brick houses. [The bricks, it may be noted, were brought from "Lord Merrion's Brick Fields," now Sandymount.] Returned to the Hotel [Morrison's, Dawson-street], and called Mr. Schults, who accompanied me to the Warm Sea Baths [Cranfield's] at Irish Town. The rooms were very dirty. When I came out of the bath, the attendant brought a piping hot towel, as big as a sheet, and having completely wrapped me in it, stared me in the face, and hoped I felt comfortable. Paid two shillings and ninepence, Irish, for the bath, in the shape of an English half-crown, and returned in our outside car to breakfast. . . . Hired a car for half-a-crown, and drove down the pier to the Pigeon House, so called, where there is an Ordnance depot. Some recruits were practising the great gun exercise. We could

not take our car any farther, so we walked down the pier, towards the Light House at the end of it, but the sun was so scorching that we were compelled to return. The whole length of the pier is three miles, and it is a mile and a-half from the Pigeon House to the Light House. . . . [Sunday, 19th June.] At tea we were visited by our host [Alderman Morrison], who wished us to dine with him the next day, at his country-house at Donnybrook, where we should meet half-a-dozen aldermen, and a few of his friends; he said that we should there see more of the Irish character in a few hours, than we could do in a week *dining by ourselves*. He was certainly right, and conviction stared us in the face; but the thing was impossible, for reasons I have before stated. We did not visit Ireland to pursue 'the proper study of mankind'; so we expressed our thanks for his politeness, but declined the invitation. We afterwards found from Mr. Beresford, that Mr. Morrison was foreman of the Grand Jury, and that it was customary to give a grand dinner upon that occasion." Mention of Alderman Morrison has been made in pp. 95, 96.

1825. A paper, entitled "The Black Rock," by "The Hermit in Ireland," appeared in the *Dublin and London Magazine*, 1825, pp. 308-311; and another by the same writer, entitled "Donnybrook in 1826," in the same periodical for that year, pp. 477-480.

1826. "Yesterday morning [21st April], between two and three o'clock, a murder, under most extraordinary and mysterious circumstances, was committed on the body of the Rev. George Wogan [see p. 92], Curate of Donnybrook, in his house, in the place called by himself Spafield-place, situate off Sandymount-avenue, on the Blackrock-road. . . . These [four] houses, which can be fully seen from the Rock-road, the Rev. gentleman, who was a minister of the Established Church, purchased some time ago from the late Mr. Hodges, of Sackville-street; and in one at the western extremity of the row, he resided. . . . The report of this murder having created a very great sensation in town, as soon as it was known, the Lord Mayor [Alderman Thos. Abbott] and Sheriff Alley, with Sir Garret Neville, Police Magistrate of that division, accompanied by the Coroner (Alderman Montgomery) and several very respectable citizens, went out before two o'clock to inves-

tigate on the spot this horrible transaction. . . . What makes this horrible murder the more extraordinary is the fact, that there was some valuable property in the house, but nothing was taken. The Rev. gentleman had himself, at the time of his death, a ring on the little finger of each hand; in the one on his left a beautiful cameo was set, which we understand he often said he would not give for £50; the other was a plain gold ring. . . . The Rev. gentleman bore an excellent character in his neighbourhood, and was, we understand, much beloved by the poor; he was between 60 and 70 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, of a very athletic form, and not, for his time of life, at all infirm; he was a native of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, but had lived between 30 and 40 years in the diocese of Dublin." (*Dublin Morning Post*, 22nd April.) Details of the inquest are given in the same newspaper; the jury having brought in a verdict of "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." The high-way robbery, of which Mr. Wogan's murderers were soon after convicted, and for which they suffered the penalty of death, was committed on the Black-rock-road, near Merrion, on a Mr. Bell, of Baggot-street, Dublin. "Buried, Rev. George Wogan [M.A.], of Sandymount-avenue, aged 70, 23rd April, 1826." (*Parish Register*.) There is in the possession of the writer a curious document relative to Mr. Wogan and his ministrations in Donnybrook Church in 1818 or 1819. He had been appointed to the curacy in 1800.—*Visitation-book, Dio. Dublin*.

1826. In this year, as stated in p. 92, Booterstown School-house, Cross-avenue, was erected, the expense having been partly defrayed by a grant from the Treasury. This is most likely to have been the case, as credit is given for the money; and yet the following information, kindly supplied by William Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D., in a letter dated 8th October, 1862, would lead to the opposite conclusion:—"From examining the tables of Schools and Endowments, as published by the Endowed Schools Commission, I can state that the result of the papers and inquiries before them was to show that there was no public grant for Booterstown Parochial School. Probably an application was made for a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund about the year 1825; and

the application not having been granted, no endowment took place. . . . From the way in which the tables were prepared, if any endowment had been discovered, whether in operation or not, or any accurate allegation of an endowment, the School would certainly have been noticed."

1828. The Rev. John Evans Johnson, D.D. (see pp. 92, 101), who was appointed this year to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, is son of the late Judge Johnson, and author of "The Case of the Church, in reference to her Synodical Powers" (8vo. London, 1851). He graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A., B.D., and D.D. in 1843. He was collated to the prebend of Kilrush, in the diocese of Ferns, 19th January, 1843; and to the archdeaconry of Ferns (which he resigned in 1871), 4th February, 1848.—Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. ii. pp. 362, 374.

1831. The Rev. Richard H. Wall, D.D., who was appointed this year to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's (see p. 93), having previously been assistant-chaplain, published "Selections of Psalms and Hymns for the use of the Congregation of the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend; to which are added several Forms of Family Prayer" (Dublin, 1836, 12mo. pp. 168), of which the "fourth thousand" appeared in 1862; "Suggestions for a Reform of the Royal Schools of Ireland" (Dublin, 1851, 8vo. pp. 50); "Catechismus Novus, designed as an Antidote for the young against the growing Antinomianism or Nicolaitanism of the Times" (Dublin, 1863, 12mo. pp. 36); and several sermons, for one of which he was presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin. He was also the principal of a large and ably-conducted school in Hume-street, Dublin, which he resigned some years before his death. He died at his residence, Erris-lannan Lodge, in the county of Galway, 15th September, 1869, and was buried there; having a few years before granted a site for a new church, which was completed in his lifetime and endowed, and towards which he had been a liberal contributor. (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 20th September, 1869.) A mural tablet has been erected in the south gallery of St. Matthew's, with the following inscription:—"Erected by the members of the congregation to the memory of the Rev. Richard Henry Wall, D.D.,

Chaplain for more than half a century [?] of the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend, who died September 15th, 1869, aged 74 [75] years. Gifted by his Creator with many and rare endowments, he devoted them all to His service and the setting forth of His glory. 'O God, thou hast taught me from my youth; and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works.'—Psalm lxxi. 17."

1831. The "Convent of the Nativity of our Blessed Lady," Sandymount-avenue, founded by Mrs. Verschoyle (see p. 30), 16th June. Annexed to this convent of the Sisters of Charity there is a chapel, and also a school for poor children.

1831. In this year an organ, built by Messrs. Small, Bruce, and Co., of Edinburgh, was erected in Booterstown Church, and "opened on Sunday, 11th September, the music for the occasion being composed by Henry Bussell, Esq., Organist." Mr. Sillery concludes a lengthened statement thus:—"I had immense trouble and anxiety in the business of the organ, both in the care requisite in selecting a suitable instrument for our Church, and also to have such music from it as would disarm every prejudiced person of objection on the score of loudness or harshness; and particularly I had immense trouble and anxiety in collecting the money to pay the expense. But thanks be to God, I have succeeded in all these matters. (*Parish Memoranda.*) As was observed in p. 29, "Mr. Sillery, in his care of parochial documents, has set a good example to many of his brethren in the ministry."

1831. The Sandymount, Ringsend, and Irishtown Benevolent Institution, established 15th December, "for promoting cleanliness, and providing for the comfort of the poor of this district."

1832. The Rev. Patrick J. Doyle appointed Roman Catholic clergyman of Booterstown, Blackrock, and Dundrum, 5th August, on the resignation of Mr. Ryan, who had been appointed in 1811. He was transferred to St. Michan's, Halston-street, Dublin, 28th May, 1838, and died 12th December, 1852, bequeathing his house in Eccles-street to Archbishop (now Cardinal) Cullen.

1833. The Booterstown and Blackrock Bible Association established.

1833. In the *Dublin Penny Journal* (16th November), vol. ii. p. 153, there is an account of Donnybrook Fair, with an engraving.
1833. For sundry references to plants found in these parishes, see "The Irish Flora," by Miss Baily (now Lady Kane), published anonymously this year in Dublin.
1833. Dr. D. Joaquin Lorenzo Villanueva published a 12mo volume, entitled "Poesias Escogidas" (Dublin, 1833), in which (pp. 164-166) there are seventy-eight lines relative to Blackrock. See p. 258, where they have been re-printed.
1834. John Gage Davis, Esq., of Booterstown-avenue, where he had resided for many years, died 6th June, and was buried in the churchyard of the neighbouring parish of Stillorgan, where there is this inscription:—"Departed this life the 17th May, 1822, Jane, wife of John Gage Davis, of Booterstown. John Gage Davis died 6th June, 1834. Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Lyons, his sister, died on the 15th of November, 1846." He was well known in connexion with the Fine Arts.
1834. In this year was published "A Glance at the Question of a Ship Canal connecting the Asylum Harbour at Kingstown with the river Anna Liffey at Dublin," etc., by Henry E. Flynn (Dublin, 8vo. pp. 83, with two maps). It contains many particulars relative to Ringsend and other parts of these parishes.
1835. The Rev. Joshua Lacy Bernard, M.A., appointed to the curacy of Donnybrook. He was promoted therefrom to the rectory of Castlemacadam, in the diocese of Dublin,* in 1845, and in the year following to the rectory and prebend of Stagonil, or Powerscourt, in the same diocese; and died in 1867. He was author of "The Synagogue and the Church; being an attempt to show, that the Government, Ministers, and Services of the Church were derived from those of the Synagogue"; condensed from the original Latin work of Vitranga (London, 1842, 8vo. pp. xx. 262); and "The Imputation of

* Castlemacadam and Powerscourt are in the diocese of Glendalough, according to present arrangements.

Righteousness"; a sermon preached in St. Mary's, Donnybrook (Dublin, 1845, 8vo. pp. 16). He was buried in the new graveyard of Powerscourt Church, Enniskerry, where there is a stone (erected in 1873 by Viscount Powerscourt) with this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Joshua Lacy Bernard, for twenty-one years Rector of Powerscourt Parish, who died 17th May, 1867, aged 59 years."

1835. For many particulars of the parish of Donnybrook about this time, see a pamphlet by the Rev. Anthony Lefroy Courtenay, M.A. (B.D. and D.D., 1853), "late Curate of St. Mary's, Donnybrook," entitled "Plain Facts relative to the State of the Irish Church and Ecclesiastical Justice, in a Letter to the Most Rev. Doctor Whately, Archbishop of Dublin" (Dublin, 1835, 8vo. pp. 114, xl.). For some years before his death, which took place in 1870, Dr. Courtenay was Vicar of St. James', Pentonville-hill, London, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Hardwicke.

1835. The Rev. Anthony Sillery, M.A. (of whom mention has been made in pp. 31, 32), published a volume, entitled "The Christian Choir" (Dublin, 1835, 12mo. pp. lix. 277), and devoted the profits of the sale chiefly to the Booterstown Infant School. The following dedication is prefixed:—"To the Minister and Congregation of the Parish of Booterstown this system of Christian Psalmody, 'The Christian Choir,' is inscribed by the Editor, who long [1825-1832] had the privilege of ministering in that parish," etc.

1835. In the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. iii. p. 281, published this year, there are engravings of the Pigeon-house and the Light-house, Southwall, with a brief description.

1836. In the Appendix to the Report on the City of Dublin, by the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Commission, which was published this year in London, part ii. p. 109, there are several particulars of Donnybrook Fair. The same book contains much information about the old boundaries of the city (which, as mentioned in p. 257, reached to the Cross in Blackrock), the "throwing the dart" by the Lord Mayor, etc.

1837. The General Magdalen Asylum, Donnybrook (which had been founded in 1798, and placed under the care of

the Sisters of Charity, 25th January, 1833), removed to Donnybrook from Townsend-street, Dublin, 1st October. The convent, to which additions have been made (including a chapel), was formerly known as Donnybrook Castle (see p. 415); and attached to it is a cemetery, in which are interred the remains of the Sisters of Charity who may die within the Dublin province of the order. The foundress, Mrs. Aikenhead, was one of them.

1837. The Booterstown and Blackrock Missionary Association established. Annual Reports, etc., have been published.

1837. The Rev. William Hare, B.A. (1826), "Minister of Carysfort Chapel, Blackrock," translated and published "Meditations on the History of Hezekiah" from the French of Rochat (Dublin, 1837, 12mo. pp. xii. 366).

1837. For a report of a vestry of the parishioners of St. Peter's, Dublin, held "for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an address to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor [Alderman William Hodges] for his upright and praiseworthy exertions to suppress that public nuisance, Donnybrook Fair," see the *Pilot*, 18th September.

1838. The Rev. John Ennis, D.D., appointed Roman Catholic clergyman of Booterstown, Blackrock, and Dundrum, 28th May, on the transfer of Mr. Doyle, who had been appointed in 1832; and dying after a protracted illness, 13th October, 1862, was buried in the vaults of St. Andrew's, Westland-row, Dublin, of which he had been curate. (*Freeman's Journal*, 14th October.) Dr. Ennis's death had been prematurely announced, with a brief eulogium, in the same newspaper, 12th May, 1860.

1839. For a biographical sketch of Robert Perceval, Esq., M.D., who died this year at his residence, Annefield, Donnybrook, see pp. 323-330.

1840. The Rev. Robert Fetherston Jessop, M.A. (1832), appointed to the chaplaincy of Christ Church, Carysfort, Blackrock, which he held until 1843, when he resigned.

1840. The Booterstown Dorcas Association established. Annual Reports, etc., have been published.

1841. The Rev. Benjamin Williams Mathias, M.A., for thirty-one years Chaplain of the Bethesda, Dublin, died in

Peafield-terrace, Blackrock, where he had resided for some time, 30th May, aged 68 years. See "Brief Memorials of the Rev. B. W. Mathias" (Dublin, 1842).

1841. The Rev. Reginald Courtenay, who had been ordained this year, 30th May, by Archbishop Whately, for the assistant-curacy of Donnybrook, was consecrated Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, in 1856.

1841. The Blackrock and Booterstown Fellowship Society established this year; its object being, as stated in the printed "Rules and Regulations," 1st, to extend practical religion amongst its members; 2ndly, to raise funds for their relief in time of sickness or accident, whereby they may be rendered incapable of following their usual occupation; and 3rdly, to provide for certain allowances in case of the death of any of its members, or wives of members, and to assist in defraying the funeral expenses of the deceased. The "New Rules of the Blackrock and Booterstown Protestant Fellowship Society," made and revised in February, 1871, and duly certified, were printed in July of that year.

1843. The Rev. Wm. Edwin Ormsby, B.A. (1830), appointed to the chaplaincy of Christ Church, Carysfort, Blackrock, on the resignation of the Rev. Robert F. Jessop; which he held until his promotion, in June of the following year, to the precentorship of Waterford. This dignity he resigned in November, 1848, on his appointment to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Drogheda, in the diocese of Armagh. He died 27th November, 1858.

1843. One of the "Monster Meetings" held on Donnybrook-green, 3rd July, when 150,000 persons were said to have been present.

1843. Alderman George Roe, D.L., of Nutley, Donnybrook, served this year as Lord Mayor of Dublin. In 1847 he was appointed High Sheriff of the city. He died at Torquay, 20th July, 1863, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, where there is a monument with this inscription:—"In memory of George Roe, of Nutley, Co. Dublin, July 20th, 1863. 'O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.'" A full account of the funeral is given in *Saunders's News-Letter*, 27th July, 1863; and in the

Dublin Saturday Magazine, 1st August, may be found some lines "to the memory of George Roe, Esq." He was a native of Booterstown (son of Peter Roe, Esq., who was Churchwarden of Donnybrook in 1788), and was justly esteemed.

1845. The Booterstown Penny Club established, with the view "to improve the condition of the poor of this neighbourhood, by promoting among them habits of industry, temperance, and frugality, and by giving them an opportunity of providing themselves with the necessary articles of clothing, bedding, etc., in the cheapest manner." The Rules have been printed.

1845. In this year was published "An Appeal in behalf of the Hospital for Incurables [Donnybrook], being a Discourse delivered in St. Anne's Church, Dublin, 19th March, 1845, by the Archbishop of Dublin" (Dublin, 1845, 8vo. pp. iv. 16). Several particulars of this most valuable Institution are prefixed, with a wood-cut of the building as it was at the time. For an account of the Hospital, see pp. 380-395.

1845. The Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, B.A. (M.A., 1846), appointed to the curacy of Donnybrook (which he held until 1st May, 1856), in succession to the Rev. Joshua L. Bernard, who had been appointed in 1835. In January, 1857, he became Incumbent of Booterstown.

1846. The Booterstown Widows' Fund established. Annual Reports, etc., have been published.

1846. Mr. George Halpin printed this year in Dublin a "Report relative to Dublin Harbour," 8vo. pp. 32. The "proposed alteration of course of the river Dodder" is fully considered, etc.

1846. Two articles, entitled "Recollections of Donnybrook," appeared in *The Philanthropist* (a Dublin periodical edited by the late Dr. Hayden), December, 1846, and February, 1847, pp. 28, 52.

1847. In the Booterstown Vestry-book, in a resolution dated 26th June, 1847, mention is made of "the village called the Camp, in Merrion-avenue." This thickly-inhabited village was soon after removed; and in 1854

"the Hon. Sidney Herbert added of his own accord to the Church-grounds about half-an-acre, and made at his own expense a new approach from Merrion-avenue, facing same." See p. 97.

1849. The Rev. Andrew O'Connell, D.D. (see p. 205), appointed Roman Catholic clergyman of Irishtown and Donnybrook, 12th July, on the death of Dr. Finn, who had been appointed in 1792. On the death of Dean Meyler, 5th January, 1864, Dr. O'Connell was appointed likewise Roman Catholic Dean of Dublin.

1849. Frequent mention of William Massey, Esq., of the Pigeon-house Fort, who died this year (see p. 157), is made in Watters' "Natural History of the Birds of Ireland" (Dublin, 1853); and still more so in Thompson's "Natural History of Ireland," vol. iii. (London, 1851).

1850. The Donnybrook Christian Fellowship and Mutual Benefit Society established: its object being, "to extend practical religion among the Protestants of Donnybrook Parish, and to provide temporal relief in case of sickness or death." The "Rules and Regulations" (Dublin, 1850, 12mo. pp. 21), and several statements of the proceedings of the Society, have been published.

1851. For a letter respecting the archdeaconry of Dublin at this date, see the *Dublin Evening Mail*, 30th June.

1851. By Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 68, passed this year, "to provide for the better distribution, support, and management, of Medical Charities in Ireland," and known as the "Medical Charities Act," the Dispensaries of Blackrock (including Booterstown) and Donnybrook were constituted as they are at present. The provisions of the Act, by which Boards of Poor Law Guardians were empowered to form the Poor Law Unions into Dispensary Districts, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners, and to provide Dispensaries for the same, took effect on the 12th of November. Each Dispensary District is placed under a Committee of Management, consisting of the Guardians in the district, and of ratepayers elected by the Board of Guardians of the Union (the number of each Committee being fixed by the Commissioners), and the regulation of the Dispensaries under the management of such Committees is provided for by

general rules issued by the Commissioners for that purpose. Eugene Le Clerc, M.D., and Edward J. Quinan, M.D., who had been respectively connected for some years, under previous arrangements, with the Booterstown and Donnybrook Dispensaries, were appointed the Medical Officers of the Blackrock (Rathdown Union) and Donnybrook (South Dublin Union) Dispensary Districts.

1852. In Sir Francis B. Head's "Fortnight in Ireland" (London, 1852), pp. 20-23, may be found some observations on the "car-loads of happy people going to, and returning from, Donnybrook Fair," as seen by him in August of this year in St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

1852. For some clever Greek lines relative to Donnybrook Fair, entitled "*Nundinis Donnybrycæis nomen vernaculum 'Erin' luculenter Exponitur*," quoted from "*Postulates and Data*," vol. i. p. 347 (London, 1852), see p. 380.

1853. The Roman Catholic Chapel of "St. Mary, Star of the Sea," between Irishtown and Sandymount (see p. 97), of which James J. M'Carthy, Esq., of Dublin, was the architect, dedicated 15th August, having been erected at an expense of about £6,000.

1854. An accurate drawing of St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, from the opposite side of the Dodder, near Ballsbridge, taken this year by the late Mr. Francis Engleheart, a Dublin artist.

1854. Several particulars of the Rev. George Webster, M.A. (B.D. and D.D., 1866), who was this year appointed junior, and in 1856 senior, Curate of Donnybrook, and who is now Chancellor of Cork, etc., may be found in Brady's "*Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross*" (Dublin, 1863), vol. i. pp. 301-304.

1855. In Carysfort Church (more correctly styled, as in the trust-deed, Christ Church, Carysfort), Blackrock, there is a register of baptisms, from 22nd May, 1855, as mentioned in p. 224. The appointment to the chaplaincy is vested in Trustees, who, in 1865, were:—The Bishop of Meath; the Bishop of Cashel; the Bishop of Kilmore; the Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield; the Rev. Ronald MacDonnell, D.D., Incumbent of the parish of Monkstown; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; and Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.

1855. John Gold, Esq., of Cullenswood Lodge, Ranelagh, in the parish of Donnybrook, died this year, and left by will £10,000 for the building and endowment of a church, which, under the name of Zion Church, Rathgar, was opened for public worship on Friday, 1st November, 1861. See "Christian Preaching and Christian Worship;" a sermon by the Rev. Maurice F. Day, M.A. (Dublin, 1861). "Mr. Gold," as stated by Mr. (now Bishop) Day, p. 6, "had no near relatives of any kind, and therefore he felt at liberty to leave his money for charitable uses. I understand that, for a time, he had it in view to establish some institution for temporal relief; but he finally determined on the building and endowment of a church, as the best object for which his money could be left. I am sure that he was right in coming to that conclusion." In the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, vol. iii. p. 331 (November, 1861), and vol. xiv. p. 174 (August, 1872), full particulars (with an engraving) of the Church, of which the Rev. James Hewitt, M.A. (1862), is the first Incumbent, may be found. For the inscription on Mr. Gold's tombstone in Mount Jerome Cemetery, see p. 299.

1855. Mrs. Warren, widow of Alderman Warren, and the owner of considerable property in the neighbourhood (now held by Edward Wright, Esq., LL.D.), contributed £1,000 to the fund for the abolition of Donnybrook Fair. In Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, there is a monument with this inscription:—"In the vault beneath are deposited, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, the remains of Samuel Warren, Esq., Chief Magistrate of this city, 1838. He died November xxvi., MDCCCL., aged lxxxiv. years. This memento of her enduring affection is raised to his memory by his widow. In the same vault are placed the remains of his beloved widow, Catherine Warren, who departed this life 31st October, 1859."

1856. The "Convent of the Immaculate Conception," Lakelands, Park-avenue, Sandymount (to which an orphanage is attached), is of the order of Discalced Carmelites, and was removed to its present situation from North William-street, Dublin, 14th January, 1856.

1856. A paper on the history of the Castle and Manor of Baginbally, by Joseph Huband Smith, Esq., M.R.I.A., which

was read 25th February of this year, has been printed in the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. vi. pp. 304-311. For a notice of Baginbun Castle, see pp. 312-314.

1856. The Dublin and Kingstown Railway, which runs through these parishes, came under the management of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, to whom it is leased, 1st July.

1857. The Rev. Robert Herbert Nixon, M.A. (see p. 30), who died in January of this year, was son of the Rev. Brinsley Nixon, M.A., for about thirty years Chaplain of Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Dublin; and succeeded his father in that appointment, which he held until 1832, when he effected an exchange with the Rev. Anthony Sillery, M.A., Incumbent of Booterstown, retaining, however, the chaplaincy of Kilmainham. Very applicable to him is this description of character, taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1793, part ii. p. 869:—"Mildness and condescension, humility and gentleness, beamed from his countenance, and influenced all his demeanour, rendering him very amiable in common life, and much regarded by all who knew him. Of the sick he was a diligent and conscientious visitor; to the poor and needy a liberal benefactor.

' Much impress'd
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he fed
Might feel it too. Affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well became
A messenger of grace to guilty men.' "

1858. The Presbyterian Church, between Irishtown and Sandymount (see p. 98), opened by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, on Sunday, 23rd May, having cost about £1,600. The Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool, were the architects, and Mr. S. H. Bolton, of Dublin, builder. The Rev. Thomas Lyttle, who had been ordained to the charge of the Presbyterian congregation of the district, 4th February, 1857, is the first Minister.

1859. "Sketches of Suburban Churches" (Nos. I-IV.), descriptive of the four churches in these parishes, and included in these "Brief Sketches," appeared in the *Christian Examiner* (May—August, 1859), and have frequently been reprinted.

1859. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Chapel, Ringsend, dedicated 14th July, as reported in the *Freeman's Journal*, and the *Morning News*, of the following day. It is the chapel for the Roman Catholic soldiers stationed in Beggarsbush Barracks and the Pigeon-house Fort.

1860. The first election of Commissioners for the Blackrock Township (see p. 211) held 20th November, when the following fifteen gentlemen were unanimously chosen:—
“ Thomas Dixon, Esq., J.P.; John Rafferty, Esq.; Edmund Meares Kelly, barrister-at-law; Edward Love Alma, solicitor; Arthur Ormsby, proctor; Henry Loftus Tottenham, barrister-at-law; George Stormont, Esq.; Baptist Kernaghan, solicitor; Charles Kernan, solicitor; Joseph Craig Scully, gentleman; James Wilkinson, surgeon; William John Wallnutt, chandler; James M'Nally, draper; John Richardson, grocer; Thomas Magrath, draper.”—*Irish Times*, 21st November.

1861. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., created in the early part of this year Baron Herbert of Lea. He died 2nd August following, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, George Robert Charles (born 6th July, 1850), second Baron Herbert of Lea, and now thirteenth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. For a biographical sketch of Lord Herbert of Lea, see pp. 243-247.

1861. “ The Rev. Thaddeus O'Mahony, M.A. [Assistant Chaplain of St. Matthew's, Ringsend], was yesterday unanimously elected Professor of Irish in Trinity College.” (*Daily Express*, 6th April.) Mr. O'Mahony was presented by the Crown to the rectory and vicarage of Feighcullen, in the diocese of Kildare, in 1865. (*Irish Times*, 19th December, 1865.) He graduated B.D. and D.D., 1871, and resigned his benefice in the following year.

1861. For particulars of the population of these parishes at this date, see pp. 224, 225, 268, 269.

1861. The Ballsbridge estate of John Duffy, Esq., deceased, sold in the Landed Estates Court, 25th April. For particulars, see the *Daily Express* of the following day.

1861. “ The [Bloomfield] Retreat at Donnybrook, belonging to the Society of Friends, is another mixed private asylum, some of the inmates being admitted free, others

paying from £80 to £160 a-year. We have every reason to speak in unqualified terms of satisfaction of this establishment." ("Tenth Report relative to the Asylums in Ireland for Lunatics," 16th July, 1861.) "The improvements and enlargement in this Institution by the addition of Swanbrook [which place has been mentioned in p. 432] being complete, there is accommodation for a few first-class patients."—*Saunders's News-Letter*, 22nd October, 1864.

1861. An article, entitled "A Stroll over Donnybrook Fair-Green" (the writer of which refers his readers to Parts I. and II. of this work "for nearly every piece of information concerning the annals and statistics of Donnybrook that could be procured, or references to the books in which they are preserved"), appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine* (October, 1861), vol. lviii. pp. 492-503; and an article, entitled "Half an Hour at Ringsend," in *Duffy's Illustrated Dublin Journal* (26th October, 1861), vol. i. pp. 116, 117.

1861. Professor John Smith, Mus. Doc., T.C.D., died at his residence, 25, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock, 12th November. Dr. Smith was for many years a leading musical practitioner and composer in Dublin, and, as is well known, did much to enrich the music of his adopted country.—*Saunders's News-Letter*, 13th November.

1861. In pp. 133, 134, of "Christopheros and other Poems," by the late Ven. Walter B. Mant, M.A., Archdeacon of Down (London, 1861), there are twenty lines entitled the "Fog-Bells." The scene is Sandymount Strand, where the author resided when the poem was composed.

1862. The Booterstown Young Men's Christian Association founded in January of this year: its object being, "to unite its members in the bonds of Christian sympathy, and enlist their energies in works of Christian usefulness at home and abroad; and to promote the spiritual, intellectual, and social improvement of the Young Men of the neighbourhood." Field-Marshal Hugh, Viscount Gough, K.P., etc., was the first Patron; and the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., Incumbent of the parish, President. Annual Reports, quarterly programmes, etc., have been published.

1862. The Convalescent Home, George's-place, Blackrock,

opened for patients, 21st February. As appears from the First Annual Report, the number of patients admitted during the year was 57; and the amount of subscriptions and donations, £298 11s. The institution has been removed to the adjoining parish of Stillorgan, and is on a much larger scale.

1862. Died "on the 25th inst. at Dawson Grove, Ballsbridge, in the 86th year of his age, Doctor Mackay, for many years Curator of the College Botanic Garden." (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 27th February.) Doctor Mackay, whose name was so long associated with the College Botanic Garden, in the parish of Donnybrook, published a well-known 8vo volume, entitled "Flora Hibernica" (Dublin, 1836), and received from the University of Dublin, in 1849, the honorary degree of LL.D. He was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, where there is this inscription:—"James Townsend Mackay, LL.D., Curator for many years of the Botanic Gardens of Trinity College, Dublin. Died at Dawson Grove, Ballsbridge, 25th Feb^y, 1862, aged 86 years." An obituary notice has been given in the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. viii. p. 90.

1862. Peter Thomas Legh, Esq., of 2, Lower Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock, by will dated 19th December, 1859, left (with many other charitable bequests to be paid after his sister's death) £500 to the Hospital for Incurables, and £100 for the Roman Catholic poor of the parish of Booterstown.—*Daily Express*, 24th April.

1862. On the 29th and 30th of April, a bazaar was held at the Rotundo, Dublin, under the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Incurables. After deducting £56 12s. 4d. for expenses, there remained no less a sum than £614 2s. 3d., which enabled the Governors to clear off a long-standing debt, and (besides admitting five patients in addition to their ordinary number) to endow a bed in perpetuity, which is always to be called "The bed founded by the bazaar of 1862"—a tablet commemorative of the circumstances being placed near it. (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 1st September.) At a meeting of the Governors, held 21st May, it was resolved, that "the warmest thanks of the Governors of the Hospital for Incurables are eminently

due, and hereby sincerely tendered, to the ladies under whose auspices the late successful bazaar was held, and to the generous friends who have, through their instrumentality, taken such a lively interest in this Institution, and so liberally contributed to its funds." (*Report of the Bazaar.*) See p. 393.

1862. George Robert Charles, second Baron Herbert of Lea, succeeded to the titles and estates of his uncle, Robert Henry, twelfth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who died in Paris, 25th April, aged 71 years.

1862. Henry Smith, Esq., of 43, Eccles-street, Dublin, by will dated 4th June, 1862, left (with five other legacies of equal amount) £466 13s. 4d. to the Hospital for Incurables; the legacies to be placed at interest, and the interest to be applied to the relief of the poor by the managers of the respective establishments. And, subject to other bequests and conditions mentioned in said will, the testator directed, in a certain contingency, the residue of his property to be sold, and the produce placed at interest, and the interest to be divided among the six charities.—*Saunders's News-Letter*, 7th June.

1862. Died "on the 15th inst., at his residence, Ruby Lodge, Williamstown [Blackrock], Thomas Bradley, Esq." (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 16th June.) "Mr. Bradley was owner of more house-property than any other proprietor in the kingdom; and they who kept their engagements with him found in him one of the best and most improving landlords. He was the artificer of his own fortune, and incidents are related of his early rise and progress near akin to the fabulous, if not to the legendary in their tone of romance. His office in Golden-lane is a celebrated spot in relation to the vicissitudes in life of many persons, and his name was for half a century literally as familiar as 'a household word' in Dublin."

1862. Particulars of a destructive fire at the Messrs. Pim's Mills, Ringsend, may be found in *Saunders's News-Letter*, and the *Irish Times*, 29th July.

1862. Died "on the 30th July, at Ballsbridge, Patrick Crowly, aged 101 years, an inhabitant of the above neighbourhood."—*Saunders's News-Letter*, 31st July.

1862. In *Saunders's News-Letter*, 25th August, there is a long article on Donnybrook Fair and the "The Brook."

1862. Joseph Ormsby Radcliff, Esq., LL.D., Judge of the Consistorial Court of Dublin, and Vicar-General of Armagh and Dublin, died 18th October, and was buried at St. Peter's, Dublin (*Warder*, 25th inst.), and not at Donnybrook, as stated in the *Dublin Evening Mail* of the 22nd, although his father, the Right Hon. Judge Radcliff, and others of the family, had been buried in the latter graveyard (see pp. 38, 135). Archdeacon (now Dean) West succeeded him in the office of Vicar-General of Dublin.
1862. The Rev. Laurence Forde, D.D., of St. Andrew's, Westland-row, Dublin, appointed Roman Catholic clergyman of Booterstown, Blackrock, and Dundrum, on the death of Dr. Ennis, who had been appointed in 1838. He died 12th January, 1873.
1863. For "A Lament for Donnybrook [Fair]; a Lay of the last Minstrel of the Liberty," see the *Dublin University Magazine* (March, 1863), vol. lxi. pp. 331-334. The reader, as is stated in the note prefixed to the article, "will gather that, in the fragmentary monologue which ensues, the last of the race of civic troubadours delivers an extemporary elegy on the last days of the National Institution."
1863. The foundation-stone of the Roman Catholic "Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus," Donnybrook, laid 12th June, the architects being Messrs. Pugin and Ashlin, and the builder, Mr. M. Meade, of Dublin. For particulars, see the *Freeman's Journal*, and the *Morning News*, 13th June. Estimated cost of the building, as it now is, £6,000.
1863. For mention of General Lord Downes, who died 26th July, see pp. 124, 320.
1863. The Rev. Richard Henry Smyth, M.A. (1848), who had been ordained for the assistant-chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, in 1848, died after a brief illness, 9th December. He was Chaplain to the Bishop of Cashel, etc. (Robert Daly, D.D.), and held the precentorship of Waterford, and (for a very short time before his death) the parish of Carrick, in the diocese of Lismore, to which he had been promoted from Ballynakill, in the diocese of Waterford.—*Saunders's News-Letter*, and *Irish Times*, 28th December.
1863. The Blackrock Township Act, "for the improvement

of Blackrock, Monkstown, and Booterstown, in the baronies of Dublin and Rathdown, and county of Dublin ;” and the Pembroke Township Act, “for the improvement of Pembroke Township, comprising Baggotrath, Donnybrook, Sandymount, Ringsend, and Irishtown, in the barony of Dublin, and county of Dublin,” were passed this year. For full particulars, see pp. 253-256, 309-311.

1864. For mention of Jonathan Osborne, Esq., M. D., who died at his residence, Clermont, Blackrock, 22nd January, see p. 329, *n*.

1864. Archdeacon West promoted to the deanery of St. Patrick's and Christ Church, Dublin, and Dr. Lee, to the archdeaconry of Dublin. See p. 375.

1864. Major-General Joseph Ellison Portlock, R.E., F.R.S., etc., died at his residence, Lota, Cross-avenue, Blackrock, 14th February, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, where there is this inscription :—“ Sacred to the memory of M. General Portlock, Royal Engineers, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., who departed this life on the xivth of Feb^y, MDCCCLXIV., aged LXIX years. Eccl. xii. 6, 7— ‘The memory of the just is blessed.’ ” He was well known in the scientific world, having published (besides other smaller works) an elaborate “ Report of the Geology of the County of Londonderry, and of parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh ” (8vo. Dublin, 1843). His “ Memoir of the Life of Major-General Colby, R.E.,” etc., has lately appeared in one volume (London, 1869). The geological portion of his library was presented by his widow to the Geological Survey of Ireland, as mentioned in the following letter, in *Saunders's News-Letter*, dated 7th March, 1864:—“ I venture to trespass on your space, with a request that you would make public an act of liberality, which should, I think, be generally known. Most persons will recollect that the late General Portlock, who died a few weeks ago at Lota, Blackrock, executed a geological survey of Londonderry and parts of the adjacent counties, in connection with the Ordnance Survey, publishing his general report in the year 1843. Mrs. Portlock has now presented to the existing Geological Survey of Ireland all the geological parts of the late General's library, consisting of many valuable works in English, French, and German, maps, drawings, parts of periodicals, etc., amount-

ing altogether to upwards of a thousand. This donation was made on condition of the books being kept separate, as the 'Portlock Library,' and preserved as belonging to the 'Geological Survey of Ireland,' which, as the letter of presentation expresses it, 'is a national work in which the General had always felt a deep interest.' It was made through Mr. G. V. Du Noyer* (senior geologist to this survey), who formerly served as draughtsman under General Portlock in the North of Ireland. I need hardly add that the Portlock Library has been gratefully accepted, and its safe custody guaranteed, and Mrs. Portlock's generosity suitably acknowledged by the Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, Sir R. J. Murchison, and by your obedient servant,

"J. BEETE JUKES,

"Local Director for Ireland."

1864. The following case of longevity in the Hospital for Incurables is even more remarkable than the one mentioned in p. 206. Eliza Stafford, suffering from ovarian tumour, was admitted 26th February, 1812, and died 15th April, 1864, aged 80 years, having enjoyed the benefit and comforts of the Institution for more than 52 years. Another female patient, it may be observed, was admitted in 1810, and survived until October, 1857.—*Hospital Register*.

1864. The parish of Donnybrook separated from the corps of the archdeaconry of Dublin, by an order of the Privy Council, and the Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, M.A. (1858), who had been appointed to the perpetual curacy in 1858, promoted to the rectory. Net annual value, £320. See the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 20th May. Mr. Fitzgerald (now Vicar of Gillingham, Kent, in the diocese of Rochester) held the rectory until 1867, when he effected an exchange with the Rev. Dr. Ryder, Rector of Narraghmore, in the same diocese.

1864. In Dickens's *All the Year Round* (4th June, 1864), vol. xi. pp. 395, 396, in an article on "The Fenian Brothers," a description of the Pigeon-house Fort, with its armoury, which is "said to be next in importance to

* An able article on "the Geology of Booterstown and Donnybrook," by the late George Victor Du Noyer, Esq., M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S.I., etc., has been given in pp. 259-268.

Woolwich," appeared. In the *Dublin Evening Mail*, 20th November, 1865, mention is made of the precautions taken by the Government in putting the Pigeon-house Fort into a proper state of defence.

1864. The Archbishop of Dublin (Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D.) held the first of his Confirmations for the diocese in St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, on Monday, 13th June, when a large number of candidates presented themselves from the parishes of Donnybrook, Booterstown, etc. "The order and decorum of the arrangements was very striking." See the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette* (18th June), vol. vi. p. 146.

1864. Charles Hopes, Esq., of Rockville, Mount Merrion-avenue, Blackrock, died 24th June, aged 94 years, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, leaving the following bequests for charitable purposes:—London Missionary Society, £3,000; United Presbyterian Church (Foreign Missions), £2,000; Free Church of Scotland, £2,000; Church Education Society for Ireland, £500; Hibernian Bible Society, £500; Turkish Missions' Aid Society, £500; Protestant Orphan Society, £100; Protestant Orphan Refuge, £100; Church Missionary Society, £100; Claremont Association for Deaf and Dumb, £100; Ragged School, Lurgan-street, Dublin, £100; Spanish Evangelization Society, £100; Moravian Missions, £100; and Montago Bay Academy (Jamaica), £50. Total, £9,250.

1864. "Booterstown Avenue.—The aged and rather dilapidated appearance of this neighbourhood, which heretofore deterred strangers from abiding there, has altogether given place to most commodious and gay-looking ranges of dwelling-houses, so that we hope soon to see Booterstown as gay a watering-place as it was thirty years ago." —*Irish Times*, 1st July.

1864. The Rev. William de Burgh, D.D. (1857), who had been appointed to the chaplaincy of St. John the Evangelist's, Sandymount, in 1850, promoted to the rectory of Ardboe,* in the diocese of Armagh (vacant by the promotion of Dr. Lee to the archdeaconry of Dublin), the patronage for

* See an interesting lecture by the Rev. Thos. Twigg, M.A., Prebendary and Vicar of Swords, entitled "The Parish of Arboe and its Church History" (Cookstown, 1872).

this turn having been given by the Board of Trinity College to the Archbishop of Dublin. (*Dublin Evening Mail*, 16th July.) Dr. de Burgh died at Ardboe Rectory, Stewartstown, 15th October, 1866, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, where there is this inscription :—"In memory of William de Burgh, D.D., Rector of Ardboe, Dio. Armagh. Entered into rest 15th Oct., 1866, aged 65." He was "a very learned, able, and earnest minister of the Gospel;" and was the author of "The Englishman's Hebrew and Greek Concordances" (3 vols.); "The Early Prophecies of a Redeemer;" "The Early Messianic Prophecies of Isaiah;" "A Commentary on the Book of Psalms" (2 vols.); "Twenty-one Discourses on the Life of Christ;" "Lectures on the Second Advent of our Lord;" "An Exposition of the Book of 'The Revelation';" and many other publications. He was Donnellan Lecturer in the University of Dublin (on the foundation of Mrs. Anne Donnellan), 1853 and 1862.

1864. "Donnybrook Fair.—Yesterday was what used to be called 'Walking Sunday' at Donnybrook; but although the locality of the fair-green was rather thronged, there were not the numbers that used to assemble when the fair was in its hey-day. The people who went out to the place returned, contrary to the old style, early to town, and no disturbance of any kind took place."—*Daily Express*, 22nd August.

1864. The Commissioners of Deep Sea Fisheries held an inquiry at Ringsend into the state of the sea fisheries along the district of coast adjoining, as reported in *Saunders's News-Letter*, 22nd August.

1864. Richard Smyth, Esq., J.P., died at his residence, 27, Harcourt-street, Dublin, 26th September. While Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1824, he made great improvements in the public markets, and, as mentioned in p. 145, "struck the first blow at the far-famed Fair of Donnybrook by stopping its continuance on Sunday."—*Ib.* 28th September.

1864. An engraving of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, is given in the *Church of England Magazine* (1st October, 1864), vol. lvii. p. 217, with a description of the building and its vicinity, taken, for the most part, from these "Brief Sketches."

1864. An illustration of the interior of St. John's, Sandy-

mount, is given in the *Dublin Builder*, 1st October; in which periodical it is stated that the building was designed by Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., of London, and the work carried out by Mr. George Farrell, under the superintendence of Frederick Darley, Esq., of Dublin. An engraving of the exterior is given in the *Church of England Magazine* (2nd September, 1865), vol. lix. p. 145, with a description of the building and its vicinity, taken, for the most part, from these "Brief Sketches."

1864. Two brothers, aged respectively twenty and twelve years, sons of Edward S. Clarke, Esq., M.D., were drowned on the 29th September, while attempting to cross from the "Shelly Bank" to Merrion. See the *Irish Times*, 5th October, and *Saunders's News-Letter*, 19th of same month.

1864. The Rev. Bennett C. Davidson, M.A. (1864), appointed to the chaplaincy of St. John's, Sandymount, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. William de Burgh, D.D., to the rectory of Ardboe. The trustees by whom the appointment was made in November, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of the diocese, were:—Viscount de Vesci; the Rev. James H. Todd, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.; the Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, T.C.D.; George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.; John E. Vernon, Esq.; Captain Frederick J. Isacke; and the Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, Rector of the parish of Donnybrook. Several particulars of Mr. Davidson may be found in Brady's "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross" (Dublin, 1864), vol. iii. p. 175.

1864. The Wesleyan Chapel, Sandymount (of which the foundation-stone had been laid in June), opened 9th December. The building was erected by the Messrs. Beardwood, from designs by Alfred G. Jones, Esq., of Dublin, at a cost of about £1,000; and accommodates 250 persons.—*Irish Times*, 10th December.

1864. Vestry-cess having been abolished in Ireland by Act 27 Vict. c. 17, the officers in these parishes who were thereby deprived of their salaries and emoluments, became entitled to compensation respectively from the Commissioners of the Blackrock and Pembroke Townships. The vestry-cess levied in Booterstown for the ten years preceding its abolition amounted only to the sum of £528 13s.

10d.; viz., 1854, £38 15s.; 1855, £39 15s.; 1856, £37 8s.; 1857, £57 17s. 2d.; 1858, £48 1s. 6d.; 1859, £43 18s. 5d.; 1860, £77 17s. 8d.; 1861, £59 0s. 11d.; 1862, £62 10s. 2d.; and 1863, £63 10s.

1864. "The parishioners [of Donnybrook] will rejoice that at length the enlargement of the Parish Church is completely paid for. The total sum expended thereon has been about £3,000, of which nearly one-third was raised in the parish, the remaining two-thirds being contributed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There remains some further improvement to be made in the interior, in order that the church may be more worthy of its sacred purpose." (*Report of Parochial Institutions*, 1864.) See p. 119. It is an edifice very different from its predecessor, the old parish-church of Donnybrook (see p. 11); of which there is the following record in the Dublin Visitation-book, 1726:—"Hæc ecclesia [de Donnabrooke] re-ædificata et restaurata per Rssimum Dnum Gulielmum [King], Dublin. Archiepum. Carolus Whittingham, cler., S.T.D., Archiaus Dublin. Cura inservitur per Archinum." This restoration of the church may account for the burial of Archbishop King at Donnybrook, as mentioned in p. 164 and elsewhere.

1865. The Dean's Grange Cemetery, Monkstown (for the Rathdown Poor Law Union, including the parish of Booterstown), opened. First interment, 27th January. Number of interments to 26th August, 1873, 2,475.—*Register of Burials*.

1865. John Barrington, Esq., of Glenvar, Mount Merrion-avenue, Blackrock, served this year as Lord Mayor of Dublin. He (now Sir John Barrington) is a grandson of Mrs. Leadbeater, the early friend and correspondent of Edmund Burke; and is a member of the Society of Friends, being the first of that body who has held the position of Lord Mayor. For particulars of his nomination to the office, see *Saunders's News-Letter*, 5th July, 1864. There is a portrait of him, with a brief account, in the *Illustrated London News*, 4th February, 1865.

1865. "To-day the foundation-stone of the Town-hall of Blackrock will be laid with all due ceremony. The Town-hall will be a very handsome structure, and a great ornament to the township. The rooms are intended to be

spacious, well ventilated, and well lighted. It speaks highly for the public spirit of this young township to have devoted a considerable sum for the construction of an edifice which will be a credit to all concerned in its erection." (*Irish Times*, 15th February.) The building has been erected, and is most useful as well as ornamental.

1865. Two letters respecting the income of the parish of Booterstown appeared in *Saunders's News-Letter*, 2nd and 6th March.

1865. For details of St. Bartholomew's Church, the foundation-stone of which was laid this year, see pp. 311, 312.

1865. Mr. William Austin, C.E., submitted to the Corporation of Dublin drawings of a plan for the improvement—or, perhaps, it should rather be said, development to its fullest proportions—of the harbour. "His plan," as described in *Saunders's News-Letter*, 8th August, "contemplates the extension of the quays on both sides of the river Liffey, from their present limits at the North-wall Light and Ringsend respectively, a distance of two and a half miles, to Poolbeg Lighthouse, where the walls would turn off, on one side to Sutton, and on the other side to the southern shore of the bay, so as to sever from the sea a great part of the North and South Bulls. The spaces so cut off from the sea would be reclaimed, and on the north side part of the space would be occupied by an immense dock some two miles long and a half mile in width. An immense extent of quays would be afforded for warehouses, etc., around this dock and along the new North-wall down to the Poolbeg Light. The strand of Sandymount, as well as the North Bull, would be obliterated, and would in due time be replaced by green fields, and pleasant villas, and smiling gardens. An important feature in the project is the provision for carrying off the sewage of the city, which would consist of two great triangular reservoirs, one in the northern and the other in the southern reclaimed space, from which the sewage would be pumped out to fertilise the surrounding country. Upon the feasibility of the project, which looks very well on paper, we do not offer any opinion; at the same time there seems to be little doubt that it actually foreshadows a state of our river and its quays which will at some future time be realised. The progress made within the last twenty years has been so great that there is reasonable

ground for expecting that warehouses, and all their accompanying signs of busy industry, will be carried much farther down the north side of the river than they are at present. Mr. Austin's plan, however, is a gigantic one, which would require for its accomplishment a gigantic union of capital and enterprise, if attempted as a whole." In contrast with the state of the harbour of Dublin as it is, and as it may become, the following account of what it was, written (according to Bishop Percy, as noted by him on the MS.) by a member of the Egerton family, and taken from "Travels in Ireland in 1635," is curious:—"Wee came to the cittie of Dublin, July 9th, about 10 houre. . . . This cittie of Dublin is seated upon the river Liffie, which is not navigable above the bridge. The river is noe good channell, butt full of shelves and sands; and here is a very vile barred haven, over which few shipps can pass that carrye 400 tuns, or thereabouts. The harebour here is very naked, playne, and the least shelter and protection from storms that I have found in any haven. The most shipps ride by the Rings-end, which is a point which runnes into the sea, butt itt is soe low as itt is verye poore and bare shelter, and little defence against the violence of the stormes, soe as the king's shippe which lyes here to scowre the coastes, is constrained to remoove for harbour, sometimes under the head of Howaed [Howth], sometimes under the opposite shoare."—*Christian Examiner*, vol. ii. pp. 215, 216 (March, 1826).

1865. Monday evening, 31st July, five young men, Messrs. Ryan, Brown, Turner, Mulcahy, and Fitzgerald, were lost near Poolbeg Light-house, on their way in a small boat from Ringsend to Kingstown.—*Dublin Evening Post*, 9th August.

1865. Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston (born 20th October, 1784), K.G., G.C.B., P.C., M.P. for Tiverton, First Lord of the Treasury, Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, died 18th October. As he left no issue, the title is extinct. He was the owner of property in the parish of Donnybrook; and he bequeathed his estates to Lady Palmerston (who died in September, 1869), with remainder to her second son, the present Right Hon. William F. Cowper-Temple, M.P. for South Hampshire.

1865. Merrion Castle, which had been the residence of Wm. Sobieski Kildahl, Esq., became this year "St. Mary's Asylum for Female Blind" (transferred from Portobello, Dublin), under the management of the Sisters of Charity. See the *Freeman's Journal*, 15th September, 1866. Additions on an extensive scale have since been made to the building.
1865. The Martello towers at Williamstown and Sandymount (see p. 194) were this year dismantled. "When the jingle-driver on the Blackrock-road informed the traveller that the use of the Martello towers, erected along the bay of Dublin, was 'to puzzle posterity,' he little knew that what he contemplated respecting those modern edifices was in such actual fulfilment with regard to the Round Towers of an earlier age, which have indeed 'puzzled posterity' with a vengeance, and are likely to do so for many a day to come."—Colonel Blacker's "Armagh, a Chronicle; The Fire Towers," etc. (Armagh, 1848), p. 20, *n*.
1865. "The History of the Hospital for Incurables" (12mo. Dublin, pp. 36), by Cheyne Brady, Esq., M.R.I.A., appeared this year. For a long *Note* on the Hospital, see pp. 380-395.
1866. Merrion Graveyard closed against all burials from the 1st of May, by an order of the Privy Council. (*Dublin Gazette*, 13th April.) Besides the tombstone placed here in 1807 or following year, by direction of the Earl of Harrington (see p. 52), and many others, there is one with this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of John Kelly, Esq., Revenue Officer, late of Westport, in the Co. Mayo, who departed this life May 15th, 1824, aged 42 years. His stone was erected by his beloved wife in testimony of her regard for him." Three letters, descriptive of the wretched state of this old burial-place (which has since been properly fenced and otherwise improved), appeared in *Saunders's News-Letter*, 19th, 25th, and 31st May, 1865.
1866. Particulars of the singular discovery of a large quantity of old silver coins (chiefly of the time of the Commonwealth) in Southhill-avenue, Blackrock, may be found in the *Irish Times*, and *Saunders's News-Letter*, 9th July.
1866. An excellent map of Booterstown Parish, on the scale

of 25-344 inches to the statute mile (from a survey in 1865 by Captain Martin, R.E.), was zincographed under the direction of Captain Wilkinson, R.E., at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin, and published this year in two sheets. An alteration has been therein made in the boundary of the parish (where it adjoins the parish of Stillorgan in Avoca-avenue, Blackrock), under the provisions of the Boundary Survey Acts, 17 Vict. c. 17, 20 and 21 Vict. c. 45, and 22 and 23 Vict. c. 8; but this alteration affects the lands in question simply for purposes of public assessments, viz. Poor-rate, County-cess, and Income-tax; and does not in any way interfere with ecclesiastical, private, or other rights.—*Official Information.*

1867. The Rev. Arthur Gore Ryder, D.D. (1859), Rector of Narraghmore, in the diocese of Dublin,* became Rector of Donnybrook, 1st May, by exchange with the Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, M.A., who had been promoted to the rectory in 1864. Dr. Ryder presided for some years over the Tipperary Grammar School; and is the author of "The Scriptural Doctrine of Acceptance with God, considered in reference to the Neologian Hermeneutics," six Lectures preached before the University of Dublin in 1863, on the foundation of Mrs. Anne Donnellan (8vo. pp. xxiv. 341, Dublin, 1865).

1867. "Yesterday morning [the Vartry] water from the Stillorgan reservoir was turned on for the supply of the Pembroke Township. . . . The advantage to the poorer districts of Ringsend and Irishtown, as well as to the entire township at the present season, is very great, and will probably raise the value of property considerably." (*Saunders's News-Letter*, 20th June.) The Blackrock Township was supplied about the same time with water from the same source. Mrs. Henry Tighe, the authoress of "Psyche, with other Poems" (5th ed., London, 1816),

* Narraghmore, according to present arrangements, is classed under the diocese of Glendalough; as, for example, in "Charles's Irish Church Directory," 1870, for the first time. For several particulars of this diocese, the reader is referred to a privately-printed tract by the Rev. William Reeves, D.D., of Armagh, entitled "Analysis of the United Dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough," Dublin, 1869.

has made this "pure" and very useful stream the subject of her muse, in lines (pp. 244-247) commencing thus—

"Sweet are thy banks, O Vartree! when at morn
Their velvet verdure glistens with the dew;
When fragrant gales, by softest zephyrs borne,
Unfold the flowers, and ope their petals new.

"How bright the lustre of thy silver tide,
Which winds, reluctant to forsake the vale!
How play the quivering branches on thy side,
And lucid catch the sun-beam in the gale!"

1867. St. Bartholomew's Church (see pp. 311, 312) consecrated 23rd December. There is a register of baptisms from 7th January, 1868; and of marriages from 23rd June in same year. The Rev. Richard Travers Smith, B.D., is the present Incumbent, having succeeded, in 1871, the Rev. Arthur A. Dawson, M.A., Rector of Necton, in the diocese of Norwich.

1868. By Act 31 and 32 Vict. c. 117, passed 31st July, "to secure uniformity of designation amongst Incumbents in certain cases," the Incumbent of Booterstown, for example, became the Vicar of the parish.

1868. In the "Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Revenues and Condition of the Established Church (Ireland)," published this year, sundry particulars of Booterstown may be found in p. 328; Donnybrook, p. 334; St. John's, Sandymount, p. 340; and St. Matthew's, Ringsend, p. 346.

1868. "The Story of Mairwara; or, Our Rule in India" [by Henry W. Mulvany, Esq.], appeared in a small 8vo volume (London, 1868). Prefixed is a portrait of General Hall, C.B., of Merville, "the founder, and main promoter, of the reforms in Mairwara"; and who now, "at the age of eighty, is one of the most effective magistrates of the neighbourhood, and the chief man of business of many institutions, committees, and public societies." Merville, as mentioned in p. 92, is close to Booterstown, and was for several years the residence of the first Lord Downes.

1868. Extensive additions to Booterstown Church, including a transept, chancel, robing-room, and porch, commenced in the early part of this year, and satisfactorily completed, as stated in pp. 222, 223.

1869. Field Marshal Hugh, Viscount Gough, G.C.B., etc., died at his residence, St. Helen's, Booterstown, 2nd March, in his ninetieth year. For a biographical sketch of this distinguished veteran, see pp. 247-252.

1869. In a letter from William Gernon, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, dated 15th July, 1869, and published in the *Irish Times* of the 17th, there are these particulars of Hugh O'Neill's Charity, which has proved highly beneficial to many parishioners of Donnybrook:—"Mr. O'Neill is described as Hugh O'Neill, in the county of Dublin, Esq. His will bears date the 1st of May, 1786. The executor was the Right Hon. Patrick Duigenan, LL.D. [see p. 87], who, I believe, was Judge of the Prerogative Court; and the will provides that the personal representatives of Dr. Duigenan shall at all times be the administrators of the charity. It is at present administered by Miss Hepenstal [since deceased], of Sandymount House [in the parish of Donnybrook], who claims to be the surviving representative of the executor. The bequest is partly for pensions to aged persons, and partly for an apprenticing fund. By an order of the Board I am engaged in an inquiry into the administration of this fund. I have seen a large box full of documents, which prove that great care and pains are bestowed in the carrying out of the details. The annual amount available is £91, and there are at present on the fund eleven aged persons, each receiving £4 annually. Several young persons are also each year apprenticed to trades, a fee of £6 or thereabouts being paid with each."

1869. Miss Elizabeth Mageough, for many years of Glenville, Donnybrook, died this year, having left by will, dated 8th July, 1862, with many large bequests to other charitable institutions, £500 to the Hospital for Incurables. The "said will also contains a devise and bequest of all the rest, residue, and remainder of the property, estates, and effects of the said testatrix, whether in possession, reversion, or expectancy, and of whatsoever nature or description, and wheresoever situate, unto the following trustees, namely:—The trustees and executors already named [Francis Low, Samuel Bewley, jun., and John Wight Hobart Seymour, Esqrs.], the Rev. Charles Fleury, Rev. Edward Metcalf, and Rev. Maurice Neligan, upon trust, to found and permanently establish an Institution

for the habitation, support, and clothing of aged females professing the Protestant faith, and of good character and sobriety, to be called the 'Home for Aged Females,' such Institution to be subject to such rules and regulations for the admission of inmates, and for the general conduct and management of the Institution, as said trustees, or other the trustees for the time being to be appointed in their stead, or the majority of them, shall from time to time direct."—*Daily Express*, 12th November.

1869. The Rev. Arthur Gore Ryder, D.D., Rector of Donnybrook, appointed by the Crown to the chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, as an *ad interim* benefice, on the death of Dr. Wall (see p. 446), who had been appointed in 1831. Dr. Ryder had held the assistant-chaplaincy for some time before Dr. Wall's death, which occurred after the passing of the Irish Church Act, but before it came into full operation.

1870. The Right Hon. Edward Litton, Master in Chancery, and for many years resident at Castledawson, Williamstown, died in Dublin 22nd January, aged 82 years, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery. Master Litton was for a long time a worthy parishioner of Booterstown.

1870. The House of Rest, and St. John's Home for Incurable Women (instituted "in grateful and affectionate memory of the late author of the 'Christian Year'"), both in Longford-terrace, Merrion, opened under the patronage of the Archbishop of the diocese.

1870. At a General Meeting of the Vestrymen of Booterstown, held 4th July, under the provisions of the Irish Church Act, 1869, John Bolton Massy, John James Hamilton, and James Apjohn, M.D., Esqrs., elected Parochial Nominators; William Williamson, Henry Dwyer, William J. Welland, and William B. Brett, Esqrs., Diocesan Synodsmen; and (to act in conjunction with the Clergy and Churchwardens) John H. Longford, Henry Bussell, Joseph Kelsall, William J. Welland, William Carter, David Armstrong, Charles Rankin, J. Cochran Davys, Robert A. Millner, John Stone, Joseph Comyns, and Henry Page, Esqrs., Select Vestrymen.—*Minute Book*.

1870. Captain Frederick J. Isacke, Moliere Tabuteau, and William H. Hopper, Esqrs., elected Parochial Nominators

for Donnybrook ; and (to act with the Clergy and Churchwardens) Moliere Tabuteau, William George Du Bedat, Frederick Manders, and John B. Johnston, Esqrs., Select Vestrymen.—*Parochial Report*.

1870. The sum of £200 contributed by John James Hamilton, Esq., of Herbert Lodge, Sydney-avenue, Blackrock, in September of this year, towards the cost of “building a proper substantial glebe-house for the exclusive use of the Protestant (Church of Ireland) Rector of the parish of Booterstown.” Mr. Hamilton died at Lisdoonvarna, in the county of Clare, 23rd July, 1872, leaving by will, dated the 5th of same month, (with other charitable bequests) £100 to “the Irish Church Schools in Cross-avenue, Booterstown,” and £50 to the Meath Protestant Industrial School for Boys, Elm-cliff, Blackrock. See *Daily Express*, 9th December, 1872.

1870. Charles Philips Croker, Esq., M.D. (see p. 206), who for many years gave a large share of his time and attention gratuitously to the Hospital for Incurables, died at his residence in Merrion-square, Dublin, 11th January, aged 74 years, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery.

1871. “John Bolton Massy, Esq.—In our obituary of this day will be seen recorded the death of this estimable gentleman, which took place at his seat, Clareville [Cross-avenue, Blackrock], near this city, last Saturday [the 4th]. Mr. Bolton Massy in early life was called to the Bar, and became the intimate friend and associate of William Saurin, the eminent lawyer and Attorney-General for Ireland. His talents would no doubt have secured him a prominent position in his profession, had he not retired upon an ample fortune, inherited from a relative. The whole of his after-life has been devoted to those social duties the exercise of which endeared him to his family and numerous friends. His acts of unostentatious benevolence and charity will be remembered by many a recipient of his bounty.” (*Irish Times*, 8th February.) Mr. Bolton Massy, likewise of Ballywire, in the county of Tipperary, reached the advanced age of 84 years, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin.

1871. For particulars of the population of these parishes in April of this year, see pp. 396, 397.

1871. David Ogden, James H. Owen, and Robert Green, Esqrs., elected Diocesan Synodsmen for St. John's, Sandymount; and (to act with the Clergy and Churchwardens, Thomas R. Brunskill and John Marr, Esqrs.) F. C. Harrington, David Ogden, Robert Green, James H. Owen, Henry Barton, Arthur H. Robinson, Ernest S. Marr, Edward J. Armstrong, John Battersby, A. Knox Galwey, and William D. Sharpe, Esqrs., Select Vestrymen.—*Parochial Report*.

1871. By an act of the Diocesan Council the parish of St. Matthew, Irishtown, comprising an extensive area and a large population, was formed out of the parish of Donnybrook; and the Rev. Robert Baker Stoney, M.A. (1870), who had been for some time one of the curates of Donnybrook, appointed to the new incumbency.

1871. William H. Adams, sen., Richard Brassington, and Richard Clegg, Esqrs., elected Parochial Nominators for St. Matthew's, Irishtown; and (to act with the Clergy and Churchwardens, William H. Adams, sen., and Henry Gregory, Esqrs.) Richard Brassington, Richard Clegg, Benjamin Flood, James K. Atkin, Robert Jones, John Mathers, Joseph Taylor, Robert Cooper, Robert Stevenson, and William H. Greene, Esqrs., Select Vestrymen.—*Parochial Report*.

1871. The "Meath" Protestant Industrial School opened for the reception of boys from any part of Ireland, 9th May; Elmcliff, Blackrock, having been taken by the Committee for the purpose, at an annual rent of £80 for five years. The Report for 1872 has been published. At the close of that year 42 boys were receiving the benefits of the School. Not having been open when the census was taken in April, 1871, it is not included therein.

1871. Miss Arminella H. Batt, late of 21, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock, who died in October of this year, by will, dated 14th July, 1864, bequeathed £50 to the Schools of Booterstown Church, £50 to the Schools of Carysfort Church, Blackrock, £50 to the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, and £600 to other charitable institutions in Dublin and Belfast.

1871. The Rev. Alured H. Alcock, M.A., for some time Curate of Booterstown, having been awarded £100 per annum under the provisions of the Irish Church Act, 1869,

compounded his annuity; and having generously handed over an amount equal to what had been retained by the Representative Church Body, the two sums, making £1,101 10s. 9d., and yielding £44 per annum, have been allocated towards the payment of a curate or assistant-minister.

1871. The following contributions (with others of less amount) received for the Donnybrook Parochial Endowment Fund:—William Jameson, Esq., £500; James Jameson, Esq., £500; Frederick Manders, Esq., £200; Mrs. Tabuteau, £200; Mrs. George Roe, £105; Alfred Hudson, Esq., M.D., £100; Captain Isacke, £100; Lieut.-General O'Neill, £100; Rev. Arthur Gore Ryder, D.D., £100; Colonel Bramston Smith, £100; and Edward Wright, Esq., LL.D., £100.—*Parochial Reports*.

1871. The cost of the Railway Station and Station-house, Lansdowne-road, Ballsbridge, defrayed by the Earl of Pembroke, per John E. Vernon, Esq., D.L.

1871. The Rev. Edmund F. Rambaut, B.A. (1850), Rector of Kilfithmone, in the diocese of Cashel, appointed to the chaplaincy of Christ Church, Carysfort, Blackrock, having exchanged with the Rev. Francis H. Thomas, who had been appointed in 1844.

1872. From a Statement of Taxes for 1872 (within the borough of Dublin and eight townships), "compiled for the use of the Blackrock Commissioners by G. R. Hitchcock, Secretary," the assessments in the (I.) Blackrock and (II.) Pembroke Townships were as follows:—

| I. | | s. | d. | II. | | s. | d. |
|----------------------|--|----|----|----------------------|--|----|----|
| Improvement Rate, at | | 2 | 0 | Improvement Rate, at | | 1 | 10 |
| Water do. „ | | 0 | 4 | Water do. „ | | 0 | 4 |
| Sinking Fund do. „ | | 0 | 6 | Sinking Fund do. „ | | 0 | 4 |
| Poor do. „ | | 0 | 11 | Poor do. „ | | 1 | 2 |
| Police Tax „ | | 0 | 8 | Police Tax „ | | 0 | 8 |
| Bridge do. „ | | 0 | 2 | Bridge do. „ | | 0 | 2 |
| Total | | 4 | 7 | Total | | 4 | 6 |

The area of the former, as given by Mr. Hitchcock, is 1,070 acres; the valuation, £42,719; and the population, 7,998: the area of the latter, 1,489 acres; the valuation, £72,261; and the population, 21,102.

1872. Thomas Clifford, Esq., of Greenwood, Avoca-avenue, Blackrock, who died this year, left by will, dated 1st April,

- 1871, his house, furniture, etc., to the Governors of the Hospital for Incurables, and made them residuary legatees, for the benefit of the institution. Probate granted 3rd June, 1872.
1872. The Railway Station-house, Sydney-parade, Merrion, erected.
1872. St. Matthew's Churchyard, Irishtown, closed against interments, 13th July. See pp. 341, 342.
1872. Anne, Countess of Clonmell, who had succeeded her father, Ulysses, Lord Downes (see pp. 123, 320), in the possession of his property in Donnybrook, died at the family-mansion, Bishop's Court, Co. Kildare, 18th November, aged 53 years. See *Saunders's News-Letter* of the 26th for particulars of the funeral.
1872. The ground-rents in College-street and Fleet-street, Dublin, forming the chief part of the endowment of the parish of Booterstown (see pp. 28, 207), declared by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to be forfeited under the provisions of the Irish Church Act, 1869; but an equivalent secured to the parish from the £500,000 granted in lieu of Private Endowments. For particulars of the case, see the Booterstown Vestry Minute-book, pp. 95-97.
1873. The Rev. John Farrell, of St. Catherine's, Meath-street, Dublin, appointed Roman Catholic clergyman of Booterstown, Blackrock, and Dundrum, in place of the Rev. Dr. Forde, who, having been appointed in 1862, died 12th January, 1873.
1873. Henry Dwyer, William Williamson, and John Edward Vernon, D.L., Esqrs., elected, at the Easter Vestry, Parochial Nominators for Booterstown; and Frederick J. Isacke, William Jameson, and William H. Hopper, Esqrs., for Donnybrook.
1873. St. John's Church, Sandymount, licensed in July for the solemnization of marriages. For a copy of the "Memorandum of Agreement between Rev. A. G. Ryder, D.D., of S. Mary's, Donnybrook, and Rev. B. C. Davidson, M.A., of S. John's, Sandymount," see the Sandymount Parochial Report, 1872-1873, p. 7.
1873. "The People's Park, Blackrock.—The Township

Commissioners have decided upon borrowing the sum of £3,000, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for the purpose of carrying out this very useful project."—*Irish Builder*, 1st August.

1873. "The Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend, better and more appropriately known as Irishtown Church, for it stands almost on the boundary-line between Irishtown and Sandymount, has, in the second century of its existence, undergone some alterations in its appearance, which are decided improvements. A few years ago the coating of slap-dashed mortar, with which the bad taste of a former generation had caused the entire stonework of the steeple to be covered, was removed; but a great part of the church still remained half hidden from view by a high dead-wall in front, and the wooden entrance-gate was of the rudest character. With the assistance of the parishioners, the Rev. Robert B. Stoney, the Incumbent, has had the wall lowered to half its former altitude, and covered by a coping of castellated limestone blocks resting upon a row of ornamental brickwork, and has substituted for the old entrance-gate a handsome and spacious iron one, with granite supports. The old church porch, and the ivy creeping up at either side, are now visible from the high road; and while the antique character of the building has not been interfered with, the general result of the recent alterations has been to adapt its outward appearance to that of the surrounding locality, which has become altered very much for the better since the early part of the last century, when the church was built." (*Daily Express*, 5th August.) Improvements have also been effected in the interior, by the erection of a new organ, etc. The following is an extract from the Dublin Visitation-book, 1726:—"Capella Sancti Mathei de Ringsend. Hæc ecclesia ædificata et consecrata per Rssimum Dnum Gulielmum [King], Archiepum Dublin. Johannes Borow, M.A., Capellanus Licentiatus. Habet salarium centum librarum ster. a Rege," etc. In the Visitation-book of 1706 the church is referred to for the first time, but no particulars recorded; and in 1712 "Capella de Ringsend" is described as "noviter erecta." See pp. 20, 70, 72, 146.

Rectors of Donnybrook.

1864. Frederick Fitzgerald, M.A. (see p. 463).

1867. Arthur Gore Ryder, D.D., the present Rector.

Chaplain of St. John's, Sandymount,

[*Continued from p. 101.*]

1864. Bennett Clear Davidson, M.A., the present Chaplain.

Chaplain of St. Matthew's, Ringsend,

[*Continued from p. 101.*]

1869. Arthur Gore Ryder, D.D. (see p. 474).

Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Irishtown.

1871. Robert Baker Stoney, M.A., the present Incumbent.

Churchwardens of Booterstown,

[*Continued from p. 103.*]

1860. Isaac Matthew D'Olier and Frederick Archer Barlow.

1861. Henry Loftus Tottenham and John Rutherfoord D'Olier.

1862. Frederick Archer Barlow and John Fitzgerald.

1863. Emanuel Henry Bayly and Edmund Meares Kelly.

1864. John Henry Longford and Richard Salter.
 1865. John Henry Longford and George Andrews.
 1866. John Henry Longford and Harry Hodges.
 1867. John Henry Longford and William Carter.
 1868. } John Henry Longford and William Baillie Brett.
 1869. }
 1870. Henry Dwyer and William Williamson.
 1871. William John Welland and David Armstrong.
 1872. David Armstrong and William Baillie Brett.
 1873. Daniel Sullivan and George Battersby.

Churchwardens of Donnybrook.

The following names have been taken chiefly from the parish-register (1712-1768), the annual visitation-returns from the parish, and the visitation-books of the diocese of Dublin; in some cases information having been derived from newspapers. The list is incomplete; but it cannot be made less so, at least for the present, the names of many who have held the office, not appearing in any available sources of information:—

1639. Thomas Tallis and Hugh Jennings.
 1640. James Browne and John Gore.
 1641. Thomas Fox and William Mackenally.
 1645. Thomas Fox and Richard Winstanley.*

* The foregoing churchwardens (six of them having been already mentioned in p. 401, on the authority of Dr. "Brady's MSS., Dio. Dublin,") appear in the earliest visitation-book (1639-1648), under the title of "Guardiani."

At that period the "Decanatus Christianitatis" corresponded to what has long since been divided into the deaneries of North Dublin and South Dublin, and comprised the following churches, as enumerated in the first list in the book: (1) St. Michael's, (2) St. John's, (3) St. Michan's, (4) St. Audoen's, (5) St. Werburgh's, (6) St. Nicholas' *extra muros*, (7) St. Nicholas' *intra muros*, (8) St. Catherine's and St. James', (9) St. Michael's of the Pool, (10) St. Kevin's, (11) St. Peter's de Monte, (12) St. Bridget's, (13) St. Stephen's, and (14) Donnabrooke. The deaneries of the diocese at the same date were, (1) Decanatus Christianitatis, (2) Swordes, (3) Garristowne, (4)

1699. William Porter and Richard Croshaw (see p. 160).

1702. Thomas Rousson and Philip Brockett.

1703. James Lundy (p. 281) and Robert Chadwicke.

Luske, (5) Novum Castrum juxta Lyons, (6) Tany, (7) Finglasse, (8) Ballymore, (9) Bray, (10) Wickloe, (11) Arckloe, (12) O'Murthie, and (13) Leixlipp, *al.* Saltus Salmonis.

Nathaniel Hoyle, M.A. (1635), who has been mentioned in p. 401, was "curatus" of Donnybrook, 1639-1643, as recorded in this visitation-book. In "Travels in Ireland in 1635," published in the *Christian Examiner*, vol. ii. (Dublin, 1826), there is the following notice of him, p. 219:—"At 10 houre this Lord's day I heard Doctor Hoile preach att St. Warburrs, and att 3 in the afternoon in the same church. Hee is a most holly man, full of zeale and grace, a generall scholler, but nott sufficiently furnished with wordes to express that fullness of matter which abounds in him, who is a mere cynick to the world, butt doubtless a gracious man in the sight of God." According to Archdeacon Cotton ("Fasti," vol. v. p. 111), Ambrose Aungier, M.A., Chancellor of St. Patrick's, and Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, "had for his curate here [at St. Werburgh's], in 1639, the well-known preacher, Dr. Hoyle."

In the same visitation-book the names of the following "curates" of Donnybrook likewise appear:—Johannes Watson, M.A., 1644 (probably the John Watson, who had been elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1631, and had graduated M.A. in the same year); Georgius Hudson, M.A., 1645-1646; Johannes Butler, 1647; and William Selby, M.A., 1648.

The second visitation-book commences with the year 1703; and from that date to the present the annual series is almost complete. It may have been the case that in some years there was not any visitation.

Isaac Mann, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, held a visitation of the clergy of the deanery of Dublin "in the Cathedral Church of Saint Patrick, at the usual place of judicature there, on Thursday, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1760, between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and one in the afternoon of the same day." The deanery comprised the following churches:—(1) St. Audoen's, (2) St. Michael's, (3) St. Michan's, (4) St. Mary's, (5) St. Thomas', (6) Chapel of St. George, (7) St. Paul's, (8) St. John's, (9) St. Nicholas' within the Walls, (10) St. Werburgh's, (11) St. Andrew's, (12) St. Mark's, (13) St. Nicholas' without the Walls, (14) St. Luke's, (15) St. Peter's, (16) St. Kevin's, (17) St. Bridget's, (18) St. Michael's of the Marsh, (19) St. Ann's, (20) St. Catherine's, (21) St. James', (22) Donnabroke, (23) Chapel of St. Matthew of Ringsend, (24) Manor of Grangegorman, and (25) French Church of St. Patrick. In *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. iv. 267, the following communication appeared:—"Is there any later instance on record of an archidiaconal visitation in Ireland than that which was held by Archdeacon Pococke (the learned and accomplished traveller, and subsequently Bishop of Meath), in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in the year 1746?" An answer to the query is supplied in this paragraph.

Several particulars of the rural deaneries of the diocese of Dublin are given in the Rev. William Dansey's "*Horæ Decanice Rurales*," etc. (2nd ed., London, 1844), vol. ii., pp. 516-520.

1704. Robert Causer (p. 125) and Samuel Thomas.
 1705. John Bromley and Thomas Hall (p. 125).
 1709. Edward Monser and Richard Conquest (?).
 1710. Humphrey Denny (p. 272) and Richard Blackham.
 1711. John Moulds (p. 129) and Patrick Bryan.
 1712. Patrick Kelley (p. 277) and Thomas Freeman (p. 71).
 1713. Henry Lee and Humphrey Denny.
 1714. John Hopkins and Abraham Mallet.*
 1715. Edward Johnson and John Lee.
 1716. Thomas Twigg (p. 162) and William Thomson.
 1717. William Browne and Simon Johnson.
 1718. George Shonon (?) and Samuel Adams.
 1719. Thomas Thomas (p. 293) and Thomas Wilkinson (p. 71).
 1722. Robert Roberts (p. 131) and Thomas Smith.
 1723. William Moore and John Mansergh.
 1724. Samuel Harding and William Kennell.
 1725. James Lawles and Jos. Gothard.
 1726. Richard Causzar and Edward Hall.
 1727. George Wilkinson.
 1728. Isaiah Yeates (p. 410) and John Day (p. 163).
 1729. Thomas Griesdall (p. 281) and Richard Goodwin (p. 165).
 1730. James Twigg (p. 273) and Thomas Taylor.
 1731. James Twigg and James Guy.
 1734. Edward King and George Anderson (p. 290).
 1735. Peter West and Charles Day.
 1737. Allen M'Lean and John Mottley (p. 289).
 1738. George Berford and William Langford.
 1753. George Simpson (p. 128) and Henry Brown.
 1757. Thomas Ashworth and Bryan Newman.
 1758. } Samuel Thomas and Hugh Castles.
 1759. }
 1764. John Johnston and Raymond Portavine (p. 134).
 1766. Jonathan Calbeck and Henry King (p. 423).

* "July ye 13th, 1714, John Hopkins and Abraham Mallet were sworn Churchwardens; Owen Guineas and Laurence Castles, Sidesmen."—*Parish Register*.

1767. George Gold and William Robinson.
 1773. Benjamin Lee (p. 274) and William Paine (p. 298).
 1774. Thomas Ashworth and Richard Cranfield (p. 186).
 1775. }
 1776. } John La Touche and John Morgan.
 1777. Thomas Whitestone and Benjamin Luffingham.
 1778. }
 1779. } George Simpson and Jeremiah D'Olier (p. 135).
 1782. Benjamin Luffingham and Arthur Buckton.
 1783. Samuel Watson and Humphrey Worthington (p. 347).
 1784. George Grace and John Spencer.
 1785. Sir William Fortick and Christopher Booker.
 1787. Samuel Robinson (p. 276) and Robert Roe (p. 344).
 1788. Peter Roe and Richard Thwaites.
 1789. Luke White* and Thomas Ashford.
 1790. William M'Cowan and Thomas Truelock.
 1791. George Cowan and George Sall.
 1792. James Ormsby (p. 285) and John Crosthwaite (p. 302).
 1793. John Crosthwaite and Edward Jenkins.
 1794. William Digges La Touche and Edward Jenkins.
 1797. William Langford and Robert Hague (? Haig).
 1798. William Langford and John Quin.
 1799. George Heppenstall (pp. 87, 473) and John Quin.
 1800. John Boyce and William Roberts (p. 131).
 1801. John Boyd and William Roberts.
 1802. William Roberts and William Sparrow (p. 156).
 1803. William Sparrow and John Quin (p. 432).
 1805. John Quin and John Kearns.
 1806. John Quin and Michael Edward Stafford.
 1807. James Quin and John Kearns.
 1808. Michael Edward Stafford and John Quin.
 1809. Michael Edward Stafford and James Wright.
 1810. Michael Edward Stafford and Alexander Craig.
 1811. Alexander Craig and William Bower.

* The father of several sons (the fourth of whom was created Baron Annaly in 1863), and the founder of his family.

1812. William Bower and John Duffy (pp. 193, 457).

1813. William Bower and Major John Allen.

1814. Major Hans Hamilton and William Thomas.

1815. William Thomas and William Collier.

1816. } William Thomas and William Blood.
1817. }

1818. } William Bower and Thomas Daly.
1819. }

1820. Thomas Daly and Thomas Dawson.

1821. Thomas Dawson and William M'Caskey.

1822. William M'Caskey and Francis Jackson.

1823. William M'Caskey and Francis Thomas Russell.

1824. Thomas Dawson and Abraham Mason (p. 136).

[For the names of the churchwardens from 1825 to 1859, inclusive, see pp. 103, 104.]

1860. William Forde and Alexander Sanson.

1861. William Jameson and Frederick John Eagar.

1862. Capt. Arthur P. Graves and Joseph Owen Wright.

1863. Capt. Frederick Jas. Isacke and George H. Askins.

1864. John Andrews and Capt. Frederick J. Isacke.

1865. John H. Chapman, M.D., and Chas. Leslie Perrott.

1866. Frederick Wm. Trevor (p. 306) and Chas. G. Stanuell.

1867. Charles G. Stanuell and William V. R. Ruckley.

1868. Capt. Frederick J. Isacke and Charles L. Perrott.

1869. Capt. Frederick J. Isacke and John Brereton.

1870. Capt. Frederick J. Isacke and Charles L. Perrott.

1871. Capt. Frederick J. Isacke and John Casey.

1872. John Casey and John Brereton.

1873. John Casey and Charles L. Perrott.



POSTSCRIPT.

FOURTEEN years have elapsed since the publication of the first Part of these "Brief Sketches"! The writer has at length, with no small amount of research, brought his work to a close; and before committing the last sheet to the press, he gladly takes the opportunity afforded him, of thanking his many kind friends for much valuable assistance. Several of them appear by name in the foregoing pages, their contributions, according to the rule he has observed throughout, having been duly acknowledged. Their names need not be repeated; but some, for one good reason or another, have not been mentioned. Accordingly, if it be not invidious to make a distinction, he would specify the Rev. Samuel Hayman, of Cork, whose writings relative to Youghal are highly esteemed, and the Rev. Christopher McCready, of Dublin, who meditates the publication of what will doubtless prove a most interesting parochial history. To John H. Samuels, Esq., Diocesan Registrar, thanks are due for having kindly permitted frequent searches amongst the documents committed to his charge. And a few words in memory of John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., should not be omitted. He felt and expressed a warm interest in the preparation of these pages; with his accustomed kindness, he made some very useful suggestions; and the following short extract from one of his letters, written during the present year, will not be deemed out of place:—"Your work on Booterstown and Donnybrook [of which three Parts had appeared] I find wonderfully stored with a vast amount of interesting biographical and genealogical information, within a small compass." Mr.

Nichols' recent death will prove a severe loss to antiquarian literature, as the Editor of *Notes and Queries* (4th S. xii. 401) has truly recorded.

The four Parts of this work have appeared at considerable intervals of time. This, the writer trusts, will account for the manifest want of proper arrangement in some respects; it is likewise mentioned as an excuse for the non-appearance of an index, notwithstanding the advice of the late Mr. Nichols and other friends. At a future time the matter contained in these pages may be recast; it is in contemplation to do so without much delay; and if this can be carried into effect, a carefully prepared index—"so desirable an aid to the reader"—will not be forgotten. Meanwhile the table of contents, which is now supplied, may in some degree make up for the deficiency.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that Richard Caulfield, Esq., LL.D., of Cork, and the Rev. William H. Bradshaw, of Enniskillen (now Rector of Kilskeery), have issued publications of a somewhat similar character, based on the plan of these "Brief Sketches." To stimulate others in topographical studies, was one of the objects the writer had in view.

"I am sensible," wrote the Rev. White Kennett (subsequently Bishop of Peterborough), in 1695, in his "Parochial Antiquities" (edited by the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, Oxford, 1818, 2 vols 4to.), "there be some who slight and despise this sort of learning, and represent it to be a dry, barren, monkish study. I leave such to their dear enjoyments of ignorance and ease. . . . I wish the excellent parts of many other writers were not spent upon more frivolous arguments, where by subtleties, and cavils, and controverting quibbles, they serve only to weaken Christianity, and (what otherwise were pardonable) to expose one another." And the same learned writer, in dedicating his work to Sir William Glynne, Bart., has remarked: "As to the performance, I am under no concern to vindicate it from the slights and

ridicules that may be cast upon it by idle witty people, who think all history to be scraps, and all antiquity to be rust and rubbish. I say this only, next to the immediate discharge of my holy office, I know not how in any course of studies I could have better served my patron, my people, and my successors, than by preserving the memories of this parish and the adjacent parts, which before lay remote from common notice, and in few years had been buried in unsearchable oblivion. If the present age be too much immersed in cares or pleasures, to take any relish, or to make any use of these discoveries, I then appeal to posterity; for I believe the times will come, when persons of better inclination will arise, who will be glad to find any collection of this nature; and will be ready to supply the defects, and carry on the continuation of it. . . . And I have the vanity to hope, that some of those who shall succeed in the benefice I now enjoy, will be glad to recollect, that they had a certain predecessor, who seemed to have some zeal for the good estate of his church and parish—who was at some charge and pains to search into histories and records, upon no other motive but the love of his parochial charge, and the benefit of posterity." With the shelter thus afforded by Bishop Kennett, whom he has endeavoured in an humble way to imitate, the writer of the present work feels perfectly secure.

Rokeby, Blackrock, Dublin,
December, 1873.

