

SMITH'S GUIDE BOOKS
DUBLIN
AND
WICKLOW
MOUNTAINS *
FOR TOURISTS *



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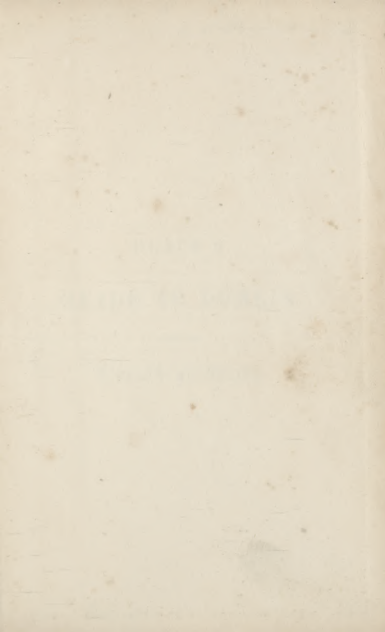
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Wm. B. Black

BLACK'S
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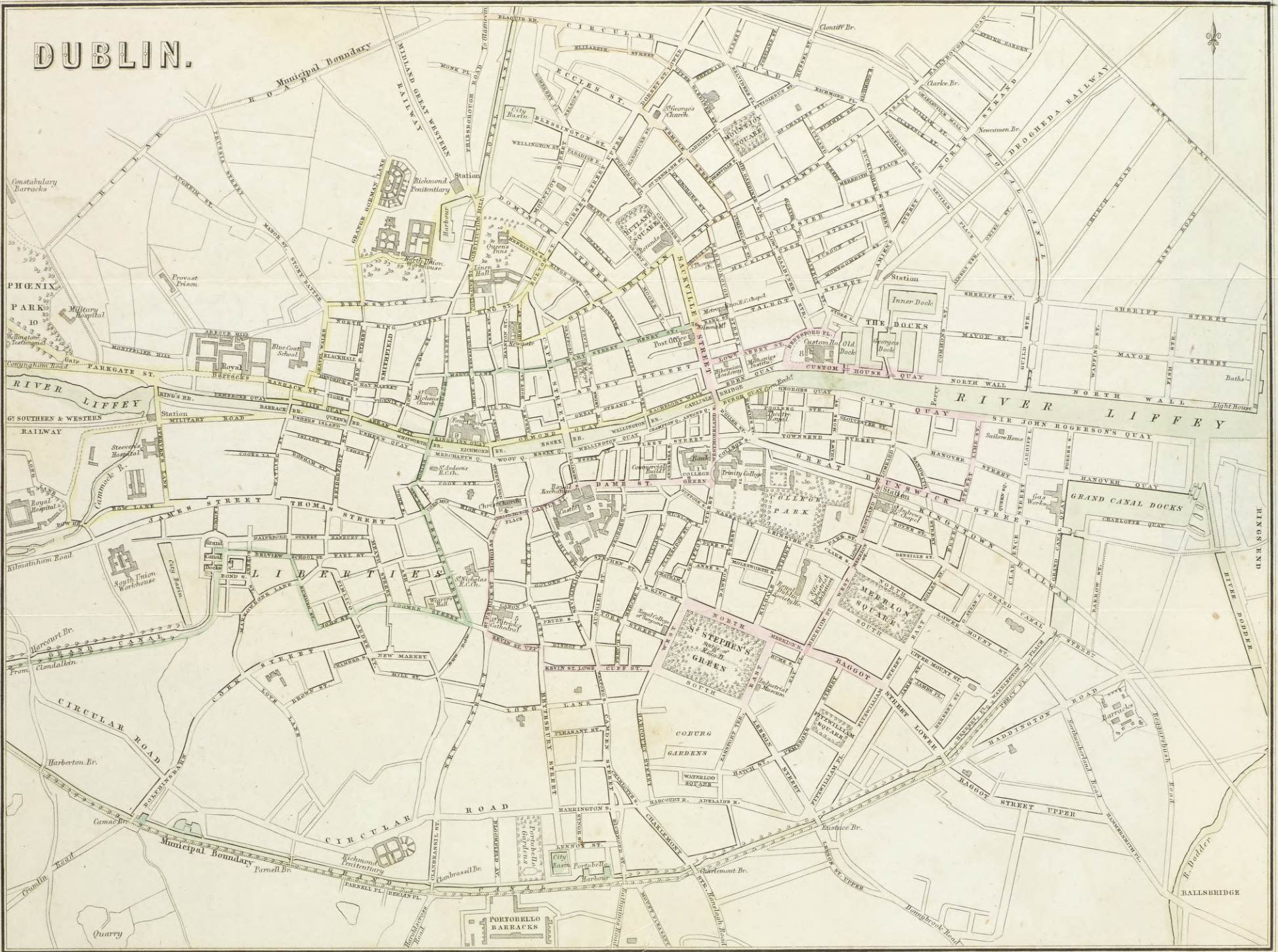
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The Editor of BLACK'S GUIDE BOOKS will esteem it a great favour to be furnished with notes of any Corrections, Omissions, or Improvements that may be discovered by those making use of these works.

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DUBLIN.



BLACK'S
GUIDE TO DUBLIN

AND THE
WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

WITH PLAN OF DUBLIN.

EDINBURGH:
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, NORTH BRIDGE.

DUBLIN: W. ROBERTSON.

MDCCLVII.

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DUBLIN.



HOTELS, WITH CHARGES.

Shelbourne, 27 Stephen's Green—bed 2s. to 3s., breakfast 1s. 6d. to 2s., dinner 2s. to 2s. 6d., tea 1s. to 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d. (upwards), attendance (charged in the bill) 1s., private room 3s. to 6s. per day. *European*, 4 Bolton Street—bed 2s., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 1s. 8d. (upwards), lunch 1s., supper 1s. to 1s. 6d., private room 2s. to 4s. *Imperial*, 21 Lower Sackville Street—bed 3s., breakfast 2s. to 2s. 6d., dinner 2s. to 3s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d. to 2s., attendance (in bill) 1s., private room 3s. to 5s. *Gresham*, 21 Upper Sackville Street—bed 3s., breakfast 2s., dinner 3s. (upwards), tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d. to 2s., attendance 1s., private room 3s. to 6s. *Reynold's*, 11 Upper Sackville Street—bed 3s., breakfast 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., lunch 1s. to 2s. 6d., dinner 3s. (upwards), tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d. to 2s., attendance (in bill) 1s. 3d., private room 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. *Morrison's*, 1 Dawson Street—bed 3s., breakfast 2s. to 2s. 6d., lunch 1s. 6d. to 2s., dinner 3s. to 4s., supper 1s. 6d. to 2s., attendance 1s. 6d., private room 6s. to 8s. *Royal Arcade*, 32 College Green, and 4 Suffolk Street—bed 2s. 2d., breakfast 1s. 6d. to 2s., lunch 6d. to 10d., dinner 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., tea 1s., supper 6d. to 2s., attendance, no charge. *Royal Hibernian*, 48 Dawson Street—bed 2s. to 3s., breakfast 2s., lunch 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. 6d. (upwards), tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d., attendance 1s., private room 3s. to 5s. *Mackin's*, 12 Dawson Street—bed 2s. 6d., breakfast 2s., lunch 1s. 6d. to 2s., dinner 3s., tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d. to 2s., attendance (in bill) 1s., private room 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. *Bilton*, 56 Upper Sackville Street—bed 3s., breakfast 2s., lunch 1s. 6d., dinner 3s. (upwards), tea 1s. 6d. to 2s., attendance (in bill) 1s. 6d., private room 5s. to 6s. *Jury's Commercial*, 6 College Green—bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d., attendance (in bill) 1s., private room 2s. 6d. *Wicklow*, 5 Wicklow Street—bed 1s. 6d. to 2s., breakfast 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., lunch 1s., dinner 1s. 8d. (upwards), tea 1s. 2d., supper 1s. 6d., attendance 9d., private room 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. *Foley's*, 30 Wicklow Street—bed 1s. to 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d., lunch 9d. to 1s., dinner 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.,

tea 1s. to 1s. 6d., supper 1s. to 1s. 6d., attendance (in bill) 6d. *Dolphin*, 45 East Essex Street—bed 1s. to 1s. 3d., breakfast 1s. 6d., lunch 8d. (upwards), dinner 1s. 3d. (upwards), tea 1s. 3d., supper 1s., attendance 1s. 3d., private room 2s. 6d. *Clarence*, 6 Wellington Quay—bed 1s. to 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 1s. 3d. (upwards), tea 1s. 3d., supper 1s., attendance (in bill) 1s., private room 2s. 6d. *Manx Arms and Cumberland Tavern*, 37 Fleet Street—bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 3d., dinner (ordinary) 1s. 3d., tea 8d. (upwards), attendance, no charge.

CENSUS OF 1851.

Population.	Number of Houses.	Poor-Law Valuation in 1851.
Males.....119,183	Inhabited22,276	£531,079 : 10s.
Females.....139,178	Uninhabited ... 1,920	
	Building 121	
Total258,361	Total..... 24,317	
Pop. in 1841...232,726	Numb. in 1841 21,771	
Increase..... 25,635	Increase 2,546	

ABSTRACT FROM THE DUBLIN POLICE CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

All complaints of misconduct against owners or drivers are to be preferred to the Magistrates of the Division in which the complaint may arise, within fourteen days after the offence is committed.

SCHEDULE OF RATES AND FARES TO BE PAID FOR ANY HACKNEY COACH.

Drawn by One Horse, hired and taken within the City, Suburbs, and Liberties of Dublin, or within Seven Irish Miles thereof.

FARES WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

1. For a drive from any place within the Municipal Boundary of Dublin, direct to any other place within the same, without delay, for not more than two persons, and not exceeding 42 lbs. of luggage—6d.

For more than two, and not more than four persons, and 42 lbs. of luggage—1s.

In the latter case, the driver, if required, must bring the employer back for the same fare, if the delay does not exceed fifteen minutes.

2. Hackney Coaches may be engaged by time, either within or beyond the Municipal Boundary of Dublin, not exceeding the distance of seven Irish miles from the Circular Road, at the rate, for the first hour, of—1s. 4d. For every half hour, commenced after the first hour—6d.

But no Hackney Coach is bound to a time engagement within the Municipal Boundary of Dublin beyond five consecutive hours, except by special agreement.

FARES BEYOND, OR PARTLY BEYOND AND PARTLY WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

3. For a drive from any place within the Municipal Boundary of Dublin, to any place beyond the same, or for a drive entirely outside of the same, and in both cases returning with the employer, provided there be not a delay of more than thirty minutes for every statute mile actually travelled with the employer—4d. For the same, but not returning with the employer, for every statute mile actually travelled with the employer—6d. For every half mile (statute measure) commenced after the first mile, one-half of the above rates, in either of the two cases immediately preceding.
4. Employers detaining such Hackney Coaches in waiting beyond thirty minutes, to pay for every quarter of an hour of such farther detention commenced—3d.

Hackney Coaches are not bound to go beyond Seven Irish Miles from Circular Road.

Other Regulations enact, that the driver can claim an hour's fare in advance in cases of hour hiring; that if unemployed on stand, road, street, or passage, he shall not refuse a hire; that, when hired, he shall not delay, loiter, or fail to perform services for which he has been employed; that he must travel at the rate of five miles per hour at least; that all licensed Hackney Coaches shall be kept clean and dry, and in good and perfect repair, as also the braces, harness, and tackling used with the same; that drivers shall appear in decent apparel, and conduct themselves in a becoming manner towards their employers; that they shall take due care of all property committed to their care by the passenger; and that, when desired, the owner or driver must produce, for the information of the passenger, a book containing the Rates and Fares appointed to be taken.

SITUATION, AND PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.—

Dublin is situated on the banks of the river Liffey, which, running from west to east, divides it into two nearly equal parts. After leaving the town, the river swells out into a noble bay, which is guarded on the one side by the hill of Howth, and on the other by Killiney hill, near Kingstown. The river is navigable as far as Carlisle Bridge, in the centre of the town, but the heavier vessels seldom pass above the

Custom-House. A great impediment to the navigation of the river exists in the shape of a sand-bar at the entrance of the harbour, where, at ebb tide, there is no greater depth than six feet of water. Dublin contains many fine buildings, which will be described in their proper place—is the seat of a university, as well as of the higher courts of law. It is well supplied with places of worship of every denomination, and for the recreation of the citizens has a beautiful public park, situated within a short distance of the town, besides botanic gardens, museums, a picture gallery, and theatres. The town is not famed for any particular branch of trade, while its export traffic is at present very slight. Those trades, however, connected with articles of apparel and common consumption are in a thriving condition. The manufacture of poplin, which had shown symptoms of decline, seems to have revived again, especially after the stimulus given it by the exhibitions of 1851 and 1853. It was about the year 1780 that the trade first assumed a degree of importance in Dublin, though it had been introduced by the French Huguenots in the reign of William III. From that period till the Union, in 1800, it had been gradually increasing in extent; but, with the loss of her parliament, Dublin lost her silk trade, and Irishmen are fain to link the two events together as cause and effect. At the present day the entire number of Jacquard looms at work in Dublin is about 200. That portion of the town known as the liberties, and generally shunned by the tourist on account of its desolation, was the former seat of the silk trade. “At the time of the Union,” we are told, “and for some years afterwards, the liberties presented a scene like the business part of Manchester. Fully forty thousand people lived by the employment given there.”

PRINCIPAL SIGHTS.

Like every other town, Dublin has its “lions,” and though these will be noticed in their order during the Walks which we have planned, it was thought expedient to select the chief of them for the use of tourists who may have no time for the prescribed routes, and care little for the objects of minor interest within the city.

1. Bank of Ireland. 2. Trinity College. 3. Dublin Castle. 4. Christ's Church Cathedral. 5. Cathedral of St. Patrick. 6. General Post-Office. 7. Nelson's Monument. 8. Custom-House. 9. Four Courts. 10. Phoenix Park.

[These numbers also correspond with the figures in the Plan.]

1. THE BANK OF IRELAND, in College Green, formerly used as the Parliament House, occupies the site of a building which was begun early in the seventeenth century by the then High Treasurer Sir G. Carey, and cost the sum of £4000. Originally intended for an hospital, it became successively the seat of justice and a mansion. The present building was commenced in 1729 and completed in 1787, costing altogether the sum of £95,000. The company of the Bank of Ireland, however, purchased it in 1802 for the sum of £40,000, and an annual rent of £240. The plan of the building may be more advantageously studied from a beautiful model shown within than from any external view which can be obtained. It is somewhat semicircular in shape, with a beautiful colonnade of Ionic columns facing College Green, and portico in the centre, in the tympanum of which is placed the Royal Arms, appropriately surmounted by emblematical figures of Hibernia, Commerce, and Fidelity. The entrance to the House of Lords was by a portico on the eastern side, the columns presenting the anomaly of the Corinthian order. The figures here are Fortitude, Liberty, and Justice. The western entrance, like the colonnade, is in the Ionic style of architecture. The old *House of Commons* is now the scene of busy industry, being used as the Teller's Office. Visitors are kindly permitted to view this apartment, and will, in all probability, be struck with the contrast between its former and its present use. The House of Lords remains unaltered, save that the site of the throne is now occupied by a statue of King George III. The chairs are in their places, the long table in the centre, and the old tapestry still hanging on the walls. This has on the left a representation of King William crossing the Boyne with poor Schomberg expiring almost under his horse's feet; and on the right the Siege of Derry. Both pieces of needlework are in excellent preservation. The mantel-piece in this room is deserving of notice, being formed of dark Kilkenny marble, beautifully sculptured. Various other rooms formerly used as offices or committee-rooms, are now occupied for different purposes of business. Before leaving the building the attendant—who *asks* no gratuity—will show the model of the building, which gives the best idea of the size and out-laying of the structure.

2. TRINITY COLLEGE is situated immediately opposite

the Bank. In the year 1311, Pope Clement V. granted a bull to John Leck, Archbishop of Dublin, to erect a university, which, however, was not acted upon; and not until his successor, A. de Bicknor, obtained a similar authority from Pope John XXII., were statutes drawn up, and a college founded. Like most other institutes of learning, Trinity College was closed in the time of Henry VIII., again to be opened in the reign of his daughter Elizabeth, who erected it into a corporation, consisting of a provost, three fellows, and three scholars, designating it by the name of the "College of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity, near Dublin." In 1627 a new code of laws was framed, by which the number of fellows was fixed at seven, of scholars at twenty, and of probationer fellows at nine. During and after the civil wars of the protectorate, the college fell to a very low ebb, but was brought again to a flourishing condition with the return of royalty to the throne. James I. and Charles II. befriended the college, endowing it with lands in Ulster and other parts. Several private individuals have also made liberal bequests; among others, those of Erasmus Smith are deservedly esteemed, seeing that no less than five professorships have been endowed from the sums left by him. The instruction is carried on by means of lectures and periodical examinations, though the details of literary and scientific education are intrusted to the eighteen junior fellows, who are only elected to their honourable post after a severe examination. The external façade of the College is, though plain, very beautiful; it is built of Portland stone, and in the Corinthian style, measuring 300 feet in length. The central part is ornamented with tall columns, let into the wall and supporting an elegant pediment. This portion, to which visitors are admitted on presenting their card, is

The Museum, a collection which, though small, is creditable to all concerned, and especially to the late Dr. Robert Ball. The visitor who has paid any attention to natural history will be pleased with the skeletons of the ancient elk of Ireland, which have been dug out of bogs in various parts of the country. The series comprises two males and a female, together with a group of six heads of antlers of various ages, from two years old to the adult size. This collection is unique. Another collection of value to the student is a series of human skulls, geographically arranged, intended to convey at a glance the difference of cranial development incidental

to different countries. The collection of Irish birds is very fine, the specimens being good, and the series all but complete. Among these may be observed with interest the golden eagle, the erne or white-tailed eagle, the spotted eagle, and a vulture, all shot in the south of Ireland. Other series are also deserving of notice, as the reptiles and antiquities. Among the latter the old charter horn of King O'Kavanagh, and the harp of Brian Boroimhe, are famous.

In order to draw attention to the marine resources of Ireland, the late director had fitted up an ichthyological museum. It is known that the majority of fishes' skins shrink, and in time lose their colour, however well preserved, but Dr. Ball had fallen on the happy expedient of having models of them cast and coloured from the real object, thus preserving the original appearance.

First Court-yard. The building on the right, with the portico of four Corinthian pillars, is the examination-hall, the scene of many a severe ordeal. Internally it is decorated with portraits of illustrious characters, some of them originally students of the College, the sarcastic Dean Swift, Bishop Berkeley, Archbishop King, and Lord Oriel being among the number. Every artist has heard of Hewitson's noble monument, executed by him at Rome, to the memory of Provost Baldwin, a liberal benefactor to the College, who died in 1758. This monument, which is placed on the west wall of the room, is composed of black and white marble, with the addition of Egyptian porphyry. It is emblematical, and represents the provost in a reclining position, with an angel at his feet holding a palm branch, while the genius of the university bends over him. Right opposite the examination-hall, on our left, as we enter the quadrangle, is a building of similar style, used as the chapel. Internally it resembles the last building as regards decorations, though the different purpose of the building necessarily requires a somewhat different arrangement. Further on, on the same side, is the

Dining Hall or Refectory, containing portraits of Grattan, Lord Avonmore, Lord Chief Justice Downs, Hussey Burgh, Henry Flood, Lord Kilwarden, and Frederick Prince of Wales, the father of George III. Here a range of buildings formerly divided this quadrangle into two, and in one of the rooms the author of the "Deserted Village" resided, when he was wont to dispense his willing but often ill judged charities. A very handsome granite bell-tower stands in the middle of the quad-

range, ornamented by four statues typifying Divinity, Medicine, Law, and Science.

The Library occupies the entire south side of what used to be the second quadrangle, 270 feet in length. The east end contains a valuable collection of books, known as the Fagel Library, consisting of 18,000 volumes. Many valuable manuscripts are likewise contained in the library, among which there is a Latin copy of the Gospels, known as the Book of Kells, and attributed to Saint Columba, who lived in the sixth century. Passing out of this quadrangle by its south-east corner, we enter another of less extent on the south side, where a geological museum and suites of lecture rooms have just been erected in a style of great elegance. Another quadrangle is situated to the north of the first.

In College Green, is an equestrian statue in lead of William III., erected in 1710. The figures are bronzed and gilt, presenting rather an imposing appearance. Much ill feeling, however, has been displayed in connection with this statue, and by both parties. It is to be hoped, however, that as more liberal feelings advance, Catholics will look upon it merely as an ornament to the city, and Protestants will forget to regard it as a party triumph.

3. THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN is by no means an imposing or even elegant pile, when viewed from the street, wanting as it does the stern rocky base of Edinburgh or Stirling Castle, and the romantic situation or architectural grandeur of many other Irish forts. Originally built for the defence of the peaceable inhabitants of the town against the aggressions of their unruly neighbours, nothing seemed to have been attended to in its construction but strength. Of late a great many alterations have been made to suit it to the requirements of the age, so that we cannot now judge of its original appearance. Leaving the guides to point out the Bedford Tower, the Birmingham Tower, and other objects of interest, we will walk into

The Viceregal Chapel, a building not without external beauties and decorations, though plain enough to be passed over by the cursory traveller. The chapel is used by the Lord Lieutenant for the time being and his household. It is elaborately ornamented with carving in oak. Round the gallery are the arms of Lord Lieutenants from 1173 to 1814. On each side of the altar are the arms continued up to the present

date. The pulpit, with the stair by which it is gained, is a mass of carving. The groining of the roof and capitals of pilasters exhibit rich mouldings in stucco: while each corbel springs from a figure of a human head. Over the altar window, which is of painted glass, representing the Passion, are figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. On the windows and doors outside are heads, amounting to the number of one hundred and three. Over the east door are St. Patrick and Brian Boromhe, the latter of whom is looked upon as the Wallace of Ireland, though to the patriotic he added the character of a usurper. The chapel was opened in 1814. *The attendant here expects a small gratuity.*

The Viceregal Apartments are easily found, and readily shown to the visitor—of course on the understanding that a fee repays the attention of the *cicerone*. You enter under a Doric colonnade, and by the grand staircase, into the presence chamber, an ornamented hall containing the throne of the representative of monarchy, which, as well as the hangings, is richly embroidered with gold.

St. Patrick's Hall, or the Ball-Room, is a spacious apartment appropriately ornamented. The empanelled ceiling bears in its centre a large allegorical painting of George III., supported by Justice and Liberty. The other two represent on the one side St. Patrick preaching to the native Irish, and on the other the submission of the Irish chiefs to Henry II.—a subject by no means palatable to the tastes of "Young Ireland."

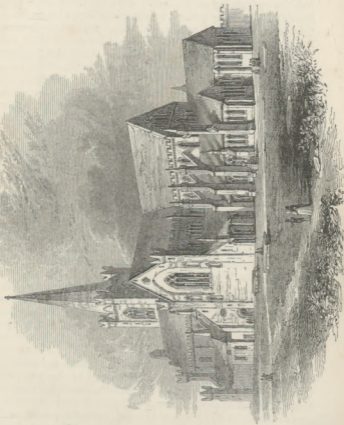
The Council Chamber contains portraits, some of them admirable, of all the Viceroy's since the Union, beginning with the Marquis Cornwallis in 1800.

The Private Drawing-Room, with its magnificent furniture, its mirrors and marble tables, is worthy of a visit, as also the Billiard-room, from which a fine view of the court-yard is obtained. Various government offices are situated within the Castle.

4. CHRIST'S CHURCH CATHEDRAL, sometimes styled the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. According to the "Black Book of Christ's Church," its vaults were formed by the Danes before the visit of St. Patrick to Ireland, who afterwards celebrated mass in one of them. The church, however, as it now stands, is of comparatively modern date.

It seems to have been first erected in 1038, and to have been subsequently enlarged by Lawrence O'Toole, who in 1163 changed the canons, originally secular, into canons regular of the order of Arras; then by Strongbow and Fitzstephen, and later still by Raymond de Eros, who added the choir, steeple, and two smaller chapels. John Comyn rebuilt the church in 1190; and about 1360 John de St. Paul erected the chancel. This church was made the repository for various relics, and, among others, the shrine of St. Cubie, stolen by the people of Dublin from the Welch. So high was the sanctity of this church held, that pilgrims to its shrine enjoyed the rights of sanctuary in Dublin during their stay. Many of the relics were publicly destroyed in the sixteenth century; and with them St. Patrick's staff, which was committed to the flames. It was in this cathedral that the church liturgy was first read in Ireland in the English tongue. In 1553, by order of Queen Mary, the mass was again performed in the cathedral, and continued for six years, when the reformed style of worship was finally restored. The cathedral is built in the form of a cross; the transept has lately undergone repair, and looks fresh again; while the choir is elegantly fitted up with stalls for the Dean and Prebendaries. Among the monumental tombs in the cathedral, that reputed to belong to Earl Strongbow is deserving of notice. It represents that powerful warrior in a recumbent position clothed in mail, with Eva, his wife, by his side. The female figure, however, is defaced. Some doubts are entertained of the authenticity of the figure of Strongbow, it being affirmed that it represents the Earl of Desmond, Lord Chief Justice, who was conspired against by those who looked with jealousy on his kindness to the Irish people, and beheaded at Drogheda in 1467. It is stated that Sir Henry Sidney had it removed to its present position in 1569. Various other monuments of superior beauty and interest, if not of like antiquity, will attract the visitor, not the least poetic of which is the figure of a child on the monument of the late Dr. Abbot of Dublin. This place of worship is a great attraction to those fond of the display of a cathedral service, which is performed every Sunday at eleven o'clock by a full choir. Programmes of the music may be seen in the Saturday's papers.

5. CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK.—The venerable



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

St. Patrick erected a place of worship near the well, in which he baptised his converts. This was on the site of the present cathedral. That the original pile existed for a period of years is attested by the fact that in 890, being four centuries and a half later, Gregory of Scotland, with his followers, attended worship in it. The present building was begun by Archbishop Comyn in 1190, and was much added to, and decorated by Archbishop Minot, who held the see of Dublin in 1370. This was rendered the more necessary by the accidental destruction of a great portion of the pile by fire in 1362. The present steeple, built in the lancet style, is of this later date. The cathedral is cruciform, consisting of nave, transepts, choir, and lady chapel. The north transept, used as the parish church of St. Nicholas, is the newest portion of the whole structure, having been rebuilt little more than twenty years ago. Many monuments decorate the interior of this cathedral. In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of the Duke of Schomberg, with an inscription by Swift, once Dean of the cathedral. The monument in the choir, erected to Boyle, Earl of Cork, in 1639, is one claiming attention from its cumbersome and singular design. It consists of black marble, decorated with wood carving, gilding, and painting, and represents the Earl and his lady in recumbent positions, surrounded by their children, sixteen in number. In close proximity are two marble slabs, which mark the resting places of Dean Swift, and Mrs. Hester Johnston, the "Stella" of his poetry.

The Lady Chapel was used in 1821 by George IV. as chapter-house for the knights of St. Patrick, and still retains the name of Royal Chapter-house, though formerly used as a church for French Protestants. The musical ability of the choir is deservedly of high repute.

6. THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE is a building of considerable beauty. It was commenced in the year 1814, the architect being the late Francis Johnston. Its front presents an imposing portico supported by six fluted Ionic columns, and surmounted by figures of Hibernia, Mercury, and Fidelity. The posts for England leave every day at 12 and 6 o'clock; and letters addressed to the post-office may be called for between the hours of 7-30 A.M. and 7 P.M. every day, except on Sunday, when this office is only open from 8 A.M. till 10 A.M.

7. NELSON'S MONUMENT (6d. charged for ascending), a tall fluted column, 121 feet high (exclusive of the statue), stands close beside the post-office. It is of granite, consisting of a pedestal 30 feet high, bearing the names and dates of four of the hero's victories. The pillar rises above seventy feet, bearing on a Doric capital a second pedestal, on which the statue rests. The whole erection cost the sum of £6856, raised by public subscription among the Irish admirers of Trafalgar hero. The statue, which stands thirteen feet in height, is a beautiful specimen of art, and is from the studio of a native sculptor, Thomas Kirk. On a fine clear day the visitor would do well to ascend to the safely-railed summit of the monument, from which a most extensive and delightful prospect may be obtained, embracing a panoramic view of the city and surrounding country, from the Mourne Mountains in the county Down on the north, to the Wicklow Mountains on the south; the plains of Meath and Kildare on the west, parted by the Dublin Hills and Dublin Bay, and a wide expanse of sea to the eastward.

8. CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The outline of this structure is quadrangular, each side being highly and appropriately decorated. The principal front faces the river. In the centre is a tetrastyle portico supporting a neat pediment, in the tympanum of which is a fine allegorical composition, representing Britannia and Hibernia in a marine shell, a group of merchantmen approaching, and Neptune driving away famine and despair. An attic storey rises behind the pediment, and on this are placed, right above the Doric columns of the portico, colossal statues of Navigation, Wealth, Commerce, and Industry. The wings are connected with the centre by arcades, and are surmounted by the arms of Ireland. We pass round the west side of the building to the north face, which has also a portico of four columns of the Doric order; they are, however, elevated on a flight of steps, which adds not a little to their beauty. The entablature is here decorated with well designed figures representative of Europe, Asia, America, and Africa. A dome, in the style of that on Greenwich hospital, rises above the building to the height of some 120 feet, and bears on its summit a statue of Hope, sixteen feet high. The navigation on the Liffey being much hindered by the sand-bars at its mouth, this enormous custom-house, certainly one of the finest of its kind

in Great Britain, is not entirely occupied with excise and customs business, but contains many government and even civil offices. The building of the structure occupied ten years, and with the subsequent enlargements and fittings cost fully half a million of money.

9. THE FOUR COURTS form a magnificent pile of building situated on Inns Quay. The Four Courts, so termed from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, are situated within the building. The present building was commenced on the site of a decayed Dominican monastery in 1776, by Mr. Cooley, architect, who, previous to his death, gave over the task to James Gandon, by whom it was finished in 1800, just in time to see the union of the two nations. The cost was estimated at £200,000. The façade facing the river is 450 feet in length. In the central portion of the building are the four courts, while the two wings contain the various offices connected with them. A handsome Corinthian portico of six columns occupies the centre, and over it rises a finely proportioned pediment, bearing on its upper angle a colossal statue of Moses; the other angles bear like statues of Mercy and Justice; and on the corners are statues emblematical of Wisdom and Authority. Behind this pediment rises the lofty dome, surrounded with columns, with windows between them. The great hall is circular, and 64 feet in diameter; and serves as a common hall, with exits to the different special courts. The floor is laid with mosaic pavement. This hall is illuminated by jets of gas, issuing from a torch borne in the hands of a colossal statue of Truth. Another statue, that of Sir M. O'Loughlen by Hogan, is worthy of notice.

10. PHENIX PARK, the resort of the beauty and elite of the metropolis, is the Hyde Park of Dublin. It covers an area of upwards of 1750 statute acres, and is well planted with timber, though probably inferior in this respect to Hyde and Kensington Parks. Deer are plentiful, and, as in other extensive grounds where they are frequently caressed by visitors, very tame and docile. The first object which attracts our notice on entering the Park, is the obelisk to our left,

The Wellington Testimonial, erected in 1817 by his fellow-townsmen of Dublin, to testify their great esteem for him as

a military commander. The cost of it was £20,000. The form is a quadrangular truncated obelisk, and the substance is Wicklow granite. Sunken panels are on each side of the pedestal, intended for the reception of relievos, which, with the equestrian statue for the supplemental pedestal on the east side, show no signs of being added. On the four sides of the obelisk are inscribed the battles of the Iron Duke. Commencing with the west side, we have CONANGEEL, POONAH, AMED-NAGUR, ASSAYE, ARGAUM, GAWILYHUR, MONKASEER; on the north side, TALAVEIRA, FUENTES D'ONOR, CIUDAD RODRIGO, BADAJOS, SALAMANCA, VITTORIA, PYRENEES; on the south, ROLICA, VIMIERA, OPORTO, BUSACO, TORRES VEDRAS, REDINHA, SABUGAL; and on the east, BIDASSOA, NIVELLE, NIVE, ADOUR, ORTHES, TARBES, TOULOUSE. It is surprising that, considering the date of its erection, the word WATERLOO finds no place on the obelisk. To our right, on the opposite side of the road, is the

Military Hospital, with a fine granite front ornamented with a clock tower and cupola. The situation is high and healthy, and the internal arrangements good. A little further on, on the same side, is the

Constabulary Barrack, where each member of that fine corps spends a portion of his time, subsequent to his enlistment, in training in the use of arms and other military qualities. The building is plain, but ample and commodious. Continuing our walk in the Park, we at length reach the gate of

The Zoological Garden (admission, sixpence; on Sunday, a penny). The ground occupied by the garden is large, and from its undulating nature affords many advantages for landscape gardening. The collection of animals, though not very extensive, is of an interesting character.

Wolves, such as formerly infested Ireland, bears, leopards, pumas, jaguars, hyenas, hions, llamas, and various species of deer, are kept here, together with an assemblage of those amusing little gentry the monkeys. Shortly after entering, the student of ornithology will find a treat in a large cage, containing a whole colony of white tailed eagles. Some perched on the mass of rock-work erected for them, sit fearless before our gaze, while others, even more at home, devour the raw flesh provided for their sustenance. This bird is by no means uncommon in Ireland, where it breeds in the neighbourhood of the sea or lakes, feeding on fish or birds, or even on lambs. Another bird, a native of Ireland, is the moor buzzard, of which a fine specimen is here. The golden eagle is frequently seen in the county Kerry, though becoming rarer with the progress of civilization; fine young and adult specimens are in the garden. It is much more majestic in

appearance than the erne or white-tailed eagle. The collection of vultures is well worthy of notice, on account of the healthy condition of the birds; it comprises the Egyptian, the black, and the king vulture. In a house newly erected is exhibited the finest known specimen of the plesiosaurus, 23 feet long, from the Lias of Whitby. In another building are a number of aquatic *sivaria*, so disposed in the wall as to appear to the visitor to be so many animated pictures, the plants and rocks forming the landscape, among which the fish are seen disporting themselves. The value of such a collection cannot be too highly estimated.

FIRST WALK.

ABOUT 3 MILES—MARKED RED ON THE PLAN.

[The numbers refer to the paragraphs only.]

SACKVILLE STREET. Post-Office; Nelson's Column. 1. CARLISLE BRIDGE. View of Custom House and Shipping. WESTMORELAND STREET. Bank of Ireland. Trinity College. Statue of William III. DAME STREET. 2. Commercial Buildings. 3. City Hall. CASTLE STREET. Castle; Christ's Church. NICHOLAS STREET. ST. PATRICK'S STREET. St. Patrick's Cathedral. KEVIN STREET. UPPER KEVIN STREET. CUFF STREET. 4. ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN. Statue of George II. in centre. WEST SIDE. Surgeon's Hall. NORTH SIDE. United Service Club; St. Stephen's Club; Palace of Archbishop of Dublin; University Club; Shelbourne Hotel. EAST SIDE. Irish Industrial Museum; St. Vincent's Hospital. 5. MERRION ROW. MERRION STREET. Birth-place of Wellington. MERRION SQUARE. South. Residence of late D. O'Connell. West. Site of Industrial Exhibition of 1853. LOWER MERRION STREET. WESTLAND ROW. 6. St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Chapel. 7. Terminus of Kingstown Railway. GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET. CLARENCE STREET. 8. SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY. Sailors' Home. CROSS BY FERRY TO—9. Docks. Custom House. BRESFORD PLACE. LOWER ABBEY STREET. 10. Mechanics' Institution. 11. Royal Hibernian Academy.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, in Sackville Street, situated as it is in the centre of the city, is an object likely to be visited by all tourists, whether for business or curiosity, and from it we propose to start (page 12).

NELSON'S MONUMENT (page 13) is situated beside the Post-Office. Turning our face towards the river we walk down Sackville Street, admiring its width, and the splendour of its shops, until we reach

1. CARLISLE BRIDGE, so called in honour of Lord

Carlisle, who was viceroy at the time when the bridge was opened, *i.e.* in 1794. It is the lowermost of the eight bridges which span the river here, is built of stone, supported on two arches, and surmounted by a handsome balustrade. From the centre of this bridge is obtained one of the most interesting views within the city. Turning round, we look up Sackville Street, with the Nelson column rising boldly in the middle of it, with the façade of the post-office on the left and the corner of the Rotunda in view; on the other side the eye may run up either Westmoreland, or D'Olier Street. Looking up the latter, we catch sight of Trinity College, and the ancient Parliament House, now the National Bank. Then turning towards the stream, we have on the right the Four Courts, and beyond, the Wellington obelisk, situated in Phoenix Park; while on the left, in the distance, is the elegant granite-built terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway. The only sights looking down the river are, the Custom House on the left, and the shipping. Continuing our walk southwards, we pass through Westmoreland Street, the second of note in Dublin, and reach

THE BANK OF IRELAND (page 5) on right, and

TRINITY COLLEGE, (page 5) on the left.

Leaving the College, we proceed west through College Green and Dame Street, passing the STATUE OF WILLIAM III., noticed before. In the latter street, on the right, we come upon the

2. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, a granite erection of three storeys, designed by E. Parke in 1796, and finished in 1799. A handsome room, on the left of the entrance, is designated the Chamber of Commerce, and is used by the merchants of the city. Visitors are freely admitted. Further on, on the opposite side, is the

3. CITY HALL, or ROYAL EXCHANGE. It fronts Parliament Street, and is entered by a flight of steps, and ornamented by a balustrade. The pediment is supported by six well-proportioned columns and pilasters. The western front faces Castle Street, and is in the same style as the northern. The east side, however, is without columns, while a dome rises from the

roof. The interior is fitted up in a very superior style. Fluted columns support a roof in the shape of a cylindrical lantern, which gives light and grace to the whole. The hall contains a celebrated statue in marble of Grattan, by Chantrey, with the appropriate inscription,

FILIO
OPTIMO CARISSIMO
HENRICO GRATTAN
PATRIA
NON INGRATA
1829.

besides others of George III. by Van Nost, Thomas Drummond, once chief secretary to Ireland, and Dan. O'Connell, both by Hogan, a notable Irish sculptor. Turning into Castle Street, we at once reach the gates of the

CASTLE OF DUBLIN, (page 8).

Continuing our walk along Castle Street and Christ Church Place, we come to

CHRIST'S CHURCH (page 9), on right.

Leaving this building, we walk through Nicholas Street to St. Patrick's, where, surrounded by wretched buildings, low huxter-shops, and stalls with putrid eels, stands the ancient

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK (page 10), on left.

Passing up Kevin Street Upper and Lower, we may turn to the left, a little way into Aungier Street, where at No. 12 we find a queer-looking old house, rejoicing in the honour of being the birth-place of Moore. In this house the Bard of Erin was born on the 28th of May 1780. His first published production was a sonnet, written in his fourteenth year, addressed to his schoolmaster Mr. Samuel White. White was also the teacher of Sheridan. Taking away with us a mental photograph of the classical grocery establishment, let us return to Kevin Street and continue our walk up Cuff Street until we enter, at its south-west corner,

4. ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, a square laid out in grass

plots, and clusters of trees and shrubs. The houses surrounding it are among the finest in the city. Turning to the left we proceed half-way along the west side, and there meet

The Royal College of Surgeons, a decorated building erected between 1806 and 1825, the architects being E. Parkes and W. Murray. On the pediment are statues of Minerva, Hygeia, and Esculapius. *The Museum* is the chief attraction here, and to it admission may be gained by any respectable visitor, reserving to himself the liberty of presenting a gratuity or not to the porter. The first room of the museum contains a good osteological collection, including skeletons of elephants, deer, bears, elk, dogs, monkeys, etc. A simple group in one of the lower cases will attract attention from its singularity, and excite a little sympathy where it would least be expected. Many years ago, an Italian visited Dublin as an itinerant musician, accompanied by a greyhound and a monkey, whose performances soon became the wonder of the town. The monkey would smoke a pipe, beat a drum, or ride a steeple-chase on the back of his companion. But the dog at length died, and poor jacko took it so much to heart, that he would mount no other charger, nor would he even console himself with a whiff of tobacco, but died in the course of three days after the demise of his canine friend. Both fell into the hands of the College of Surgeons, and their skeletons now form the equestrian group alluded to. A gallery of this room contains specimens only interesting to the student of comparative anatomy. Notice may, however, be called to a stuffed Bengal tiger at the foot of the stairs, the ground colour of which is a rich deep brown. Attached to this college are lecture and demonstrating rooms, and private museums for the benefit only of students. The course of study prescribed is liberal, and the examinations rigid. *The Board Room* is looked upon as being one of the best proportioned in Ireland. It has a chastely moulded roof, ample windows, and contains portraits of Drs. Rennie, Hawthorn, and Collas. From the windows a view of the square is obtained with an equestrian

Statue of George II. in its centre, the work of Van Nost. The Square, until within the last forty years, was surrounded by a hedge and ditch, and the space enclosed afforded snipe shooting in the winter season. It is now enclosed by a palisade. Turning along the north side of the square, we pass several elegant club-houses, a large brick building—the palace of the

Archbishop of Dublin—and the Shelbourne Hotel. On the east side is situated

The Irish Industrial Museum (admission free), the superintendence of which is vested in the able hands of Sir Robert Kane, who had the building converted into its present state from that of a private dwelling-house. A fine series of Irish marble pannels ornaments the entrance hall; while collections of building stones chiefly Irish are preserved in cases, in the rooms, as well as articles used in the manufacture of pottery, colours, metallic substances, and textile fabrics. The stages of manufacture are illustrated by characteristic specimens.

St. Vincent's Hospital is an institution of most respectable order, situated on the same side. In it the attendants are sisters of mercy in every sense of the term. We now proceed along

5. MERRION ROW and MERRION STREET, pausing at the house No. 24, now used as the office of the ecclesiastic commissioners for Ireland, but interesting to us as

The Birth-place of Wellington. Having entered Merrion Square, we walk on the south side so far as the house No. 30, for a period of years the residence of Ireland's great political leader,

Daniel O'Connell. Returning from this short pilgrimage to the corner of the Square by which we entered, we walk next on the west side to the site of the

Industrial Exhibition of 1853, situated on the grounds of the *Royal Dublin Society*.—This society was founded in 1631, and incorporated in 1746 by George II., who granted an annual sum of £500 to forward its objects. Since that time the grant has been considerably augmented. The building occupied by the society was formerly the mansion of the late Duke of Leinster, from whom it was purchased in 1815 for the sum of £20,000. In order to view this building properly, the visitor should see it from Kildare Street. The front of the building is in the Corinthian and the entrance hall in the Doric style of architecture. Connected with it are lecture rooms, a school of design, and museums of natural history and agriculture. The museum is open from 12 to 3, with free admission on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and a charge of sixpence on Saturdays. The statue gallery is open daily from 1 to 3; and the agricultural museum from 11 to 4, both free. In

order to see the Library, the visitor must be introduced by a member of the Society. Continuing through Lower Merrion Street, we enter Westland Row, and there arrive at

6. St. ANDREW'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, on the right, a Doric building in the style of the Acropolis at Athens, designed by James Boulgar, and erected in 1832-34 at an expense of £13,000. The building is in the form of a cross. On the tympanum, which is supported by two columns and four pilasters, is a fine piece of sculpture, representing the Scottish saint and cross. Over the tabernacle, in the interior, is a group, embodying the Transfiguration, from the chisel of the justly celebrated Hogan.

7. THE TERMINUS of the KINGSTOWN RAILWAY, in the immediate vicinity, is a plain structure. From it the traveller departs for England or the watering places on the south of Dublin Bay. Our route here turns to the right and leads us along Great Brunswick Street, then down Clarence Street, on the left, till we arrive at the river side at

8. SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY, the view from which is highly admired. It is the reverse of that obtained from Carlisle Bridge, having the shipping in the foreground, and the Custom-House to our left, peering in the distance through a forest of masts. On the right, the eye wanders down the course of the river, past the light-house, until it expands into a wide bay, and becomes lost in the horizon. Retracing our steps towards the centre of the city, though by a different route, we shall avail ourselves of the ferry-boat, and cross the river close by

9. THE DOCKS, situated at the east side of the Custom-House. They are of tolerable size, and well planned. The basins are built entirely of Wicklow granite. The quay on which they are situated is the north wall, the spot from which most of the English and Scottish steamers start, and where may be seen on busy days all manners and kinds of merchandise, including rags, cattle, hogsheads, pigs, and vegetables, all waiting for shipment. A little further west is

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE (page 13).

We are now in Beresford Place, and a sharp turn brings us to Lower Abbey Street, where we find two most interesting buildings on the left.

10. MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, a plain but commodious structure, containing a good library and reading-room, with a spacious lecture hall, besides several class-rooms. Lectures are occasionally delivered, and classes for languages, music, and drawing, are open to members and others at very cheap rates. The reading-room is open every week-day from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M., and on Sundays from 2 P.M. Strangers may avail themselves of the opportunity of consulting the Irish or English newspapers, on payment of one penny. The Institute was founded in 1837, and since that period has progressed considerably.

11. THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY, on the same side of the street, is a plain Doric structure, erected in 1824 for the promotion of the fine arts. In 1823 the academy had received a royal charter for the study of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The exhibition usually opens in May, and closes in the latter end of July, the charge being one shilling. In 1853, however, it was open so late as the end of October, at a charge of sixpence through the day; and in the evening, for the benefit of the working classes, at one penny. The plain building nearly opposite is Union Chapel, belonging to the Presbyterian body. We have now re-entered Sackville Street, with the Post-Office to the right.

Our walk during the day has scarcely exceeded three miles; but if we have paid particular attention even to a few of the twenty-four objects pointed out, we should be pretty well satisfied for the day. Should, however, the tourist have but one day at his disposal, he may run over the space before lunch, and then accomplish our second walk (marked by a blue line) in the afternoon. If he has no desire to enter particularly into the details of any of the buildings, he might even take a car, being careful to engage the man by the hour. He could thus comfortably go over the three miles, and carry away a pretty fair idea of a portion of Dublin, in as many hours, which would cost him just so many shillings. Cars always stand for hire in Sackville Street, as well as in most public places.

SECOND WALK.

ABOUT FIVE MILES—MARKED BLUE ON PLAN.

POST-OFFICE. Proceed up Sackville Street. EARL STREET. 1. Metropolitan Roman Catholic Chapel. Return to SACKVILLE STREET. 2. Rotunda; Rutland Square. GREAT BRITAIN STREET. 3. Newgate. BOLTON STREET. HENRIETTA STREET. 4. Queen's Inns. KING STREET. COLERAINE STREET. 5. Linen Hall. CONSTITUTION HILL. 6. Terminus of Galway Railway. 7. North Union Workhouse. GRANGE GORMAN LANE. 8. Richmond Penitentiary. GRAVEL WALKS. 9. Blue Coat School. BARRACK STREET. 10. Barracks. PARKGATE STREET. Enter Phoenix Park. *Returning*, cross—11. KING'S BRIDGE. 12. Terminus of Cork and Kilarney Railway; STEEVENS' LANE. 13. Steevens' Hospital. BOW LANE. 14. Royal Hospital. Military Road to—15. Barrack Bridge; Cross to Ellis' Quay; 16. Queen's Bridge. ARRAN QUAY. 17. Whitworth Bridge. Four Courts; 18. Richmond Bridge. ORMOND QUAY. 19. Essex Bridge; 20. Wellington Bridge. BACHLOR'S WALK. Carlisle Bridge. Cross to BURGH QUAY. 21. Corn Exchange; 22. Conciliation Hall.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE must again be our starting-point; but on this occasion, instead of directing our course to the south, we turn our backs upon the river and proceed northwards. First, however, let us turn to the right, along Earl Street, to the

1. METROPOLITAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, generally termed the CHURCH OF THE CONCEPTION. The position of the structure is bad, hemmed in, as it unfortunately is, by neighbouring edifices of a different class. The design is Grecian, and is the combined effort of several illustrious architects. The principal front is ornamented by a hexastyle portico of the Doric order. Upon the apex of the pediment stands a statue of the Virgin, of colossal size; and on the extremities are similar effigies of St. Patrick and St. Laurence O'Toole. The decorations of the interior are very chaste; but the chief attraction is a relievo in stucco of the Ascension, placed over the altar in the ceiling. In an aisle on the right, a beautiful monument to the late pious and liberal minded Roman Catholic Bishop of Dublin, Dr. Murray, has been erected. Returning to Sackville Street, we again face the north, and reach the

2. ROTUNDA, at the head of the street. This peculiar-looking building is situated at the corner of Rutland Square, which stretches away behind it, and consists of a series of rooms used for public exhibitions or meetings, with a suite of assembly rooms. The garden is open during the summer, and forms a favourite promenade, being enlivened with a military band. The charge is sixpence, and all profits go to support the adjoining lying-in-hospital. This institution was erected in 1751-57 by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, and affords relief to upwards of 2000 patients yearly. Formerly government granted £1000 annually to the institution, which, however, has been lately reduced to £500. We now turn to the left down Britain Street, and arrive at a dark gloomy building, with strong high walls and watchful turrets; we have in fact got to

3. NEWGATE, the scene of poor Lord Fitzgerald's death in 1798, where in the same year the barristers Henry and John Sheares, with John M'Cann, secretary to the Leinster Committee of United Irishmen, and W. M. Byrne, were all executed for high treason. These are gloomy memories, but we hope that Irishmen will forget the bitter feelings towards England which are associated with them, as assuredly no man with a kindly spirit could exult in them. Let us then leave the place, by passing up Green Street, Bolton Street, and Henrietta Street as far as

4. THE QUEEN'S INNS, a building at once beautiful and imposing. The front is composed of a centre and two wings; a pediment bears the royal arms. An octagonal cupola surmounts the whole. The dining hall is well worthy of notice, being ornamented with several statues and paintings, among which are portraits of Lord Avonmore and Lord Chancellor Manners. The building contains various courts and offices. The library is a new building, erected in 1827, at the cost of £20,000. Retracing our steps down Henrietta Street, we may be interested in seeing the buildings occupied by the commissioners of encumbered estates, where nearly one-half of the landed property in Ireland will, in all likelihood, change hands. Bolton Street, King Street, and Coleraine Street, must next be paced, in the latter of which is situated

5. THE LINEN HALL, a pretty extensive range of

buildings, where, when the linen trade flourished in Ireland, crowds of purchasers flocked from every corner of Europe. The cotton trade of Manchester has materially injured this branch of Irish industry, though some hopes of its ultimate revival have been entertained. The building consists of six spacious courts, with store-houses, the total number of apartments being 557. Passing along Constitution Hill we arrive at the

6. **TERMINUS OF THE GALWAY RAILWAY**, generally termed the **MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY**. The building is composed of granite, and is a combination of the Grecian and Egyptian styles of architecture. The view of the city from this point is very fine, especially in a clear day, when the Wicklow Mountains are distinctly seen in the distance.

7. **THE NORTH UNION WORKHOUSE** is close at hand to the left. This building affords house-room for 2300 paupers; it originally formed part of the House of Industry, but in 1840 was converted into its present use. Adjoining it are hospitals for lunatic, fever, chronic, and other patients. The Richmond Lunatic Asylum was erected by the public at a cost of £50,000, and being finished in 1815, during the Lieutenancy of the Duke of Richmond, his title was given to the building. It consists of 210 cells, with 8 rooms for convalescents; and has its full complement of nurses and medical attendants. This hospital is entirely for the benefit of paupers. A farm is attached to the asylum, on which light employment is found for those qualified for it. In Grange Gorman Lane is situated the

8. **RICHMOND FEMALE PENITENTIARY**, a plain but substantial building, constructed of mountain limestone and granite. This highly praiseworthy and beneficial institution is conducted in a most becoming manner, every attention being given to the moral training of its penitent inhabitants. Nor are their intellectual faculties allowed to remain in that deep sleep which destitution and crime have settled upon them. Useful branches of education are taught together with some trade or occupation, which may be the means of allowing them to earn an honest livelihood on their departure from this sanctuary. Wending our way to the river side through the

Gravel Walk, we come upon what seems to be an unfinished building,

9. THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL, founded in the time of Charles II., who gave it a charter, for the support and education of the sons and grandsons of decayed freemen of the city. It was originally designed, however, to embrace a wider sphere of charity. The aged poor were intended to be relieved, but the funds of the institution were inadequate. The building, as it now stands, was begun in 1773, when the Earl of Harcourt laid the foundation stone. The steeple is yet unfinished, being intended to rise 140 feet in height. The edifice consists of a middle portion with two wings. The front is 360 feet in length. The central portion of the building is appropriated to the conductors of the hospital, the south wing is the school-room, and the north wing the chapel. Behind are buildings used as a dining-hall, and sleeping apartments for the boys, and offices. The income of the hospital is about £4000 annually. We now enter Barrack Street, running paralld with the river, and soon discover the esplanade in front of the

10. ROYAL BARRACK, an establishment of greater extent than any usually met with, providing, as it does, ample accommodation for one horse, and two foot regiments. It is built on rising ground, and comprises five large squares. Immediately behind the barrack is Arbour Hill, the military hospital for the east of Ireland, and the Old Provost Prison, in which Theobald Wolfe Tone committed suicide. Parkgate Street is a continuation of Barrack Street, and, as its name implies, leads the visitor to the gate of the celebrated

PHENIX PARK (page 14).

Returning from this fashionable resort, we may cross

11. KING'S BRIDGE.—This bridge was so named in honour of the visit of George IV. to Dublin in 1821; it was not commenced, however, until 1827. The span is of iron, 120 feet in length, with abutments of granite, and the whole presents a truly graceful appearance. It was erected by public subscription, at a cost of £13,000. The design is by Papworth.

12. THE TERMINUS OF THE CORK AND KILLARNEY RAILWAY, styled the GREAT SOUTHERN and WESTERN RAILWAY, next meets us. This is undoubtedly an ornament to the city, and superior in style to most of the railway termini in Ireland. The front is formed of beautifully hewn granite, commencing at the base with the Tuscan order, corniced and rusticated; then eight Corinthian columns and two pilasters rise above, with well executed windows between them; the pediments of which are alternately angular and arched. Surmounting these are a balustrade and cornice. Two wings project, one at either side, rising to the height of the first storey, and bearing clock-towers with cupolas. The entire width of the front is 213 feet. The internal arrangements of the terminus are admirable. The passenger shed occupies two and a half English acres of ground, is covered by a light iron roof, and contains comfortable waiting rooms and other offices. The Act of Parliament for the construction of this railway was passed in 1844. The chief engineer is Sir John M'Neill. We now pass through Steevens' Lane, and approach

13. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL, endowed by Dr. R. Steevens, who died in 1710. The building was commenced in 1720, and opened for patients in 1733. The funds of the hospital amount annually to about £2200, besides a grant from Government. It is capable of accommodating about three hundred inmates, who are classified according to age, sex, and the nature of their complaints. The erection is very plain, and contains, besides ward-rooms, a chapel, a library, and committee rooms. We next enter Bow Lane; turning sharply to the right, and come in sight of

14. THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, for disabled or superannuated soldiers. It is a quadrangular mass of buildings, enclosing a grass plot. Three sides of the quadrangle present a piazza on the ground storey, on which the veteran inhabitants can take open air exercise, even in wet weather. The northern is the principal front, and contains the master's apartments. The chapel is on the eastern front, and has a stained-glass window, originally belonging to the Hospitallers' chapel. Altogether, the interior decorations of the chapel are of a superior caste, exhibiting elaborate carvings in wood, and modellings in plaster. The hospital was founded in 1679 by Charles II.,

who granted sixty-four acres of ground for the purpose, and appointed sixpence in the pound to be deducted from the pay of all military men, "towards the building of said hospital, the same to be continued until by some other way, it shall be provided with a sufficient revenue of land for support of it." In 1794, Parliament interfered and granted a sum for the maintenance of the hospital. The erection, including a garden, infirmary, churchyard, etc., cost upwards of £23,000. It was originally intended to afford shelter to three hundred inmates, being the proportion of one to twenty-five of the Irish soldiery. It may be interesting to know, that the present hospital stands on the site of the ancient priory of Kilmainham, at one time belonging to the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Turning again to the right, after a short walk, we continue in a direction parallel to the railway, until we enter the military road, and down Watling Street, to

15. BARRACK BRIDGE, rejoicing occasionally in the ominous title of Bloody Bridge. This is the oldest bridge now standing in Dublin. Originally built of wood in 1670, it was shortly after the scene of one of the apprentice riots, by no means uncommon at that period, in which four of the disturbers of the peace were killed. The present structure is of stone, dark and forbidding, well sustaining the tragic character affixed to it. We turn to the right, and continue down Ellis Quay, till we come to the next in order,

16. QUEEN'S BRIDGE, so named in honour of Queen Charlotte. It is built of stone, is 140 feet long, by 40 feet in width. It was opened in 1768. We now walk along Arran Quay to

17. WHITWORTH BRIDGE, one of the finest in Dublin. From the middle of it we have a good view, embracing, in the left foreground, the magnificent façade of

THE FOUR COURTS OF DUBLIN, (page 14).

18. RICHMOND BRIDGE, erected on the site of Old Ormond Bridge, which spanned the river from 1428 till it was swept away by a flood in 1802, is next seen. It was re-erected between 1813-16, and cost the sum of £25,000. It consists of three arches, the key-stones of which are ornamented with

colossal heads. The length is 220 feet and width 52 feet. Ormond Quay must next be traversed, passing

19. **ESSEX BRIDGE**, a miniature copy of Westminster Bridge, with fine arches, a balustrade, and cornice, opened in 1755. This is the longest bridge in Dublin, being 250 feet by 51 wide.

20. **WELLINGTON BRIDGE**, the next, consists of a single arch, the segment of an ellipse, 240 feet long and 12 feet wide. The structure is of iron, and has a light elegant appearance. It was opened in 1816, and received its name in honour of the bright achievements of the Iron Duke at Waterloo. By Bachelor's Walk we again reach Carlisle Bridge, and may either return homewards, or again cross the Liffey, and turning to the left down Burgh Quay, among all the bustle and confusion of lading and unloading, to

21. **THE CORN EXCHANGE**, the meeting place of the National Council in 1832, and the Repeal Association at a later period. It was erected in 1816; the interior is 130 feet in length, and contains movable stalls for exhibiting samples of corn. The next building, now lost in the dust of its present occupation, is the once famous

22. **CONCILIATION HALL**, the scene of the great O'Connell's triumphs. On the ceiling of the upper loft is still preserved the gilded harp and shamrock of Ireland. The tourist need hardly be informed that the building, which ten years ago echoed with the wild and wily eloquence of the liberator, is now a corn-store.

Again we are within sight of the starting point. Our street walk has barely amounted to five miles, but the toil of gazing on handsome buildings, stretching our necks to read inscriptions, and sundry other pieces of labour, may be fairly said to double it. We have now seen absolutely everything in the city; this is not meant to imply that there is nothing else at all worthy of notice, but that we have pointed out the lions. The patient student of city life, or city architecture, might find employment for many days. By way of an evening amusement, a drive in the Park would afford a pleasant recreation; or, if otherwise disposed, the Theatre may supply

the want. The Theatre Royal is in Hawkins Street; it is well fitted up, and the company is generally good. The Queen's Theatre is situated in Brunswick Street. It occupies a lower rank, and the charges are less than in the other. Good concerts frequently take place, the inhabitants being very partial to music.

THIRD WALK.

TO CLONDALKIN.

FROM FOUR TO FIVE MILES—MARKED YELLOW ON PLAN.

POST OFFICE. HENRY STREET. MARY STREET. 1. St. Mary's Church. MARY'S LANE. CHURCH STREET. 2. St. Michael's Church. WHITWORTH BRIDGE. *Cross* BRIDGE STREET. 3. St. Audoen's Roman Catholic Chapel. NEW ROW. FRANCIS STREET. 4. St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic Chapel. COOMBE STREET. 5. Weavers' Hall. JOHN STREET. SUMMER STREET. SCHOOL STREET. 6. Grand Canal Harbour. 7. CLONDALKIN. MONASTERY. ROUND TOWER. Church.

Return by road, passing Kilmainham Jail and Royal Hospital, to Phoenix Park; or by rail to Kingsbridge Station. Fares—1s., 9d., and 4d. Cars entire distance about 3s.; or by time at 1s. per hour.

We have already, in the course of our two walks through the city and its suburbs, visited almost every building of note, and place of resort within its precincts; yet, as we have to go to Clondalkin, we may as well have a few notes to take with us by the way. If time be precious, a sixpenny drive to the Kingsbridge Station, and a four miles' run per rail, will be a saving; but if we have leisure and inclination for a walk, it may be interesting to take the Liberties of Dublin on our way. Suppose then, that from our old starting place in Sackville Street, we turn round into Henry Street to our left, and pursue an even course through it into Mary Street, to

1. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, an old-fashioned but commodious church, built in 1697. It has a front ornamented with Ionic columns, and is crowned by a bell-tower. The east window is a good specimen of glass painting, representing the ascension in the centre, with the four evangelists in the other compartments. Unfortunately it is but a wreck of what it once was. In 1852, on an old city member, Mr. John Reynolds, being thrown out, the mob set to work with stones to demolish

the windows of several of the churches in town, and this one suffered severely among the rest. Mary's Lane is now entered, and turning from it to the left, into Church Street, find on our right hand the ancient

2. ST. MICHAN'S CHURCH, founded in 1095 by the pious Dane whose name it bears. The present building does not, however, date so far back, having been erected on the site of an old one in 1676. Very few portions of the building can even claim this antiquity, so many have been the alterations and improvements made on it. The square tower, however, is decidedly venerable. The vaults of the chapel possess the peculiar property of preserving the bodies intrusted to them in a perfectly undecomposed state, resembling in this respect the Egyptian mummy pits. Dryness, one great essential to the preserving of animal matter, is complete here. But at one time, owing to the night visits of a rascally sexton, for the purpose of stealing away the lead coffins from the dead, the damp night air entered, and bade fair to play havoc with the mummies.

There is a story told of his releasing the body of a lady from its coffin, which, however, looked him fiercely in the face with a pair of vengeful eyes, and so terrified him, that he left his lantern and ran home half dead with fright; the lady is said to have taken advantage of the light, and to have walked quietly to her own home, where for years she lived a happy life! Many readers have heard this story repeated in connection with some place or another, and have, no doubt, set it down as *very dubious*; but don't let him indulge sceptical notions, or if he does, let him by no means express them before the present sexton, or indeed in Dublin at all.

Here rest the weary bodies of not a few individuals illustrious in their day, *i.e.* at the time of the rebellion some fifty years ago. The brothers Sheares, Oliver Bond, Dr. Charles Lucas, and the Rev. W. Jackson, who acted as agent in France for the United Irishmen, and who "sunk in the dock," from the effects of poison, before the bench could pronounce sentence upon him. We have again to reach the river, and, crossing it by Whitford Bridge, enter Bridge Street, and view

3. ST. AUDOEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, an old structure, indeed one of the oldest chapels in Dublin. It is not now used, the new chapel in Bond Street having superseded it. Those interested in the past turmoils of the nation

will perhaps spare a moment for reflection as they contemplate the house in this street, now occupied by Messrs. Vance and Beers. In this house, on the 12th of March 1798, the committee of the United Irishmen of the Leinster district, with poor Emmett at their head, were convened for rebellious purposes, when the law, aided by a military force, took them into custody, at the same time laying hold of their papers. In the castle, Emmett, M'Nevin, M'Cormick, Jackson, and Dillon, were examined by the Privy Council, the result of which was, that warrants were issued for the apprehension of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Councillor Sampson. The volunteer corps, meanwhile, paraded the streets night and day. Entering New Row, and through it to Francis Street, we approach

4. ST. NICHOLAS' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, which stands on the site of the ancient monastery of St. Francis. The portico consists of four Ionic columns. The Rev. Dr. Flanagan erected at his own expense the square tower which is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters. The interior is richly decorated. Over the side altars are figures by Hogan of St. Luke and St. Nicholas; groups also represent the Virgin with the body of Christ, the baptism of our Saviour, and the scene of his first miracle at Cana. If still interested in historical affairs, a turn into Thomas' Street will not occupy much time, and in the house No. 151, then occupied by a person known as "Murphy, the feather-man," Lord Fitzgerald was taken, but in the capture received his death-wound at the hand of Major Sirr. He expired in Newgate in a state of frenzy, after about four weeks' suffering. In the same street Lord Kilwarden was assaulted by a mob, furious with the memory of Emmett's fate, and dragged, along with his nephew, from his carriage. His nephew was brutally murdered by the demoniac crowd, but his lordship and his daughter, who accompanied him, escaped. We are now fairly within the Liberties of the city, and in order to witness more palpably the departed glory of the place, let us enter Coombe Street, and see

5. THE WEAVERS' HALL. This hall was erected in 1745 by Mr. J. D. Latouche, the descendant of a family who, on the revocation of Edict of Nantes, left France and found a home in the Irish metropolis. The members of the

same family have ever been distinguished as commercial men. Over the entrance is a statue of George II. The interior is plain and truly depressing. A talented writer on the silk trade of Dublin says, when speaking of the guilds, "their once beautiful halls are in ruins. The Weavers' Hall is let to several poor tenants. The splendid tapestries with which it was once adorned have been destroyed or dispersed, and the chief ornament of their building, the portrait of the royal patron of the guild, has passed for a trifle into the hands of one of the last members." The various restrictions put at different times upon the importation of Irish manufactures, the absence of the gentry from the country, and many other causes, are assigned for the decline of the principal trades in Dublin. It may be interesting to some, to observe a tabular comparison between the state of the chief trades at the time of the Union, and in 1843; although it must be borne in mind that since 1843, several of these trades have received a new impulse.

Description of Trade.	Number employed in		Weekly Amount of Wages in	
	1800.	1843.	1800.	1843.
Woollen Trade.....	2500	350	£1 10 0	8s.
Hatting	400	70	1 15 0	10s. to 15s.
Hosiery.....	1100	7	1 7 6	6s.
Silk Weaving	5500	250	1 15 0	10s. to 12s.
Ribbon Weaving	1300	15	30s. to 40s.	6s. to 8s.
Skinning and Parch- ment Making	300	60	1 10 0	15s.
Curriery	200	60	50s. to 78½s.	18s. to 20s.
Tin-plate Working	150	50	1 15 0	15s.

Continuing through John Street, Summer Street, and School Street, we gain the basin of the

6. GRAND CANAL, a herculean task in its day, and of great benefit to Ireland before the opening of the Midland and Great Western Railway, connecting, as it does, Dublin with the very centre of Ireland. The canal passes in a westerly direction from Dublin, through the county Kildare and King's County, till it joins the river Shannon a little above Banagher; and then takes a somewhat north-westerly course for about fourteen miles to Ballinasloe. Our walk on its banks will be but short, extending to a distance of about three miles. And

it will be an agreeable change to leave buildings, churches, politics, and every other civil or uncivil matter behind us, and now commence our walk by the side of a straight but lovely piece of water, on a promenade scarcely to be surpassed, shaded on either side by stately Wych elms, whose gnarled roots peer out from beneath the soil. The scattered

7. VILLAGE OF CLONDALKIN contains a parish church, a national school, and, as its crowning feature, a round tower. Seward, writing in 1789, thus describes it:—"The tower is eighty-four feet in height, and built of stones, each about a foot square, forming a circle fifteen feet in diameter. The walls are upwards of a yard thick, while about fifteen feet above the ground is a door without any steps to ascend to it, nor are there any steps on the inside, indeed if there ever were any may even raise a doubt. The base is solid. Towards the top are four small oblong holes which admit the light, and it is terminated by a conic covering." Since the time of this writer a rude flight of steps has been constructed of such a rough nature that we might almost suppose them coeval with the tower. So firmly built is this apparently rude effort of masonry, that in the explosion of the powder mills close at hand, which laid the village in almost total ruins, the tower stood uninjured. Many conjectures have been raised as to the object of these peculiar monuments, not less than as to their builders. Every possible use has been assigned to them, from watch towers to church steeples. The Danes not unfrequently get the credit of their erection, and certainly in the present instance there may appear to be some plausibility in the belief. It is well known that Amloffe the Dane, who was crowned King of Dublin by his followers in 852, built a royal residence for himself at Clondalkin. That the tower may have been appertaining to the rude palace of the rude king seems not altogether improbable. Whatever these towers were intended for, it is certain that they were on more than one occasion made the depositaries of relics and other prized objects, and even became safe retreats in time of danger. It is mentioned in the annals of Dublin that in 948, in the reign of Congelach, monarch of Ireland, the Danes burned the tower of Slanes in County Meath, and that, "it was full of relics and religious people, among whom was Ceoineacair, lecturer on divinity at Slanes; and among the relics was the

crozier of St. Erlaria, and the best bell in all Ireland." Dr. Petrie believes that the round towers all over the country had no higher use than as bell towers. This is probable if we reflect on their proximity in many cases to still existing ruins of religious edifices. The attendant expects 6d. for admission into the tower. Near Clondalkin is situated a monastery for the education of candidates for orders in the Catholic Church.

FOURTH WALK.

DUBLIN TO GLASNEVIN.

POST OFFICE. SACKVILLE STREET (North). GEORGE'S LANE. MARLBOROUGH STREET. 1. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH. TEMPLE STREET. 2. St. George's Church. DORSET STREET. 3. Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Francis Xavier. ELIZABETH STREET. BLACQUIE BRIDGE. 4. Royal Canal. Glasnevin Road to—5. GLASNEVIN. S. CEMETERY. Tombs of Curran, O'Connell, Tom Steele. 7. BOTANIC GARDEN. Residences of Tickell, Addison, Parnell, Swift, Delany, Steele, Sheridan.

The city being all but exhausted, and an afternoon on hand, we may turn our attention to the romantic village of Glasnevin—romantic not so much in appearance as in association. It may be well too, in approaching it, to find our way through streets not already traversed. For this purpose, we proceed in a northerly direction through Sackville Street, and by way of varying the route, walk or drive through George's Lane and Marlborough Street, in order to have a peep at

1. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—It was commenced in 1758 by John Smith, architect, and finished in 1768. The ornamental details, which are showy without being elegant, embrace Corinthian, Grecian, and Roman styles, mixed up together, and are said to have been designed by Palladio. A steeple was intended to have been added, but as yet is only represented by a wooden belfry. The internal arrangements are well and tastefully executed. Temple Street must be traversed before we come upon the Ionic front of

2. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—This church was erected in 1802, at a cost of nearly £40,000. The portico is composed of four fine Ionic columns, supporting an entablature and frieze, with an angular pediment. The spire is highly ornamented,

and rises to the height of 200 feet. On the frieze is a Greek inscription from Luke ii. 14—"Glory to God in the Highest." Elaborately carved cantilevers support a gallery which stands along three sides of the interior. The fourth side has a curved bay, in which is situated the pulpit and reading desk, fenced off from the communion table by an elegant railing. In Dorset Street, which is close at hand, the

3. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER is seen. This chapel is universally admired as a good specimen of the Roman Ionic style. It was originally designed by the Rev. B. Esmonde in 1829; and opened for worship in 1832—J. B. Keane being architect. The cost was £18,000. In front is a handsome portico fifty feet high, built of native granite. The interior decorations are very elaborate, especially on the ceiling and the altar screen. A short walk through Elizabeth Street will bring us to Blacquir Bridge over the

4. ROYAL CANAL, and a few steps further will place us on the Glasnevin road, somewhat less than a mile from the Post-Office. The Royal Canal, like the Grand Canal, makes its way to the Shannon, passing through Mullingar, and joining the river at Termononbarry, above Lough Ree. We have again left the busy town, and enter the northern suburbs. Certainly the long lines of mud walls, and occasional mud cottages carefully whitewashed over, do not impress us too favourably. But the suburbs of most towns present unpleasant features, and these cabins are pictures of comfort in comparison with some we may yet visit.

5. THE VILLAGE OF GLASNEVIN is situated about two miles from Dublin. The houses are poor in general, though a few have more pretension. The chief attractions here are the Cemetery and Botanic Gardens.

6. THE CEMETERY occupies the space of nine acres. The surface, unfortunately for picturesque effect, is perfectly level, yet the whole is tastefully laid out and carefully kept. One fine feature in Irish cemeteries cannot fail to catch the eye of the tourist from England or Scotland—the attention paid to the graves of deceased friends. Daily, daughters, sisters,

widows, and mothers, may be seen with a little basket of fresh flowers to decorate the graves of their departed friends. Or, if it is winter, wreaths of evergreens of various hues, with a cross of solemn black, are hung on the rails which surround the visited tomb. We have already seen the habitation of Daniel O'Connell, and the hall where his eloquence stirred the multitude. We now visit his tomb. From an octagonal foundation of native limestone rises a granite round tower upwards of 160 feet in height, surmounted by a cross 8 feet high, and weighing, it is said, about two tons. However appropriate the monument, it can scarcely be called beautiful, whether viewed from a distance or close at hand. Underneath the tower is a vault for the reception of the remains of the great agitator. A round platform of earth in the centre of the ground, surrounded by a deep ditch, is the spot where O'Connell was originally buried; and in the vault opening into this moat are the remains of Steele, his staunch supporter. Above the door will be seen the simple inscription "Honest Tom Steele," contrasting favourably with a fulsome, ill-written, and badly spelled epitaph on a neighbouring vault.

The visitor of course will notice many tombs, but as the majority of them will only interest the few, we shall merely call attention to one, that of the admired wit and distinguished orator Curran. The tomb is of Irish granite, and a fac-simile of the celebrated monument of Scipio Barbatiens. Admission to the cemetery is free, and no gratuity is allowed to be asked. "From the city of silence," we pass by a stile through a field to the high road, and thence in a few minutes reach the

7. BOTANIC GARDEN, into which there is free admission on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12 to 4; on Tuesday and Thursday a charge of sixpence. It may be of importance to know that here, as in most other botanic gardens, no baskets or packages with provisions are allowed within the gates. The demesne had formerly been the property of the poet Tickell, who came to Ireland with Addison, at the time when the latter was secretary to Lord Sunderland. In the house on the grounds, Tickell enjoyed many happy hours in his friend's society; and in it we may presume his best title to poetic fame, his ballad of Colin and Lucy, was composed. Perhaps few villages have been so honoured by literary talent. Parnell, the author of the *Hermit*, Brinsley Sheridan, and

Swift, lived at different times in or near it; and at Delville, a short way off, resided Dr. Delany, where poor Stella came to visit, in order to be near her eccentric admirer. The Botanic Gardens are the property of the Royal Dublin Society, who are assisted by a yearly grant from Government, besides occasional grants for special purposes. They cover an area of about thirty-one statute acres, and are divided into the following departments:—

1. Conservatory department, embracing a range of beautiful iron green-houses and stoves, with elegant curvilinear roofs. In these and other buildings, the visitor will meet with the weeping cryptomeria of China and Japan, which is said to be the origin of the design in chinaware, erroneously styled the willow pattern; the dwarf palm of the south of Europe, the date palm, and others of the same family; the leather-leaved banksias from New Holland, and the wax-flowered heaths from the Cape.

2. The arrangements of hardy herbaceous plants, including native Irish, British generally, and medical. A department likely to be of more interest to the student than the visitor.

3. A collection of trees and shrubs, a study for the planter and forester.

4. The experimental division of culinary and agricultural plants—a feature wanting in most botanic gardens, and made up by those denominated horticultural or experimental. Perhaps the general tourist may have little pleasure in the sight of whole rows of turnips, of every different shade and name, and clovers of every species and variety, although, to the cultivator of Irish soil, this is undoubtedly the most valuable portion of the whole garden.

5. Comprehends the pleasure ground.

This is not a proper place for a catalogue of the varieties and beauties in the garden, and we can only recommend such as visit the little paradise, in the spirit of botanists, to procure at the door a clever and entertaining little handbook by the curator, D. Moore, M.R.I.A. The river Tolka passes the village of Glasnevin, and is celebrated for the many hostile encounters which it witnessed between the Danes and the Irish. It was much admired by Addison during his stay in Ireland.

EXCURSIONS FROM DUBLIN.

DUBLIN TO HOWTH.

By Rail from Amiens Street. Trains about seven times daily. Fares—1s., 8d., and 6d. Return Tickets on Sundays 1s. 6d., 1s., and 9d. Distance, eight miles.

Dublin Station. Marino. Clontarf. Clontarf Castle. Ratheny. Junction. Ballydoyle and Sutton. Howth. Howth Village. Harbour. Ireland's Eye. Remains of Church and Round Tower. Carrigeen Bay. Howth Castle. Abbey. The College of Howth. Hill of Howth. Druidical Remains. Bally of Howth. St. Fintan's Church.

Perhaps no better way of spending a day can be proposed, than in an excursion to the peninsular hill of Howth. The ancient name of the hill is Ben Hedar, which literally means the "Mountain of the Birds." In our sail to the Emerald Isle, one of the first objects which caught our attention was this hill. In order to pay a more particular visit to the spot, it will be necessary to take the Drogheda Railway from Amiens Street. The station is constructed of granite, in the Italian style of architecture, from a plan by Mr. Buder. The expense of its erection was £7000. Sir John M'Neill constructed the railway, and on its opening in 1844, received the honour of knighthood. The carriages are very comfortable, exceeding in elegance anything to be met with on the longer lines either in England or in Ireland. Half a mile from the terminus we cross the Royal Canal by a fine viaduct of latticed iron, 140 feet long, and immediately after obtain a fine view of the spacious bay of Dublin, with its breakwater two miles in length. On the left appears

MARINO, the residence of the Earl of Charlemont, stands in the middle of an extensive and beautiful demesne, with many fine trees. Various architectural ornaments add to the natural beauty of the scene. The most noticeable, perhaps, is the temple built by Sir W. Chambers. It is in the Doric order, and is beautifully ornamented with friezes; while on the angles of the basement rest colossal lions. The interior is tastefully decorated, and the roof affords a magnificent view

of the city of Dublin on the one hand, and the bay on the other. To the left appears the memorable plain of

CLONTARF, famous as the scene of Brian Boroinhe's last victory over the Danes.

"Remember the glories of Brian the brave,
 Though the days of the hero are o'er;
 Though lost to Mononia, and cold in the grave,
 He returns to Kinkora no more.
 That star of the field, which so often hath poured
 Its beam on the battle, is set;
 But enough of its glory remains on each sword,
 To light us to victory yet."

MOORE.

It is doubted by many writers whether the victory was really in favour of the Irish. It is generally, however, conceded in their favour. The Scottish reader may be interested to see the name of Lennox mentioned among the soldiers of the patriot king. An Irish manuscript, translated a few years ago for the Dublin Penny Journal, by J. O'Donovan, after summing up the number of natives slain on the side of Brian, says:—

"The great stewards of Leambue (Lennox) and Mar, with other brave Albanian Scots, the descendants of Corc, King of Munster, died in the same cause." After the battle, great respect was shewn to the body of the deceased king by his devoted followers, who almost looked upon him in the light of a saint. Wills gives the following account of the progress of his corpse:—
 "The body of Brian, according to his will, was conveyed to Armagh. First, the clergy of Swords in solemn procession brought it to their abbey, from thence the next morning, the clergy of Damliag (Duleck) conducted it to the church of St. Kieran. Here the clergy of Lowth (Lughmach), attended the corpse to their own monastery. The Archbishop of Armagh, with his suffragans and clergy, received the body at Lowth, whence it was conveyed to their cathedral. For twelve days and nights it was watched by the clergy, during which time there was a continual scene of prayers and devotion." Few traces now remain of this dreadful encounter.

CLONTARF CASTLE, the seat of the Vernons, is another attraction to the spot. It is built in the Norman castellated style, which is almost the only order of architecture suited for such buildings. The architect was Wm. Morrison, who died lately. The site of the building was formerly that of an ancient preceptory of the Knights Templars, dependent on that situated at Kilmainham.

Should the tourist wish to visit the battle-field and the two mansions just referred to, he may take the omnibus from the Nelson Column to Clontarf for threepence, see them, and then take the train from Raheny Station to Howth.

RAHENY is the first station on the line. The village presents no features of interest, save in the richness of the country surrounding it, which extends to the very foot of the hill of Howth. This tract was styled anciently the plain of Magh-n-Ealta. In the annals of the Four Masters, an incontrovertible authority in Ireland, it is spoken of as "the old plain of the flocks of Edar"—Ben-na-dair being the ancient name of the neighbouring Hill of Howth. A portion of this tract of land belonged in the twelfth century to the celebrated Sir John de Courcy, who, having served Henry II. in all his wars in France, after the death of Strongbow came over to Ireland with deputy-governor Fitz-Adelm, but disgusted with the inactivity of his superior, set out from Raheny in 1182 to obtain possession of the province of Ulster, which had been granted to him by King Henry, on the condition that he should first reduce it by force of arms. De Courcy was accompanied by his sworn brother in arms Sir Armoric St. Lawrence, Robert de la Poer, a young knight, twenty other knights, and about five hundred men-at-arms. About a mile further on, we come to the Junction Station, where we leave the trunk line for Drogheda, and diverging by the branch line to Howth, cross a long sandy isthmus which connects the Hill of Howth with the mainland.

BALDOYLE AND SUTTON are little fishing villages on this isthmus. An extensive oyster bed, known as Sutton Strand, lies to the right of the railway. The Hill of Howth is well seen from the carriages for some time before reaching our destination.

HOWTH.

(*Royal Hotel*—bed 1s. 6d.; breakfast 1s. 6d.; dinner 2s.; tea 1s.; attendance 1s.)

The Village of Howth, consisting of a single street, is situated pleasantly on the face of the hill. Originally it extended further towards the castle, and at that time was merely a fishing village. Having become a sea-bathing station, a few more

comfortable and commodious houses have sprung into existence of late, and the Royal Hotel, which is well conducted, affords good accommodation for families and tourists. There are also several other houses of entertainment which supply refreshment and accommodation to casual visitors. The population is about 700, independent of occasional summer residents; the town contains a fine Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a national school, a constabulary station, and on an eminence near the castle, is the neat parish church.

Howth Harbour.—The importance of constructing a harbour here was first urged upon the attention of Government in 1801, by the Hon. and Rev. W. Dawson, who proposed that mail packet-boats should start from it. At length, after many applications, the work was commenced in 1807 by the celebrated engineer Rennie. The harbour is somewhat rhomboidal in outline. The pier to our left runs out for a distance of 2280 feet; that on the right is 2700 feet in length, but is so constructed as to form two sides of the boundary, leaving in front an entrance 320 feet wide. The water, we are informed, is from eleven to twenty-three feet deep at this point, according to tide. It was here that George IV. landed, in August 1821, on his brief visit to Ireland. The charming rocky island, seemingly a stone-throw from the piers, is that long known as

Ireland's Eye, to which a boat may be procured in fine weather for two shillings. The ancient name of this island was "Inis-mac-Nessan," which literally signifies the "Isle of the sons of Nessan." The present name appears to be a corruption of that bestowed on it by the Danes, who called it Ireland's Ey—the word Ey in the Danish signifying an island, *e.g.*, Lambey, Anglesey, etc. The remains of the church of St. Nessan are still to be seen on the island. A portion of a round tower is attached, and is evidently the ruins of the bell tower. Dr. Petrie assigns the period of its erection to the middle of the seventh century, when the island was inhabited by Dichuil, Mumissa, and Neslug, sons of Nessan, a princely scion of the family of Leinster. In our rowing boat we have passed a rock, known as Carrigeen island or rock, and entered Carrigeen bay, among large loose rocks, covered with wild lichens, mosses, and ferns, and approached the semicircular arch of the old church doorway, which stands towards the west. Little of the ruin

remains, so we may wander about the island for half an hour in quiet enjoyment of the scenes which, like a panorama, spread round on every side. The rocks and caves have each their peculiar names, as the Stags and the Rowan rocks, but we leave these to the eloquence of the boatman. The island contains about fifty-three statute acres. To the southward another of about one acre in area, called Thulla, is connected with the parent isle by a submerged reef, designated Thulla rocks, over which the sea sometimes lashes with terrible fury.

Howth Castle is the family seat of the St. Lawrences, who have held it since the time of their ancestor, Sir Armoric Tristram de Valence, who arrived here in the twelfth century. The family name is said to have been Tristram, and that even Sir Armoric never bore the present family title, but that a descendant or relative assumed it on the occasion of a battle won by him on St. Lawrence's day. "The sword of this warrior yet hangs in the hall at Howth." The castle, which received additions, and was in a great measure rebuilt by the twentieth lord of Howth, in the sixteenth century, is a fine old structure. It consists of an embattled range, flanked by towers. The interior of the castle is rich in historical associations. Founded originally by one of the most chivalrous of the English settlers in Ireland, it has maintained all along its high position. One sad blow was struck at its dignity by the graceless Grace O'Malley, or Granuaile, or Grana Uile, a western chieftainess, who, returning from a visit to Queen Elizabeth at London, landed at Howth, and essayed to tax the hospitality of the lordly owner, who refused to give her any refreshment. Determined to have her revenge, however, and to teach the descendant of the Saxon hospitality, she kidnapped the heir, and kept him a close prisoner until a pledge was obtained from his father that, on no pretence whatever, were the gates of Howth Castle to be closed at the hour of dinner. Strange though it may seem, this promise was most faithfully kept up to a very recent date. A painting of the incident is preserved in the oak-pannelled dining-room. The castle is approached by a flight of steps, leading into a hall extending the entire length of the building, and decorated with arms. Among these is the sword already referred to. It is a two-handed sword, measuring, even in its mutilated state, five feet seven inches; the hilt alone being twenty-two

inches long. There are also some good family portraits in the hall, and other interesting mementos, including the bells from Howth Abbey. The inscription on one is not very intelligible; those on the other two are more so; on one it runs—

JESU : CHRISTE : MISSEERE : NOBIS :

and on the other—

SANCTA : MARIA : ORA : PRO : NOBIS : AD : FILIUM :

One portrait must not be passed unnoticed, were it only for the curious adjuncts affixed to it. It is a full length portrait, by Beridon, in 1735, of Dean Swift, who was a frequent visitor at the castle. He holds in his hand a paper, on which is written—"The Draper's fourth letter to the whole people of Ireland." Poor Wood sprawls naked at his feet, clenching his patent for the coinage of copper money, a quantity of which lies scattered about him. The pleasure grounds are extensive, well laid out, and contain some fine trees. A deep moat formerly surrounded the castle, but is now almost wholly filled up.

The Abbey of Howth is situated on a delightful spot overhanging the ocean. Tradition states that its foundation was laid in 1235, and that it was erected by Luke, Archbishop of Dublin, on the removal of the prebendal church from Ireland's Eye. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and hence styled St. Mary's. Over the western door is a ruined belfry, and at the opposite end a triplet window. This is certainly the oldest portion of the abbey, and undoubtedly the most elegant. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, belonging to Christopher the twentieth lord, and his lady Elizabeth. Recumbent figures represent them both; the former in armour. On the sides of the tomb are sculptured the arms of the family and its connections. Along the northern side of the original church, is an additional aisle, with rounded Burgundian windows, supposed to belong to the sixteenth century.

The College of Howth is a name given to a peculiar mass of building, situated close to the burial ground of the abbey. In the centre is a small court, surrounded with high walled buildings, now the habitation of the poorer classes.

The Hill of Howth, properly so called, now invites our attention. Having passed through the village, we keep on by

the road to the right, and looking back at intervals, get a fine view of Ireland's Eye and Lambey islands, with the village of Howth in the foreground; all the prettier for being partially shrouded with trees. Continuing this walk, we come in sight of the rugged summits of Ben Edar, the highest point of which is 563 feet above the sea level. The steep rocks of Carrimore overhang the beautiful grounds of Howth Castle, and afford an extensive view of the coast, with a foreground of heather. At the foot of the rocks is an ancient cromlech, consisting of a huge oblong stone, about fourteen feet by twelve, supported on a number of others. Some of the supporting stones are still seven feet in height. Writers are at variance regarding the origin of this relic—some asserting that it was originally connected in some mysterious manner with a druidical temple. The more generally received opinion is, that the cromlech was part of the sepulchral monument raised by the ancient inhabitants over their departed chiefs. That it was, in fact, nothing more than a frame-work to protect the contents of the tomb from the pressure of the immense mass of stones piled around and above it in order to form a *cairn*. Taking this view of the subject, we must suppose that, in the course of time, the stones have been gradually removed from the cairn, leaving only the internal supports. An explanation, if not as reliable, yet more amusing, is the legend current among the natives, that the huge mass was pitched into its present position by the renowned giant Fin MacCoul, when fighting with a Danish warrior. The new road, so named by way of distinguishing it from all others, is generally followed by travellers, affording a fine succession of marine views. Passing by this way the beautiful bay of Balscadden, a favourite bathing-place, we come to Puck's Rocks, situated on the north-east corner of the peninsula. A deep fissure separates the rock. Near the summit of the deep chasm is a rude representation of a human figure. This figure, tradition tells us, is the petrified remains of an evil spirit, who used to plague the good Saint Nesson, when he lived on Ireland's Eye. On one occasion, the saint was reading the much venerated book of Howth, on the approach of his fiendish enemy; and raising the precious volume, struck the intruder so forcibly with it, that he was knocked right across the water into the rock, which split into that yawning chasm in order to receive him. A little further on is the unlucky Castlena rock, on which the Victoria struck.

Further on, we come in sight of the lighthouse, on the rocky headland to the south-east, known as the

Baily of Howth.—The term Baily is supposed to be derived from an old Irish word signifying a fortified hill; and certain it is, that so late as 1814, the lines of ancient fortifications were quite recognisable. The lighthouse was built in 1814 by the "Ballast Board," in order to supersede an old one which stood 300 feet above the level of the water. It is in the form of a truncated cone supporting a lantern. The reflectors are parabolic, and in the foci are placed twenty large oil lamps, thus giving a clear fixed light. The appearance of the lighthouse from the road is very striking, standing out as it does on what seems to be an insulated rock. The ruins of

St. Fintan's Church stand on the south side of Howth, facing the expanse of Dublin Bay. It was a church evidently of very slight pretensions, being little more than sixteen feet by eight; the windows are small, and, with the exception of that in the east wall, destitute of ornament. The situation, however, makes up for all deficiencies in the building; the view is delightful—on the north a rocky height, and on the south a beach, now the scene of a busy oyster trade. Besides the supposed Druidical remains already mentioned, several others of a like character are observed on different parts of the hill; indeed, the ground seems teeming with historic and traditionary associations. A lead mine was opened in 1451 by Sir Christopher, fourteenth baron of Howth, and another in 1754. Gold is said to have been found, as well as tin and copper, though not in sufficient quantity to pay working expenses. The mountain limestone of Howth is much prized for mantel-pieces and ornaments, being susceptible of a fine polish. Manganese is at present wrought on the south side of Howth. To the botanical visitor it will be sufficient to notice the following plants recorded as *found*. *Scilla verna* on the beach; *Crithmum maritimum*, the samphire; *Statice Limonium*, sea-lavender; *Carduus Marianus*, milk-thistle; and in the marshes, *Anagallis tenella*, the bog-pimpernel; *Iris fetidissima*, the blue-flowered iris; and the *Veronica scutellata*.

DUBLIN TO KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, AND BRAY.

By Rail to Bray, through Kingstown. Trains from Westland Row, about every hour. Fares 2s. 3d., 1s. 8d., and 1s. 1d.; Return tickets 3s. 4d., 2s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

Dublin Station. Blackrock. Salt Hill. Monkstown. Kingstown. Harbour. Obelisk. Dalkey. Dalkey Island, Killiney Hill. View of Dublin Bay.

The line to Kingstown was opened on the 17th of December 1834, and has been deservedly encouraged. It was constructed at an expense of £340,000, raised partly by shares, and partly by loan. The only stations are Booterstown, Blackrock, a famous bathing spot, and Salt-hill or Monkstown; places possessing little interest save as the suburban retreats of the Dublin citizens, whose villas pleasantly variegates the prospect. As an instance of what royal patronage may do, it is worthy of notice that the old fishing village of Dunleary is now a fashionable watering-place, with good hotels, good houses, and good trade, all originating in the visit of George IV.—its very name becoming changed into the higher sounding one of

KINGSTOWN.

HOTELS.—*Royal*—bed 2s. 6d. to 3s., breakfast 2s., lunch 1s. 6d. to 2s., dinner 3s., tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., attendance charged in bill 1s. 6d., private room 4s. to 6s. *Rathbone's*—bed 1s. 6d. to 3s., breakfast 2s., lunch 1s. 6d. to 2s., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d., private room 3s. to 7s.

Much of the prosperity of this town is to be attributed to the facilities which it presents for the reception of packets from England, which arrive and depart several times a day. It is situated on the south side of Dublin Bay, on a dangerous coast, where, previous to the completion of the now admirable lighthouse arrangements, many serious accidents occurred. In the

Harbour, we never fail to see one of the packets lying in waiting for the time of sailing. It is needless to add that they are well appointed, and properly managed in every respect. The refuge harbour is not unlike that at Howth in form, but embraces an area of 250 acres. The depth of water varies from 13 to 27 feet. A revolving light, visible every half minute for about nine miles distant, is placed on the eastern pier. This harbour was declared by the Tidal Harbour

Commissioners to be "one of the most splendid artificial ports in the United Kingdom." The granite of which it is composed was obtained at Killiney Hill. The town is well built, consisting of several streets and terraces. George Street is half a mile in length, and well built. The population numbers about 10,500. An obelisk, raised on a mass of rock-work, surmounted by a sculptured crown, commemorates the visit of George IV.

Until a short time ago, the communication between Kingstown and Dalkey was by means of an atmospheric railway, which was worked in the following manner:—A tube two miles in length, with a slit cut along the upper side, covered with an elastic valve, was exhausted at the Dalkey end by means of a stationary engine; the piston was attached by a rod to the bottom of the first carriage, and passed through the slit in the tube, the valve being gently raised for its passage. The pressure of air on the piston from the open end at Kingstown, forced it along with wonderful rapidity. The motion was gentle and even. In July 1856 the steam locomotive drove the atmospheric system out of the field, and by it we reach

DALKEY, a town which certainly has not shared to any considerable extent in the prosperity of Kingstown, although at one time ranking higher in importance. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Dalkey was a port much used by the Dublin merchants, who found it safer to have their goods landed there than allow their ships to venture into the bay, and attempt the passage of the Liffey. In the town and neighbourhood are numerous remains, of greater or less extent, of castles and fortified places, all found necessary to defend the town and harbour against the incursions of Irish pirates, who at one time swarmed in the channel. At a short distance from the mainland is situated

Dalkey Island, the sound between which and the land is said to be somewhere about eight fathoms deep at the lowest tide. In this nook, ships may be perfectly safe from the north-east winds which affect the bay. The island contains about eighteen acres, mostly pasture. The ruin of an old church, and what has been called a Druid's altar, are met with on the island. In the neighbourhood of Dalkey are many pleasant villas.

KILLINEY HILL, situated close to Dalkey, is from its position a noticeable feature in the landscape, although rising

only 472 feet above the sea. A Druidical circle exists not far from it, in a field beyond Mount Druid property. A pyramidal pillar on the hill marks the spot where the young Duke of Dorset was killed by a fall from his horse, when out hunting with Lord Powerscourt's hounds. On the north side of the hill are extensive granite quarries.

Dublin Bay, as viewed from this hill, is generally allowed to be one of the finest sights in Ireland. In the foreground we have a succession of rocks and trees, with Kingstown appearing beyond them, the railway station, obelisk, and harbour being conspicuous objects; a little further into the bay stretches the north wall of the Liffey, with a lighthouse at the end of it; while beyond this, the level shore of the bay is seen ending in the rugged peninsula of Howth. Those who think the toil of ascending the Hill of Killiney too great, will find it worth while to hire a car for the purpose of enjoying the delightful views which can be obtained from the summit of the hill.

The Railway continues 5 miles further along the coast to Bray, passing on the way Obeliskhill and Ballybrack stations.

BRAY (Quin's Hotel—Card of charges on application). The name of this headland is supposed to have been derived from *Breagh*, brother of the hero Edar, who gave his name to the Hill of Howth. The town is rising fast into importance as a tourists' station, from its proximity to the Dargle, the Glen of the Downs, and the Devil's Glen, and from the facility with which it can be reached from Dublin, either direct by road—a distance of about twelve or thirteen miles—or by railway.

Connected with the hotel are cold and tepid baths, and for those who prefer the sea, bathing boxes, with a private walk through the grounds to the beach. The population is nearly four thousand.

Bray Head is situated some distance from the town, and from it is obtained a most admirable view, embracing to the north Killiney Bay, Howth, and the Mourne Mountains; to the west the town of Bray, backed by the Sugar Loaves and Shankhill Mountain; and to the south Wicklow Head. The Welsh Mountains are said to be sometimes discernible on the horizon in clear weather. In the neighbourhood of Bray are Kiltrudery, the noble mansion of the Earl of Meath, built in the Elizabethan style, and surrounded by a beautifully undulating park;

Bray Head demesne, now a Loretto convent ; Old Court, the residence of Mr. Edwards, with the ruin of De Riddesford's Castle in the pleasure grounds ; Hollybrook, another Elizabethan mansion, the residence of Sir G. F. Hodson, Bart. ; Wingfield, the property of Mr. Darley ; and at the other end of the Glen of the Downs, Bellevue, the seat of P. Latouche, Esq.

The Dargle and Powerscourt may be conveniently visited from Bray by such as prefer rapidity of travelling. A description, however, of these places will be found in the next route.

From Bray the railway continues to Wicklow through Newcastle ; but that portion of the line will be described in the next tour.

DUBLIN TO ENNISKERRY, THE SEVEN CHURCHES, VALE OF AVOCA, AND WICKLOW.

For the benefit of the tourist who desires to spend three pleasant days in an excursion among the Wicklow Mountains, we have prepared a route embracing a wide range of scenery, so diversified in its nature, that the visitor will have a general idea of the beauties of Ireland without going further. Of course such an idea must be very limited, but to one with very little time to spare, it will be worth the possession. In this excursion we have bare rough hills, rich valleys, moors, and fertile plains ; lakes, waterfalls, mansion houses, ruined castles, and monastic relics ; we have towns and large tracts of uninhabited mountain land. In short, we have an epitome of Ireland. Several plans naturally present themselves. That which appears to be the most feasible is presented first. Taking the mail car from the Post Office at 7 A.M., or coach from 20 Chatham Street at 8½ A.M. to Enniskerry, and there visiting the Dargle and Powerscourt with or without a guide. Taking the road on foot for Roundwood, visiting Loughs Tay and Dan on the way, sleeping at Roundwood. In the morning, starting by car or on foot to Glendalough, seven miles distance. If by car, then the walk to Wooden Bridge, which is thirteen miles, or car to Rathdrum, and thence on foot, which would reduce the walk to six or seven miles, and give the tourist a good opportunity of leisurely enjoying the scenery of the Avoca Vale. Sleeping at Wooden Bridge, and walking to Arklow in the morning, four miles, to meet the coach, getting into Dublin on evening of third day. If only two days can be spared, it would be well to reach Wooden Bridge on the evening of the first day. This can be done by hiring a car to Roundwood, which can be reached by twelve or one o'clock, allowing time at Enniskerry for breakfast and a visit to the Dargle. Powerscourt Waterfall will be seen from the road to Roundwood. Another car should be hired at Roundwood for Glendalough and Wooden Bridge, reaching the latter in the evening. The journey may even be accomplished in one day and a night, by reaching Arklow on the evening of the day at ten o'clock, and taking the night mail from thence to Dublin, where it arrives at half-past five in the morning. But a more rapid and

less expensive route would be to take the first train in the morning for Bray, there see the Dargle and Powerscourt; from Bray by mid-day train to Wicklow, thence by hired car to Wooden Bridge through Rathdrum, and returning to Arklow in time to catch the evening coach. It would be well, however, to spend at least three days in the tour, or, if time will allow an entire week, spending two or three days in the neighbourhood of the Wooden Bridge, in order to visit the country to the north-west and south of Avoca. If four or six travel together, it will be found as cheap to hire cars the entire way, at a cost of only 1s. a mile, besides a gratuity to the driver, which need not exceed the rate of three-halfpence a mile. By this means, the tourist has it in his power to go fast or slow, and even to stop to examine more minutely any objects which may interest him. The fare for coaches and mail cars is about a penny to three-halfpence per mile, besides which, the driver expects his gratuity. Every information as to coaches, mail cars, omnibuses, steam-boats, and railways, is to be had in the various railway and steam-boat guides published monthly in Dublin, at a penny to threepence each, and to be had from every bookseller. Wyrer's, Morgan's, and the official Irish Travelling Guide can be relied on.

ITINERARY.

DUBLIN.			THE SEVEN CHURCHES.
Ranelagh.			Round Tower.
Cullenswood.			St. Kevin's Kitchen.
Sandford.	MILES.		The Cathedral.
Dundrum	5 ... 5		Our Lady's Chapel.
Kilgobbin.			The Ivy or Trinity Church.
Golden Ball . . .	4 ... 9		St. Saviour's Abbey.
Kiltiernan Church.			The Sacristy.
GIANT'S GRAVE.			Lower Lake.
Shankhill Mines.			Upper Lake.
Puck's Castle.			Lugduff, 2148 feet
THE SCALP	1½ ... 10½		BED OF ST. KEVIN.
Enter County Wicklow.			Vale of Clara.
ENNISKERRY . . .	2 ... 12½		Clara Bridge.
THE DARGLE.			Copse.
Lover's Leap.			Rathdrum.
Powerscourt Demesne.			7 ... 41
THE WATERFALL.			VALE OF AVOCA.
Tinnehinch House.			Castle Howard.
Charleville.			FIRST MEETING OF
Glencree.			WATERS
LUGGALA LODGE.			3½ ... 44½
Lough Tay.			Second Meeting.
Lough Dan.			Wooden Bridge
ROUNDWOOD OR TOGHA	11 ... 23		4 ... 48½
Derrylossary Church			Shelton Abbey.
Ardamoe Village.			Arklow
Ruins of Castle Kevin to left.			4 ... 52½
Village of Laragh	5 ... 28		Castle.
Vale of Glendalough (3 miles going,			Monastery.
and same returning)	6 ... 34		Wicklow
			13½ ... 66
			Newtown Mount Kennedy.
			GLEN OF THE DOWNS.
			Sugar Loaf Mountains.
			BRAY
			17 ... 83
			DUBLIN
			12½ ... 95½

The drive between Dublin and Enniskerry, on a fine summer's morning, is sure to be enjoyed by the tourist. The road passes through several villages or hamlets, built and kept in a style quite national. In the outskirts of Dublin, we pass through RANELAGH and CULLENSWOOD, two pleasant suburban villages. In Cullenswood a dreadful massacre of 500 English citizens of Dublin took place on Easter Monday of 1209. A colony from Bristol, enticed by the advantages held out to them to settle in Dublin, had occupied a portion of the town, and on the holiday in question went out to Cullenswood, a mile from town, to amuse themselves. The O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of the Wicklow Mountains had naturally looked with jealousy on the prosperity of those whom they considered intruders, and came upon them suddenly when in the midst of their enjoyment, slaying not less than 500 of them. "Bloody-Fields" is a name not unfrequently given to the spot, and Easter Monday was commonly known in Dublin by the epithet of "Black Monday." In the vicinity are many beautiful villas. SANDFORD, a little farther on, has a fine church, erected in 1826, at the cost of £5000, by the munificent Lord Mountsandford. The village owes its name to this circumstance. The river Dodder is soon crossed, and we find ourselves surrounded by beautiful villas, until we reach the little village of Dundrum, in the parish of Taney. DUNDRUM is a rural village, and therefore not to be confused with the market-town of the same name in Ulster province. Wickham, the seat of Leonard Bickerstaff, Esq., is one of the principal villas in the neighbourhood. The air is very salubrious, and much enjoyed by invalids. We have now got to the commencement of the Dublin Mountains, and will continue a somewhat hilly ascent for the space of six miles. Three miles from Dundrum is the village of Kilgobbin. To our left we see the dilapidated tower of Kilgobbin Castle, erected by the early Saxon settlers to secure themselves against the incursions of their warlike neighbours, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was held by a scion of the Walsh family. An old church stands on a grassy knoll, and beside it is one of the ancient stone crosses almost peculiar to Ireland. Golden Ball village is about a mile further on, and near it is the demesne of Kilternan, the residence of Mr. Anderson, and church of the same name, believed to be one of the oldest churches in the country, although very little of the original now stands. The

western doorway, which is blocked up with rubble work, has a square top. About half a mile from Golden Ball is an enormous cromlech known as the Giant's Grave. It is a huge mass of granite about twenty-three feet in length, seventeen in breadth, and six in thickness, supported upon a number of stones varying from three to seven feet in height. To our left are the mines of Shankhill, and a little further off, the castle in which James II. is said to have passed the first night after his defeat at the Boyne. The walls are still perfect, and it is used as a shepherd's house. The name of it is Puck's Castle. Springfield, the property of Mr. Thomson, appears on our right, and then by

THE SCALP, we pass from the county of Dublin into that of Wicklow. The Scalp, although void of grandeur, exhibits sufficient beauty to be admired. It is "a deep defile, formed by the operations of nature in the bosom of a rock or mountain composed of granite. The sides are acclivities, but not so near the perpendicular as to prove inaccessible, and the whole surface of the ascent on both sides is covered with prodigious and disjointed masses of stone, which shoulder each other in tumultuous confusion, and threaten to fall upon and crush the passenger at each adventurous footstep. When the traveller looks back and views this tremendous chasm in dreary perspective, he is almost induced to believe that the base of the mountain has, at some remote period, given way throughout the extent of the ravine he has passed, and the incumbent mass fallen into the hollow earth, thus leaving a frightful channel, not to be accounted for on a consideration of the ordinary works of nature." A less poetic though not less correct description is given by Seward in his *Hibernian Gazetteer*, 1789, where, under the head of Scalp, we find the following account:—"A curious chasm, where is a road cut through a rock, on the top of a very high mountain, about six miles from Dublin. This place consists of heaps of stones of enormous sizes, piled curiously on each other, and forming one of the most striking natural objects in the kingdom. The sides of the chasm are not perpendicular, but slope from the top considerably." The Scalp has lost some of its picturesque effect since the abandonment of the old road to Enniskerry, which ran at the bottom of the chasm.

ENNISKERRY is our halting place, and here we find a

good country inn, and moderate charges. It is well built and remarkably clean, and is the property of Viscount Powerscourt. It is prettily situated on a small stream in a deep valley, and during the summer is a favourite place of resort with the people of Dublin, on account of the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the purity of the air. Engaging the guide at the hotel to show us the far-famed

DARGLE, we sally forth for a pleasant walk, after our morning's ride. "The Dargle" is the title applied to a long glen, through which the river Dargle flows, until it meets Enniskerry River, and thenceforth the united pair assume the name Bray River. The river Dargle takes its rise in Crockan Pond, a hill 1770 feet high, and situated about six or seven miles from Enniskerry. On its way it skirts the War Hill, 2250, and comes close to the Roundwood high road, where one of its tributaries, forming Powerscourt Waterfall, tumbles wildly down the mountain side. The river flows north through the old deer park of Powerscourt, and, on leaving it, receives the river of Glenree; when it becomes the boundary between the seats of Lords Monck and Powerscourt. Mr. Grattan's property of Tinnehinch is next enlivened by it; when suddenly the vale contracts into a narrow ravine, and through this passage flows the river. The length of the ravine is about a mile, and the height of some portions of the enclosing wall of rocks exceeds 300 feet. These precipitous rocks are, moreover, beautifully clothed with native wild wood and graceful fern. Many parties prefer to enter the glen at the lower end, and leave it at the upper; and not a few will prefer spending the entire summer day in such a shady retreat, particularly if the heat be oppressive on the roads. The view of the glen from above is exceedingly beautiful; a combination of rugged rock, of foliage of every tint and form, of clear water dancing here and there in the gay sunshine, and murmuring far beneath our feet, in concert with the merry choir of birds in the surrounding trees. "It is a fine example of a wooded ravine, and is exceedingly beautiful. The banks on either side, particularly on the right bank of the river, rise in some places to the height of three hundred feet, the slopes being completely covered with the liveliest and greenest woods. It is like some of the more wooded glens of our Scottish streams, but softer and richer. Perhaps it comes nearest the character of the

Wye, but is on a smaller scale. The river that flows through it is inconsiderable, but large enough to yield the charms both of sight and sound to the traveller, as he treads his shaded path on the brow of the steep above it."* One of the best stations for a view of the glen is known as the Lover's Leap, situated at the head of the glen, and easy of access from the main path. The whole, or nearly the whole of the glen and its neighbourhood, is observable from that point.

POWERSCOURT (seen without an order on Mondays and Tuesdays—an order required on other days) is further up the glen. It is the property of the family of Wingfield. It is due to this family to mention that scarcely any in Ireland enjoy so much of the goodwill and respect of the peasantry. The late Lord Powerscourt was a constant resident in the country. A curious instance of the respect for a resident landlord occurred during the terrible rebellion in 1798. Lord Powerscourt despising the cowardice of those landlords who thought they could not be safe unless sheltered in the capital, fortified his mansion, and to prove his reliance upon his tenantry, formed them into a yeomanry to the number of a hundred, and with their assistance preserved family and property. Holt, the famous rebel-general, surrendered to Lord Powerscourt. The mansion, finely placed upon a terrace, is built of granite; it is plain, large, and truly baronial in appearance. Among the apartments, which are very spacious, is the grand saloon, eighty feet by forty, where George IV. was entertained on his visit to Ireland in 1821. The land appertaining to the demesne of Powerscourt is estimated at 26,000 English acres, but the enclosed grounds do not exceed 800 acres. It has frequently changed hands since first becoming English property. De la Poer, a knight in Strongbow's company, was the first English possessor; and by him the castle was built. In the reign of Henry VIII. the castle was taken by the fierce O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Wicklow; and, being retaken by the English, was conferred upon the Talbots. Another Irish clan, the Kavanaghs, obtained possession of it in 1556. In 1609 the property was given by James I. to Sir R. Wingfield, who was created Viscount Powerscourt in 1618, since which time the peerage has twice become extinct, and was revived for the second time in 1743 in favour of the present peer's ancestor.

* Sir John Forbes. Memorandums made in Ireland.

THE WATERFALL is regarded by some as a splendid sight, and by others as a mere plaything. When seen after a succession of wet days and nights, it has indeed some title to magnificence. In very dry weather the stream is deficient in quantity, and descends along the face of the cliff. In the immediate vicinity of the cascade, is a grassy nook much resorted to by pic-nic parties. It is related that on the occasion of George IV.'s visit to Powerscourt, a large tank was dug in the top of the hill, in order to ensure a good flow before royalty, but that his majesty did not find it convenient to visit the obliging waterfall.

TINNEHINCH HOUSE is the property of the descendants of the patriot and orator Henry Grattan. The Irish parliament, appreciating the noble exertions of this wonderful man, purchased the property for him, in order that he might end in peace a life which had been so laborious.

CHARLEVILLE, the handsome seat of Viscount Monck, closely adjoins those of Lord Powerscourt and Mr. Grattan. If time permitted, the tourist would much enjoy a stroll up

GLENCREE, about a mile above the fall. Indeed it would be an admirable variation of the road to send the conveyance round to Lough Bray Cottage, where, after a quiet walk up the glen, and a visit to the Loughs Bray, upper and lower, under the hill of Kippure (2473 feet), the tourist could join it, and then take the military road so far as Sally Gap, where, adopting the left-hand road, a wild uninhabited region is passed over to the east of Luggala and Lough Tay, and then join the road about two and a quarter miles from Roundwood. By taking this detour, the car will require to travel about seventeen miles from Enniskerry to Roundwood, instead of ten by the regular road.

Another pleasant divergence from the route to Roundwood is to take a bye-path over the face of a hill to the right, which leads to a fine view of Lough Tay. It is somewhat difficult to find the path without assistance; enquiry should therefore be made whenever the opportunity occurs. The pedestrian enters a field by a stile, and ascends in the direction of a larch plantation, which he passes on his left, and keeps a regular foot-path in the direction of the head of a valley, which appears

on the same side; crosses the head of this valley, and by a continuation of the same path, passes over the next mountain shoulder, until he comes in sight of Lough Tay, and discovers an extensive prospect spread out before him. To the right, he sees a wide extent of upland moor with a silvery stream meandering through it, almost parallel with the military road, until it reaches a fertile little spot at the head of Lough Tay. Immediately opposite, casting its shadows on the clear blue lake, rises the fancy rock, bringing him forcibly in remembrance of the rock which frowns over Brothers Water in Westmoreland; and above and around on every side, the undulating mountains give a wild picturesque effect to the scene. Far under his feet is a plantation of larches, and at the west end of the nook, he overlooks the Annamoe River, which conveys the surplus water from Lough Tay to Lough Dan, of which he catches just a glimpse in the mountain cage which encloses it. The house to the northern end of the lake, embosomed in trees and shrubs, and surrounded with grass sward, whose verdure contrasts strangely with the brown sterility around it, is

LUGGALA LODGE, the property of Mr. Latouche. Moore's beautiful song, beginning with the line

"No, not more welcome the fairy numbers,"

was written to a very old air known as "Luggala." "On the eastern side of the valley was formerly one of those extraordinary druidical remains, called a 'rocking stone,' used by the artful arch-druid for oracular purposes. A large stone was placed upon the top of another, so balanced that the smallest effort would shake it, and was supposed to be self-moved in the presence of a guilty person. In some cases, as on the Three Rock Mountains, in the county of Dublin, the culprit was placed under the stone, which was made to vibrate over his head, and threaten death at every instant. In the year 1800, a party of military passing this mountain dislodged the rocking stone from its pedestal, and it now lies some yards from its original position, deprived unfortunately of its powers of motion." *

LOUGH TAY receives its supply of water principally from the river Annamoe, which, just before entering it, falls

* Wright's Wicklow.

down a rock close beside Luggala Lodge. It is situated about 807 feet above the sea, is circular in form, about half a mile in diameter, and a mile and a half in circumference. The glen in whose upper end this lake is placed is about ten miles in length, extending to Laragh.

LOUGH DAN is situated two miles further down the glen, and has an elevation of 685 feet, being 122 feet lower than Lough Tay. It is a larger lake, and receives a portion of its supply from the Avonmore. This lake is surrounded with wild hills covered with heath and furze, the hill on its northern side being Knocknacloghole 1754 feet, on the east Slievebuckh 1581 feet, and on the south-west the Scar 2105 feet. From the station on the hill which the tourist ascended he catches only a glimpse of Lough Dan, and joins the direct Roundwood Road by descending that to his left. It may be of interest to know that there is good trout fishing to be had in Lough Dan, and that for the accommodation of anglers, a person of the name of Manning has furnished a cottage, and provides boats on the lake at a very reasonable rate.

On the hills near Lough Dan, Holt, the rebel general, mustered an armed band in 1798. He had been a farmer in the vicinity of Roundwood, and, what was more to be wondered at, a Protestant. He surrendered to Lord Powerscourt, and had his sentence commuted to transportation for life, but afterwards received a free pardon and returned to Ireland, where he resided in peace until 1826, when he died at Kingstown. In the narrative of himself which he penned, he gives some amusing accounts of the doings of himself and followers. "Having nearly run the country out of provisions," he writes in one part, "I marched from Oakwood on the King's River to the west side of the country, and there received information that there were several corps of yeomanry at Blessington, with a great quantity of cattle in a park under their protection. I fired my signal for marching, and went through Blackditches, near the King's River, to Baltyboys, and soon came in sight of Blessington. While we were drawing towards the church, from the steeple of which the yeomanry were firing upon us, I sent about a third of my force by a circuitous route towards the other side of the town, and as soon as this was accomplished, we commenced our attack in a more regular manner whenever they made their appearance, while the men were driving the cattle out of the park. We succeeded, and drove away 150 sheep, 32 cows and bullocks, and 10 horses." Among other of his mountain-bound retreats was Glenmalure, and while there he received the following conciliatory letter from Sir John Moore, at that time commanding a division of the English army:—"Mr. Holt, I should be glad to have some conversation with you. Point out any place you think proper to me, bring as many of your

men as you please, and I will bring with me only my servant. I will also bring with me a cold dinner, and if you let me know what will satisfy you for your losses, I will use my endeavours to get it for you." Had he been allowed to avail himself of Sir John's Moore's gallantry, in all probability much bloodshed might have been spared, but his followers, who entertained the idea that he meant to betray them, kept him prisoner, and at one time were scarcely restrained from instantly murdering him.

ROUNDWOOD or TOGHA (Inns: Healty's—Murphy: bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 4d., tea 1s. 6d.), as it was originally named, is a small hamlet possessing little interest to the tourist save as a resting place, for which purpose are two good country inns, where post horses can be had. The town is situated in the midst of an immense tract of table land, about 700 feet above the sea. Tithewar, the seat of Mr. Nuttall, is near Roundwood, and is well planted. The town contains a church and a post office. The houses are few, and have certainly nothing to boast of as regards neatness or accommodation. We now leave the village, pass the plantations of Roundwood Park, the church of Derrylossary, and Glendalough Park, the residence of Mr. Barton, sweeping gracefully down a portion of Glenavon. Turning about on the way, we have frequent glimpses of glens, and here we see just the upper part of the Devil's Glen far in the distance to our left.

ANNAMOE VILLAGE appears next. It is situated on the rivulet of the same name which issues out of Lough Dan. Little can be said about the few thatched houses which compose the village, save that the place is to a certain extent interesting ground on account of the accident which nearly deprived the world of Uncle Toby, the poor Lieutenant, and Corporal Trim. Living at the barracks of Wicklow, in 1720, Laurence Sterne says in his autobiography—"From thence we decamped to stay half a year with Mr. Featherston, a clergyman, about seven miles from Wicklow, who, being a relative of my mother's, invited us to his parsonage at Animo. It was in this parish, during our stay, that I had that wonderful escape in falling through a mill-race whilst the mill was going, and of being taken out unhurt. The story is incredible, but known for truth in all that part of Ireland, where hundreds of common people flocked to see me." A ruined water-mill is still shown as that which was the scene of the accident. Whilst on the bridge at Annamoe, it would be well to take a

look across the valley to a green knoll, about a mile distant, on which are situated

THE RUINS OF CASTLE KEVIN.—This was from time immemorial the stronghold of the O'Tooles, who, with the O'Byrnes, held the greater part of Wicklow. There can be little doubt that the ground upon which St. Kevin built his churches was originally granted to him by the then chief of the O'Tooles, though the conditions of the grant, and the manner of raising the structures, are perhaps not altogether correctly stated in the old traditions, prose and verse, to be met with. The castle, which is now in ruins, is supposed to have been built by the O'Tooles some time in the twelfth century, and to have remained principally in their hands until the end of the thirteenth. "In the year 1308, Piers Gavestone, being hated by the English nobility, as estranging King Edward's affections from themselves and from his queen Isabella, was banished into Ireland, where he fortified Castle Kevin, and lived there for some time, having first harassed and defeated the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, in order to conciliate the English." The Castle afterwards returned to the original proprietors, again to be lost by them, until at length it was reduced to ruins, and the clan finally dispersed. A little further on is the village of

LARAGH.

Guides are in abundance in this village, and if not wanted, may prove annoying, unless their services are peremptorily declined. It will be necessary, in the event of retaining one, to come to a clear understanding with him, before setting off in his company.

On the site of an old barrack, which was pulled down a few years ago, a church, a school, a constabulary barrack, and a mill, have been built by the proprietor, Mr. Barton, a landlord uniformly and justly esteemed in the country. The village itself is beautifully situated at a spot where the vales of Laragh, Clara, and Glendalough meet. We turn to the right, through the village, passing the beautiful little property of Derrybawn, so called from the mountain under which it is situated.

A walk of a mile and a quarter from Laragh brings us to the hamlet and

VALE OF GLENDALOUGH.—The vale of Glendalough, or the two lakes, is about three miles in length, and nowhere of any great width. The hills on the north which bound it are Brockagh, Glendassan, and Comaderry (2296 feet). On the south, the boundaries are Derrybawn (1567 feet), Mullacap (2176 feet), and Lugduff (2148 feet). The river which feeds the lakes is the Gleneolo, which takes its rise in the mountains to the west. The vale is dark and cheerless even in summer, and being almost without a single tree, has a gloomy aspect. The principal attraction in the vale is the mass of ruins scattered over it, known by the name of

THE SEVEN CHURCHES.—Many and curious are the traditions current, concerning the founder of a seat of learning in this lonely wilderness. One thread, however, runs through all the varied account.

It appears that "he was born in the year 498; was baptized by St. Cronan; received the first rudiments of his education from Petrocus; was priested by Bishop Ngid. He was contemporary of Columbkille, and held constant intercourse with him, and other holy men of his day. He led a hermit life in an old place called Cluagn Dusch, since called Glendalough (the valley of two loughs). He died on the third day of June 618, at the age of 120. The day of his death is yet commemorated in the place by a *patron*. After his death, Dymnach, one of the lords of the surrounding territory, founded a cathedral church, with other buildings, which gradually sprung up into a city, the history of which is not extant, but the ruins exist, and tell its whereabouts, and attest the ancient legends."* This much is authenticated history, but tradition fills up the rest, and asserts that poor Kevin was, like St. Anthony, tempted, though not by the father of evil, but by the lovely young Kathleen, who was so passionately enamoured of him, that she begged to be permitted even to live in sight of him, or, as the Irish poetically express it, "to look upon his shadow, to hear not even his voice, but its echo," promising at the same time that she would "lie like a dog at his feet, take penance for his sins, as well as her own, and even in prayer forget her own soul for the good of his." But the saint was proof against Cupid, or at least sought safety in flight, being frequently overtaken by his devoted worshipper, till at last he found refuge from her eyes in the hollow on the face of the rock overhanging one of the lakes. Even here she followed him, although the dangers attending the path had all but baffled him, and when he awoke on his hard rocky couch in the morning, the blue eyes of the infatuated Kathleen gazed softly on him through the tears which were almost frozen in them.

* Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Irishmen, by James Wills, A.M., M.R.I.A. Dublin, 1843.

" 'Twas from Kathleen's eyes he flew,
 Eyes of most unholy blue!
 She had loved him well and long,
 Wish'd him her's, nor thought it wrong.
 Wheresoe'er the saint would fly,
 Still he heard her light foot nigh;
 East or west where'er he turn'd,
 Still her eyes before him burn'd."—MOORE.

One would naturally expect that a man of such pure religious feelings would have combined pity with his piety, and have done something to recover the mind of Kathleen from its error; but instead of that, the tradition makes him pitch her over the face of the rock into the water beneath, where she was drowned.

" Ah! your saints have cruel hearts!
 Sternly from his bed he starts,
 And with rude repulsive shock,
 Hurls her from the beetling rock.
 Glendalough, thy gloomy wave,
 Soon was gentle Kathleen's grave!
 Soon the Saint, (but ah! too late),
 Felt her love and mourn'd her fate.
 When he said 'heaven rest her soul!'
 Round the lake light music stole,
 And her ghost was seen to glide,
 Smiling o'er the fatal tide."—MOORE.

The erection of the Seven Churches is generally ascribed to St. Kevin; it is more probable, however, that he merely lived as a hermit in the locality, having charge of an abbey which he founded on the spot. The origin of the city, and its celebrity as a seat of learning, are attributed to "St. Mccorog, a Briton, who, having learned the fame of St. Kevin, left his native country, and fixed his residence in a cell on the east side of Glendalough. Here a city soon sprung up, and a seminary was founded, from whence were sent forth many exemplary men, whose sanctity and learning diffused around the western world that light of letters and religion, which in earlier ages shone with so much brightness throughout this remote, and, at that period, tranquil isle, and was almost exclusively confined to it."

That this religious house, or city, was one of some importance, at a very early period, is proved by the fact that it was so often plundered by the Danes, who began their outrages upon it in the beginning of the ninth century. In 1020 the city was reduced to ashes, and being rebuilt, was partly swept away by a flood, 1177. In 1398 the invading English burnt down the city, whose importance was fast ebbing, and consequently it was never rebuilt. The hamlet is composed of a few miser-

able cottages, and therefore presents nothing of interest. The chief object of attraction in this spot is

The Round Tower. This is one of the finest of the kind in Ireland. Its height is 110 feet, and circumference 51, is built of granite and slate intermixed. Near the door are two small windows, and at the top are four more, as in that at Clondalkin. The tradition among guides, which is certainly not worth much credit, is, that these round towers were erected long before the arrival of the good St. Patrick in the island, that they were the temples of druidical piety, and were used in the worship of the sun. The belief is, that the druid priest ascended to the top every morning, to watch for sun-rise, and on catching the first glimpse of his rays, called out to the four corners of the earth, "Baal, Baal, Baal." It has already been mentioned in this work, that these relics have been considered by a good authority to be nothing more than bell-towers. The top of the tower is wanting; it was carried off by a storm early in the present century.

St. Kevin's Kitchen is the most perfect ruin now standing in the vale. It is a little building, twenty-two feet long by fifteen wide. The roof is of slabs of stone. At the west end is a belfry, which may easily be mistaken for a chimney, and hence the title vulgarly applied to the building.

The Cathedral is situated close beside

Our Lady's Chapel. Both are very small buildings, particularly the former, when we consider the imposing title which it bears.

The Ivy Church, or Trinity Church, is situated near the village of Laragh. Like the others, it is very small, and of rude construction. Beside it is a portion of a round tower.

St. Saviour's Abbey is situated on the Derrybawn property. On architectural points, it is undoubtedly the most interesting of all the ruins. In the wreck of rubbish which it has become, a number of beautifully carved stones is sometimes to be picked up. It is said that St. Kevin was buried here in 618, and some time ago, a tomb, supposed to be that of the saint, was discovered in a small crypt adjoining. The O'Tooles had for some years the appointing of the bishop of Glendalough, and used the right of sepulture in the abbey.

The Sacristy is a portion of the burying ground set aside for the repose of Catholic clergy. It is believed by many ignorant people that a peculiar blessing rests on this ground,

and that the body buried here is sure to rise again with its spiritual companion in happiness.

In the burying ground, and indeed scattered all over the valley, are stone crosses of various sizes. One in the cemetery is made of one piece of granite eleven feet high. It is believed that the lark has never been known to sing over the gloomy "vale of the two loughs," a statement easily credited, when it is recollected that larks prefer broad meadows and corn fields to deep rocky dells. Tradition has found another reason for the absence of the bird.

One man told Kohl, the German traveller, that "when the Seven Churches were building, it was the skylarks that used every morning to call the men to their work. They had no watches in those days, and the song of the lark served as a signal that it was time to begin their labour. Well, when the holy work was at an end, St. Kevin declared that no lark was worthy to succeed those pious birds that had helped in the building of the churches." The other version of the tradition is, that the men took an oath to "begin with the lark and lie down with the lamb;" but the larks rose so early over the valley, as to cause them to rise long before they were refreshed, and in consequence, many died from over exertion, which so touched the heart of St. Kevin, that he prayed that no lark might ever sing over the spot again, thus saving his labourers' lives and their oaths at the same time.

The ruins we have been describing are principally situated at the lower end of the

Lower Lake, which is about a quarter of a mile long. It is generally said by guides to be that into which St. Patrick banished the last of the snakes, a celebrity, however, claimed as well by one of the tarns in the Gap of Dunloe, in County Kerry. Half a mile or little less above this is the

Upper Lake, a mile in length, and celebrated as the scene of Kathleen's death. On the south side of it rises Lugduff Hill, and on a craggy face of it is situated the celebrated

BED OF ST. KEVIN, to enter which, has been the ambition of almost all tourists. The accompanying description of this retreat is by the late Rev. Cæsar Otway,* and for truth and accuracy is unsurpassed.

"By this time we had rowed under Kevin's Bed, and landing adjoining to it, ascended an inclined stratum of rock, to a sort of ledge or resting place,

* A Day at the Seven Churches.

from whence I and some others prepared to enter the Bed. Here the guides make much ado about proposing their assistance; but to any one who has common sense and enterprise, there is no serious difficulty, for, by the aid of certain holes in the rock, and points which you can easily grasp, you can turn into this little artificial cave, which, in fact, is not bigger than a small baker's oven; and were it not that it hangs some twenty feet perpendicularly over the dark blue lake, this cavity, not larger than many a pig-stye I have seen excavated in the side of a bank, could not attract so many visitors. I and two young men who followed me, found it a very tight fit, when crouched together in it. At the further end there is a sort of pillow, and peculiar excavation made for the saint's head, and the whole of the interior is tattooed with the initials of such as have adventured to come in. Amongst the many, I could observe those of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Combermere; and of certain blue stocking dames, as, for instance, Lady Morgan, who made it her temporary *boudoir*."

When Sir Walter Scott, in 1825, being then in declining health, visited Ireland, he was accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, who says of St. Kevin's Bed—

"It is a hole in the sheer surface of the rock, into which two or three people might sit. The difficulty of getting into this place has been exaggerated, as also the danger, for it would only be falling about twenty feet into very deep water. Yet I never was more pained than when Sir Walter Scott, in spite of all remonstrances, would make his way to it, crawling along the precipice. He succeeded, and got in! After he was gone, Lord Plunkett, then Attorney-General, told the female guide he was a poet. 'Poet,' said she, 'the devil a bit of him, but an honourable gentleman—he gave me half-a-crown.'"

St. Kevin's Bed has been the shelter of the outlaw, as well as the abode of the saint. On the breaking up of the rebellion of 1798, a number of the outlaws under Dwyer dispersed themselves throughout the county of Wicklow, seeking shelter and protection where they could find it.

Dwyer himself, being hotly pursued by a company of Scottish Highlanders, took refuge in the cave, where the fatigues of his flight brought on sleep. The sure-footed Highlanders stole gently up to the mouth of the cave, and had almost entered when he awoke, sprung into the lake, swam to the opposite shore, and so escaped.*

* The conversation of the learned and facetious judge, Lord Norbury, with one of the guides on this subject is most amusingly recorded by the celebrated Crofton Croker, who also edited the life of General Holt of famous memory. "Well," said Lord Norbury to his guide, "where is this Bed?" "Plase your honour's worship, my lord, 'tis that hole in the rock there." "Oh! I see. The saint was a holy man, fond of being rocked to sleep, eh?" "I have hard (heard)

Returning again from the valley to Laragh Village, we take a sharp wheel to the right, and enter the charming

VALE OF CLARA, through which flows the Avonmore River, swelled by the waters of Annamoe, Glenmacnass, Glendassan, and Glendalough. Our way for the first mile is by the great military road, which leads from Dublin to Drumgoff Barrack, and thence by Aghavannagh to Baltinglass. On our right we pass under Derrybawn, and on our left Trooperstown Hill. The vale, which has little of the wild or striking in its character, is very beautiful, and affords an agreeable rest to the visitor after straining his eyes, and having his ears all but deafened by the vociferations of the guides. About three miles and a half from Laragh we come to Clara Bridge, but do not cross it. About a mile and a half further, Copse House, situated in a wood, is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. The copse-wood extends from the base of Moneystown Hill along the Avonmore River to the vicinity of Rathdrum, a distance of fully three miles and a half, being the largest in Wicklow. The road between Laragh and Clara Bridge is continued all the way on the bank of the Avonmore, which flows occasionally at our feet, and now and then is lost to view, owing to the elevation of the road. Approaching Copse House, however, we gradually separate from it, leaving it a considerable distance at times to our left, until we enter the town of

so, my lord." "Hard lying no doubt," was Lord Norbury's comment. "Just the den for a rookite." "Indeed, then, your lordship, before Captain Rock's time, the rebel Dwyer used to shelter himself in the bed—General O'Dwyer, I mean; and mighty proud he was of that same great O. Sure he would write it before his name so large, that it looked among the rest of the letters just like a turkey's egg in a hen's nest." "Very strange retreat for a rebel with so much Orange liking (lichen) about the cliff." "'Tis true for you, my right honourable lord, and the Orangemen were near taking Dwyer." "Aye, near making a D'Oyer and Terminer business of it!" "But, please your lordship, Dwyer leaped like a fairy." "A complete lep-rechann that rascal." "And a party of soldiers, my lord, on the top of the cliff." "What! High-landers?" "They were so, please your lordship, and when they fired at Dwyer, he dived like a duck." "Yes; ducked, and so got off Scot free?" "O! 'twas all right enough with him. He was up again winking his eye at the smoke." "Smoked, them, did he? Did not like their invitation to a Caledonian ball? There are divers other stories about your lake, no doubt?" "Plenty, my lord; there's one by Moore." "No more at present; that will do. Moore's songs haunt me as if I had murdered them in singing."—*Hall's Hibernia Illustrata.*

RATHDRUM, between six and seven miles from Laragh. Here there is little to stay for; the town is agreeably situated, but not attractive in itself. The horse, however, if it has come from Roundwood without baiting, should have a drink of meal and water, and the traveller what refreshment he pleases, recollecting that the next station is Wooden Bridge, seven and a half miles' distance.

Seward says of this town that—"Near it was *Dunum*, a city and capital of *Menapii*. It was the seat of the chiefs of Coulan, and called by the Irish *Rathdrúim*, from whence the name *Rathdrum*." Rathdrum was formerly noted for flannel. The flannel hall is a building 200 feet in front, with a cupola. It is situated on Rathdrum Hill.

We have again got within sight of the river, which flows on our left hand, until we see the "meeting" and retire to the Wooden Bridge Hotel.

THE VALE OF AVOCA is entered on leaving Rathdrum. It is well planted. The road passes through the demesne of Avondale. The mansions of Avondale and Kingstown are passed on the left, and then appear the turrets of

CASTLE HOWARD, the seat of Mr. Howard Brooke, standing on an eminence to the east of the river Avonmore, just above its famous junction with the Avonbeg. The river is crossed by a quaintly picturesque bridge known as the Lion Bridge. The entrance to the demesne is by a castellated gate, surmounted by a lion passant, the crest of the Howard family. The structure, which is plain and chaste, gains much in effect from its position on an elevation of 200 feet above the river. The hills around are richly planted. The view from the esplanade embraces the surrounding hills and vale of Avoca. The first

MEETING OF THE WATERS is soon approached, and by a bridge we cross the Avonbeg, see it unite with the Avonmore just under our feet, and flow down the vale under the name of the Avoca, amid projecting rocks, o'erhanging trees, and every adjunct to picturesque effect. The tourist is apt to expect too much from such a place, forgetting that when the national poet sung

There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet,
As the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet.

Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green ;
'Twas not her soft magic of streamlet or hill,
O! no—it was something more exquisite still.

'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom, were near,
Who made each dear scene of enchantment more dear ;
And who felt how the best charms of nature improve,
When we see them reflected from looks that we love.

Sweet vale of Avoca! how calm could I rest
In thy bosom of shade with the friends I love best,
Where the storms that we feel in this cold world should cease,
And our hearts, like the waters, be mingled in peace—

he was drawing as much upon imagination in all likelihood as upon nature; and when we remember the lavishness of Moore's ideas, we must only be astonished to find nature so like poetry. The valley is indeed sweet, and cold must be the heart, and dull the head, which could pass through it unmoved; but if the tourist does not wish to meet with a disappointment, he must not expect too much.

It would be doing an injustice to the literature of Ireland, to pass the scene of one of Moore's most exquisite lyrics without a slight notice of the poet. It was a just eulogy which the editor of the *Cyclopædia of English Literature* passed upon him when he said:—"A rare union of wit and sensibility, of high powers of imagination and extensive learning, has been exemplified in the works of Thomas Moore." He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the age of nineteen proceeded to the Middle Temple, London, to study law. A year afterwards, he published his inimitable translation of *Anacreon*. His works are justly and universally esteemed, whether in the walk of pure poetry or of keenest satire. Of the former, his *Lalla Rookh* and *Irish Melodies* undoubtedly stand highest; his satirical works, published under the title of *Thomas Little*, and his *Fudge Family in Paris*, are best known. Kohl, who, being a stranger, may be supposed to be less prejudiced than most British critics, thus beautifully alludes to the genius of the poet:—"There occur," says he, "in every literature short striking passages that captivate the imagination with a force for which we find it difficult, oft impossible, to account. Millions of fine sentences may be expended in vain, while two or three sentences may thrill for centuries in the hearts of a nation. This is a power which Moore often exercises in a high degree, and to many a sequestered vale and ruined castle his verses have given a fame that will probably outlive monuments of bronze or granite."

It is difficult to convey a description of the *Vale of Avoca* in terms to come up to the expectation of the reader, or even to the reality of nature. A notice of it, by the author already quoted, may be of some assistance to the expectant tourist. "Beautifully picturesque groups of oaks and beeches, everywhere hung with ivy, constitute one of the main beauties of the Vale of Avoca. This, to some extent, is the character of all the valleys of Wicklow through which rivers flow, while the summits of the mountains and the unwatered vales remain completely bare. The Irish oak differs materially from the English oak; yet this difference, so striking that you notice it at the first glance, is difficult to describe. The branches are less knotted and spreading. There seem to me to be more straight lines and fewer crooked ones; more length and less breadth in the Irish oak." Another stranger, Prince Puckler Muskau, writes in glowing terms of the spot. "Just before sunset," he says, "I reached the exquisitely beautiful Avondale. In this paradise every possible charm is united. A wood, which appears of measureless extent; two noble rivers; rocks of every variety of picturesque form; the greenest meadows; the most varied and luxuriant shrubberies and thickets. In short, scenery changing at every step, yet never diminishing in beauty." An English writer* gives a very different account of the place. "As to the 'Meeting of the Waters,'" he writes, "as the Irish are pleased to call the confluence of two little streams, pompously or poetically as you may please to decide, I think more has been made of it than either the waters or their meeting deserve. There are, in fact, two places in the valley where two streams meet, one towards the lower end, where the scenery is rich and beautiful, the other, which I was assured to be the '*riglar*' meeting, was higher up the vale; and I confess, on arriving at it, I was disappointed, and could not hesitate in giving preference to the place of the confluence of the two streams we had passed lower down." The valley is about eight miles in length, and the road lies along its right side the entire way to

WOODEN BRIDGE. (*Wooden Bridge Hotel*—bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 8d., dinner 2s. to 3s., tea 1s., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s., private room 2s. 6d. In the valley

* Mr. Barrow.

are copper and sulphur mines. The amount paid monthly, in 1853, for mining labour in this poetic valley, was about £2000. Just before the door of the hotel, the second meeting of the waters takes place—the river Aughrim here flowing into the Avoca. This spot is supposed by some to be the scene of the poem, and many and fierce are the contests between the partisans of the spots for the honour of Moore's patronage. In a letter written to a friend by the author, and published in his memoirs and journal, he says:—"The fact is, I wrote the song at neither place; though I believe the scene under Castle Howard (first meeting), was the one that suggested it to me. But all this interest shows how wise Scott was in connecting his poetry with beautiful scenery. As long as the latter blooms so will the former."

A coach passes the inn at Wooden Bridge every day for Dublin, so that the tourist may spend his spare time, if so inclined, in the Vale of Avoca, and return home by Rathdrum and Ashford, instead of going on to Arklow, and hence through Wicklow, to Dublin.

The walk or drive to Arklow from Wooden Bridge is three and a half miles. The traveller crosses the Bridge over the Aughrim River, and then takes the road to the left. On the one side he has a wooded hill, with steep faces covered with ferns, mosses, and golden saxifrages, over which trickle innumerable streams of limpid water. On the other side he looks down into the Avoca, just at its junction with the wild wandering river from the west, and continues along its margin till he reaches the domain of

SHELTON ABBEY, the seat of the Earl of Wicklow. About a mile and a half from Arklow is the public entrance, by which the tourist may freely enter to view the pointed Gothic structure and the noble park. Beyond this point, the scenery becomes of a tamer cast, and gradually loses its picturesque character before we reach

ARKLOW (Hotel: Kinsela's—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 8d., dinner 2s. to 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. to 1s. 6d.) The town is situated on the sea coast, and from its position would undoubtedly assume an important position as a port, but for the occurrence of a sand bar, similar to that which

obstructs the navigation of the Liffey. Fishing is carried on to a great extent. The sum received for fish in the season of 1853 amounted to upwards of £20,000. The inhabitants, who number 3300, are principally supported by the fisheries and mines. In 1816, when the population was only 2600, from 100 to 150 boats were employed in the herring trade, and the amount realized often exceeded £25,000 per annum. Two hundred boats are now employed in the herring and oyster trades. The first object which catches the visitor's attention, as he nears the town from the direction of Wooden Bridge, is a part of the old castle of the Ormonds, now reduced to a complete ruin, and containing in its interior a constabulary barrack. The castle was built by the fourth Lord Butler of Ireland, Theobald Fitzwalter.

It "was formerly a place of strength and consequence, and the scene of much bloodshed. In 1331, it was taken by the O'Tooles, who were shortly after driven from the place by Lord Birmingham; who defeated them with great slaughter. It was again taken by the Irish, but surrendered to the English, on the 8th of August 1332. In 1641, the garrison was surprised by the Irish, and every one put to the sword. In 1649, the castle was demolished by Cromwell."

At Arklow a battle was fought in 1798 between the English under General Needham, and the rebels. The latter are believed to have exceeded 31,000 in number, while the conquerors only numbered 1500. A monastery was founded by Fitzwalter, for "the love of God and the Blessed Virgin, and for the health of the souls of Henry II. king of England, King Richard, King John, and other persons." The monks were believed to be of the Cistercian order, from Furness Abbey in Lancashire. The founder, who died at the castle in 1285, was buried in the Abbey-church. No vestiges of the monastery now remain. The town consists of but one principal street, in which are situated the church, the inn, and the better class of shops. The most direct road to Dublin from Arklow is by the sea shore, a distance of 43 miles. Coaches leave Arklow two or three times a day, proceeding to Dublin either by this route or by the vale of Avoca. The route by the sea shore is by no means so interesting as that by which we have arrived at the town of Arklow, but from its presenting features of a totally different character, may be preferred. Various seats are passed, but nothing remarkable appears until we arrive at the county town,

WICKLOW.—Like most other harbours on the east coast of Ireland, Wicklow is guarded by a sea bar, on which the water seldom exceeds seven or eight feet. This being an assize town, it contains the gaol, court-house, and infirmary. The trade is limited to fishing and exportation of copper and sulphur ore, and the importation of coal and lime. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Howard. "Here," says Seward, "is a rock, by some taken for the remains of a castle surrounded by a strong wall; there are but few buildings, yet it has a barrack, and is remarkable for the best ale in the kingdom." About a mile and a half to the east is a bold point of land called *Wicklow Head*.

The return to Dublin may be easily accomplished either by rail the whole way, or by coach to Bray, and thence by rail. If time be a matter of importance, it may be well to return to Dublin by the train from Wicklow, either through Kingstown, a distance of 29½ miles, or through Dundrum, a distance of 28½ miles. In either case the route so far as Bray is the same. The first station on the line is Killoughter, near

Newrath Bridge (Inns: The Newrath—bed 1s. 8d. to 2s., breakfast 1s. 8d. to 2s., lunch 9d. to 1s., dinner 2s. to 3s., tea 1s., supper 1s., attendance 1s., private room 2s. 6d.), situated in the centre of what has been happily termed the Garden of Wicklow. The inn at Newrath Bridge is, out of Bray, the best in the county of Wicklow, and the tourist would do well to see as much as possible of the county while staying here. About a mile from Newrath is Ashford, where there is also a good inn. The second station is Newcastle, which does not call for any particular notice, and next, Newtown Mount Kennedy; the last Delgany and Greystones, two villages claiming attention chiefly on account of the beauty of their neighbourhood. If the coach to Bray be taken in preference to the railway,

NEWTOWN MOUNT KENNEDY is the first town of note on the road after Wicklow. It is situated in a rich tract of country, extending from the foot of Downs Mountain, and bounded by the sea. This was the scene of an encounter in 1798 between the rebels and the king's troops under Lords Kingsborough and Rossmore, in which the former met with a signal defeat. The domain of Mount Kennedy, formerly the

property of Sir Robert Kennedy, was purchased from him by the late Lord Rossmore, at that time General Cunningham, who converted it from waste land into a beautiful property. The present proprietor, R. G. Cunningham, Esq., permits visitors to pass through the grounds on week days. In the immediate vicinity are the domains of Glendaragh and Altadore.

THE GLEN OF THE DOWNS is passed through on our way to Bray. The glen is about a mile and a half in length, and 150 feet in width. For a considerable distance it runs along the foot of the Downs Mountain, which rises 1232 feet. The sides of the glen rise somewhat abruptly to a height of about 600 feet, and being clothed with a dense covering of copsewood, a rich effect is produced. From the glen a view is obtained of the greater Sugar Loaf Mountain. There are two mountains bearing this name. Mr. M. Mason says these mountains, "whose conical-shaped summits furnish with picturesque apices the mountain scenery of Wicklow, were by the native Irish called by a name which signifies 'the gilt spears,' derived from their retaining the light of the sun after the rest of the surrounding landscape was involved in darkness." This picturesque name was altered by the English for the more matter of fact appellation of Sugar Loaves. From the Glen of the Downs, the drive to Bray is five miles.

DUBLIN TO ENNISKERRY AND SEVEN CHURCHES.

By the Military Road, passing through Sally Gap, with branches to Enniskerry and Blessington.

Portobello Barrack. Roundtown. Rathfarnham—Castle. Whitechurch—Ruined Abbey. Killakee Demesne. Glencree Barrack. Loughs Bray—Lough Bray Cottage. Branch to Enniskerry to left. Vale of Glencree. Powerscourt. Enniskerry, 18 miles. Direct road to Seven Churches, continued. Ridge of Kippure. Croghan Pond. Sally Gap.

Glenmacnass. Laragh. Seven Churches, 30 miles. Branch from Sally Gap to Blessington to right. Coronation Plantation. River Liffey. Kippure House. Blessington. Old Castle and Church in ruins. Blessington Park.

Many different routes may be followed in going to the Seven Churches. We have in a former page given the one most generally adopted. The route at present under considera-

tion possesses the advantage of passing through a wilder country, but has the disadvantage of leaving Enniskerry and the Dargle out of the way, or the alternative of turning off at Glencree, just as the scenery becomes wildest and finest. To such as decide upon taking the branch to Enniskerry, the charms of Powerscourt and the Dargle are in their way.

Having started on our journey by the great military road, which, leaving Dublin at the south, traverses the length and breadth of Wicklow, we pass the old barrack and gardens of Portobello, and in course of time enter Roundtown, and a little farther on the town of

RATHFARNHAM, about four miles from Dublin. The castle, which was founded by Archbishop Loftus in 1600, and subsequently inhabited by the Earls of Ely and Lord Loftus, is now the residence of the Right Honourable Francis Blackburne. On week days permission may be obtained to drive through the grounds from the Rathfarnham to the river entrance. In the neighbourhood are several handsome residences — Bushy Park, the property of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.; Marley, Holly Park, and the Priory, once the residence of Curran. The plantations of Marley and Holly Park are separated by a stream which falls into a tributary of the Dodder, and the glen formed by them is usually termed the Little Dargle, although the older name is Glen Southwell.

WHITECHURCH is worthy of notice on account of the ruined church from which its name is derived, and its agreeable situation. The ruins are of small extent, but sweetly situated on an eminence overlooking the village.

KILLAKEE DEMESNE is next passed to our right. The pleasure grounds and gardens, which are extensive and tastefully laid out, command views which, in richness and variety, are unsurpassed by any in the United Kingdom. Montpelier House is also on the same side, and fully deserving of notice. The road here rises to a considerable elevation, and long before we reach Glencree Barrack, we shall be 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The views from the different elevated positions on the road are very imposing. Our walk or drive is now through a wild heath-clad country, increasing in wildness until we reach

GLENCREE CONSTABULARY BARRACK, situated at the head of the glen of the same name, used in the memorable '98 as a military station, and afterwards used in part as a public-house, but now occupied by farming people. The tourist who wishes to make for Enniskerry will either turn off abruptly to the left and keep on by the high road, or continue as far as *Lough Bray Cottage*, the residence of Sir Philip Crampton, surgeon-general, and go down the romantic Glencree (page 64), visit the waterfall and demesne of Powerscourt (page 63), and so to his destination. The traveller to the Seven Churches continues his way along the military road until he reaches Laragh (page 68).

LOUGHS BRAY, Upper and Lower, are placed on the side of the ridge of Kippure. The former, which is a dreary mountain tarn, covers an area of twenty-eight English acres, at an elevation of 1453 feet above the sea. The lower is 1229 feet above the sea, and covers an area of about sixty-four acres. The situation of the lower lake is highly picturesque, being backed by rocks and crags of most fantastic shapes, relieved by the beautiful rustic *cottage of Lough Bray*, and its cultivated grounds, which extend to the margin of the lake. Kippure rises 1450 feet above the lower lake. The surplus water from the lakes feeds the rivulet of Glencree. Continuing still onward, we pass Crockan Pond to our left, and soon reach

SALLY GAP, where the road to Blessington turns off at an acute angle to the right, and that to Luggala at an obtuse angle to the left, the direct military road to Laragh proceeding in a straight course before us. Before the formation of the military road the fastnesses of Wicklow were almost impenetrable; and hence we cannot be surprised that the warlike natives long held out against the attempts of the settlers to subdue them. It is remarked that only three passes existed by which the invader could approach the hiding places of the fugitives, these being a pass at the end of Glenmalure, Wicklow Gap (1569 feet) to the west, and Sally Gap (1631) to the north. The road from this to Laragh proceeds through a more wild and elevated country than that through which we have already passed. The principal hills are—to the left, Knocknacloghole (1754 feet), Scar (2105 feet), and Carricknashanough (1313

feet); on the right, Gravale (2352 feet), Duffhill (2364 feet), Mullaghecleevaun (2783 feet), and Tonelaghee (2683 feet). For some distance the road is in Glenmacnass, and parallel with the river of the same name, which forms a cascade over a ledge of rocks about four miles before we reach Laragh, and enters a more interesting country than that we have just left. The route from Laragh to the Seven Churches has already been described (page 69).

Sally Gap to Blessington.—This is a cross-road for eight miles of the distance, and passes through the vale of Kippure, with the mountain ridge of the same name rising on the right. At the left bank of the stream is an extensive wood, planted by the Marquis of Downshire, in the same year as that in which William IV. was crowned, and hence styled

The Coronation Plantation. Kippure House, the residence of Mr. Armstrong, occupies the opposite bank of the stream. It may be interesting to note that this stream, which is so often seen on our way to Blessington, is no other than the river Liffey, which takes its rise about Croghan Pond; flows nearly due west to Blessington; enters the county Kildare, and describes a semicircle through that county; and makes its way into the county of Dublin at Lucan, after serving as a boundary between it and Kildare, for about four miles, its future course being due east. The distance which it traverses from its source until it enters Dublin Bay, may be stated in round numbers at from fifty to sixty miles.

Blessington is about eleven miles from Sally Gap, or twenty-eight from Dublin by this route; its distance by the direct high road from Dublin is only eighteen miles. It is a market and post town, consisting of one well-built street, the work of Archbishop Boyle. It had the honour of giving the title of Viscount to a member of the Boyle family, then that of Earl to the family of Stewart, and afterwards the same dignity to the family of Gardiner. The late Countess of Blessington, whose maiden name was Power, and who became so well known in the literary world, was born at Curragheen in the county of Waterford, and married at the early age of fifteen Captain Farmer of the 47th regiment; being left a widow in 1817, she married, in the following year, Charles John Gardiner, the last Earl of Blessington, who died in 1829. Blessington Park, the property of the Marquess of Downshire, is situated close by the town. The house, which was much

admired, was burned by the rebels in 1798. The parish church was built at the expense of Primate Boyle, who also presented the church plate and a peal of bells bearing date 1682. Blessington formerly returned members to Parliament, but at the union the borough was disfranchised, and £15,000 paid to the then Marquess of Downshire, who was the proprietor, and whose descendants still own the town and much of the neighbourhood.

BRAY TO THE DARGLE, LOUGHS BRAY, LUGGALA, GLEN OF THE DOWNS, ETC.

Dargle. Powerscourt Demesne. Waterfall. Glencree. Loughs Bray. Military Road. Sally Gap. Luggala. Lough Tay. Ballinasloe Inn. Hermitage. Glendaragh. Newtown Mount Kennedy. Glen of the Downs. Bray Head. Bray. In all about 30 miles.

The tourist making Bray his head-quarters will find abundant amusement in excursions which may be made from that place. The excursion which we at present plan is intended, more especially, for those who do not purpose visiting the Dargle, Powerscourt, and Luggala, by any other route. Soon after leaving Bray the Dargle glen is entered, and followed to Powerscourt, to where the cars should be in waiting. From Powerscourt a good road proceeds through Glencree to the barrack of that name, from which Loughs Bray may be visited, and the military road taken as far as Sally Gap, where, instead of going right on, we take the road to the left, and passing Luggala and Lough Tay, join the Enniskerry and Roundwood road, about two and a quarter miles from the latter place. This road must then be followed northwards for nearly a mile and a half, when we turn at a right angle to the east and reach Ballinasloe Inn, where those who are satisfied with the plainest fare may procure refreshment. From the inn we must pursue our journey to Hermitage and Glendaragh, situate to the north of Newtown Mount Kennedy, and thence by the Glen of the Downs to Bray. The distance in all will be nearly thirty miles. Those who wish to see the Glen of the Downs without extending the journey may drive direct thither from Bray. The waterfall and demesne of Powerscourt should, if possible, have one entire day devoted to them.

BRAY TO THE DARGLE, SEVEN CHURCHES, DEVIL'S GLEN, AND GLEN OF THE DOWNS.

[As last to Sally Gap. Thence by Military Road to Laragh.]

Seven Churches, with circuit of Glendalough. Castle Kevin. Devil's Glen. Ashford. Newrath Bridge. Newtown Mount Kennedy. Bray Head. Bray, 50 miles.

This excursion is rather longer than the last, and can hardly be undertaken in one day, the distance being about fifty miles. It may however be shortened by going no further up Glendalough than the ruins. But the better plan would be to remain at Newrath Bridge Hotel, where the tourist should sleep that night, and return to Bray in the morning. This route so far as the Seven Churches is the same as the last. The best way from thence is to proceed to the village of Annamoe, and proceeding in an easterly direction, pass Castle Kevin and Annagolan Bridge, there entering the Devil's Glen at the waterfall, sending the car round to the Ashford end of the glen.

THE DEVIL'S GLEN is about a mile and a half in length, and is watered by the river Vartrey, which forms a beautiful cascade at its upper extremity. The country above the waterfall is flat and dreary, and we can scarcely expect, in passing over it, to find such a romantic nook as that which we now refer to. The glen is somewhat like the Dargle in appearance, but more picturesque, of a more sombre cast, and on a grander scale—the rocks in some places rising four hundred feet above the stream. The Devil's Glen, together with a great extent of land, stretching on one side to the sea, and reaching on the other from Rathdrum to Aughrim, Ballymorres, and nearly to Arklow, was granted by the Earl of Pembroke to Lord Geoffrey de Montemarisco, in exchange for the baronies of Forth and Bargy, in the county of Wexford. This territory was called by the Irish MacMorres's country—Lord Geoffrey himself having, in the year 1208, assumed the title of MacMorres, and the dignity of an Irish sovereign dynast. After the disgrace and banishment of Lord Geoffrey, his sons made scarcely any efforts to preserve this district, which was then of little value, being an

uncultivated tract, remote from their usual places of residence, and inhabited by a few roving septs of semi-barbarians, who eventually established themselves in the MacMorres's country, and maintained possession until the seventeenth century. It latterly passed through the hands of the O'Briens, and the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, who received it from his patron Charles I. "By virtue of that grant, Earl Fitzwilliam at present enjoys a noble revenue from this part of the county Wicklow; but the fee of the glen is divided between Mr. Tottenham and Mr. Synge." In this glen, the redoubtable rebel Holt remained for some days, making preparations for the outbreak of 1798. "He appears, in more respects than one, during his short career, to have had the most marvellous escapes. Once, being wounded in the head, and finding himself surrounded by police, he boldly accosted one of them and enquired 'which way the army had gone?' for that they 'had robbed him of his hat and horse.'" After the defeat of the rebels, the glen became the hiding-place of the scattered insurgents; in order to get rid of whom it was found necessary to set fire to the timber, and the blackened stumps long bore witness to the extent of the conflagration. Ashford, where there is a good inn, is the nearest village to the Devil's Glen, and the next is Newrath Bridge, which contains an excellent hotel containing the comforts of an inn with the quiet and elegance of a private country house. Near the latter place are the classic grounds of Rosanna, where Mrs. Tighe composed the well-known poem of "Psyche," and now the seat of Mr. Tighe. The demesne is one of the best wooded in Ireland. The road to Newtown Mount Kennedy, and from thence to Bray, has already been noticed.

WOODEN BRIDGE INN TO AUGHHRIM, AGHAVANAGH. AND GLENMALURE.

Aughrim River. Costes Bridge. Aghavanagh. Drumgoff Inn. Ascend Lagnaquilla. Glen of Imale. North Prison. Glenmalure. Avonbeg River to Wooden Bridge, about 30 miles.

The river Avonbeg, which, uniting with the Avonmore under Castle Howard, forms the first "meeting of the waters," passes down Glenmalure; and the Aughrim river, from the glen of the same name, uniting with the Avoca, forms the

second meeting at the Wooden Bridge. The road proceeds up the right bank of the Aughrim river as far as Coates Bridge, a distance of about three miles. The right bank is bare and uncovered, and crowned with the ruined church of Ballintemple; but the left side is beautifully wooded. The village of Aughrim is pleasantly situated in the glen of Aughrim, which, properly so called, begins here, and stretches in a north-westerly direction, almost parallel with Glenmalure, until it is terminated by the lofty Lugnaquilla, the highest hill in the county of Wicklow (3039 feet above the sea). In the glen General Holt had an engagement with the king's forces in 1789, which he celebrates in his memoirs. The account may be interesting as describing the mode of warfare practised by these wild disturbers. "I had my battle of Aughrim," says he, "as well as General Ginkle, and in order to distinguish between them, I call it 'Holt's battle of Aughrim.' I issued orders that the men should be silent and steady, and not leave their post or line of march on any account, reminding them of the mischief they had suffered from the want of discipline, and the victories they had achieved by a contrary conduct. We advanced in quick time, and soon came within sight of Aughrim. I took a post on the side of Rodena Hill; John MacEvoy was my aid-de-camp this day. Standing by my side he saw the enemy present their muskets, and calling out 'down every man,' we all fell instantly. The enemy fired, and the ground was cut just above us with their balls. I never saw a better directed volley, but it did us no mischief. We were soon on our feet, and returned the compliment with some effect. I then ordered 150 of my men down to the river side, to get into the wood, but not to fire a shot till Gowan had advanced as far as Rodena Bridge, and then to get behind him and the barrack. The party were not steady, and fired too soon, and the enemy perceiving themselves attacked from the wood, instantly retreated, both horse and foot, into the town." The entire length of the glen from Wooden Bridge to Lugnaquilla is thirteen miles. The ascent of

LUGNAQUILLA is usually commenced from Drumgoff, where there is a hotel and barrack. It should never be attempted without the assistance of a guide, which can easily be secured at the hotel. This being the highest hill in the

county, it commands a wide and varied panorama, which will be better explained by the guide, than any written account can do. The following paragraph from the pen of Mr. Wright, than whom no one knows more of the country, will be appreciated by those who cannot place implicit reliance on Irish guides. "From this elevated station," he writes, "in clear weather parts of five counties are clearly seen. And Mr. Weaver states that the Galtee Mountains in Tipperary have sometimes been perceived; but such extensive prospects can only be enjoyed by those who have frequent opportunities of ascending, and the good fortune to meet with a cloudless atmosphere. Towards the north, Kippure and the Great Sugar Loaf raise their towering summits to the clouds, beyond a lengthened chain of waste and barren mountains. To the west and south is an extent of cultivated country, and to the east are seen mountain and vale, wooded glens, and rapid rolling rivers, bounded in the distance by St. George's Channel. On the north side of Lugnaquilla is an enormous excavation or chasm, forming the termination of the glen of Imale, called the 'North Prison,' to distinguish it from a similar precipitous hollow on the opposite or south side, termed the 'South Prison.' The fronts of these bold cliffs are composed of granite, broken into large square blocks, appearing ready to separate, and tumble from their uncertain rests upon the least concussion." In the inaccessible crags over the fine mountain valley or glen of Imale, the eagle is sometimes seen hovering about protecting its nest. With the exception of a few bald spots near the top, the whole of Lugnaquilla is like a soft carpet. In descending this mountain the visitor should make for the waterfall, and thence keep down Glenmalure to the inn at Drumgoff. On his way he passes through a glen, "not unlike the Glen of the Horse on Mangerton, in the county of Kerry. One of its sides is composed of perpendicular pillars of granite blocks, regularly formed and laid over each other, like columns of basalt. A person may stand on the top of one of them, and look down its perpendicular side to the very bottom of the glen. It was here that an ill-fated outlaw, in attempting to escape from a party of military, pushed his horse at full speed down the mountain side, and being unable to rein him when he reached the precipice, both horse and rider went headlong down the steep, and perished at the instant they reached the bottom." The road from Drumgoff to the Seven

Churches is allowed to be one of the most interesting in the county. After attaining a considerable elevation, it passes the "lovely glen of Ballyboy," rich in "pastoral beauty;" and commands from its higher elevations a succession of lovely mountain views. The distance from Drumgoff to Glendalough is seven miles. Returning from Drumgoff to the Wooden Bridge Inn, we proceed first along the left side of the Avonbeg river for about a mile and a half, and then cross to the right bank above Ballinacor House, the residence of Mr. Kemmis. Glenmalure was held in the time of Queen Elizabeth by a rude chieftain, Pheagh MacHugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, who kept court here like a monarch. In 1580 he defeated with much bloodshed Lord Grey de Wilton in the vale of Glendalough. In 1597, however, he was killed in an engagement with Lord Deputy Russell. It was while in Glenmalure that Holt, the leader of the Wicklow insurgents in the rebellion of '98, received the conciliatory letter from General Sir John Moore. In descending the glen many pretty cascades, formed by tributary streams on their way to swell the Avonbeg, are passed. Proceeding onwards, we follow the course of the Avonbeg until we reach the first "meeting of the waters," where it joins the Avonmore, forming the Avoca. From this point we return to the Wooden Bridge Inn along the "sweet vale of Avoca." The charms of the vale are somewhat disfigured by the obtrusive presence of the rich copper mines of Ballymurtagh on the right bank of the river and Cronebane on the left.

ARKLOW TO WEXFORD AND NEW ROSS.

BY REGULAR COACH OR WEXFORD MAIL.

Arklow.		COUNTY	WEXFORD.	
Gorey . . .	10 Miles	10 Miles.	Enniscorthy . . .	8 Miles 29 Miles.
Camolin . . .	7 "	17 "	Wexford . . .	13 " 42 "
Ferns . . .	4 "	21 "		

Vinegar Hill. St. Sepulchres. Barony of Forth. Tethard. Tintern Abbey.
New Ross.

The distance between Dublin and Wexford, the chief town of the county bearing the same name, is 92 miles. The time required for the journey by mail coach is eleven hours. The distance between Arklow and Wexford is 42 miles, which is accomplished in five hours. At two miles and a half beyond Arklow, the road crosses the boundary of the two counties and

enters Wexford. The drive to Gorey is through ten miles of uninteresting country, and from thence to Ferns, through Camolin, it becomes less monotonous. Ferns, though now sunk into insignificance, was once the capital of the kingdom of Leinster and the archiepiscopal see of the province. It was here that the traitor MacMorrogh held court. A church is said to have been founded here in 598 either by St. Mogue or St. Edin. The present cathedral, which is used as a parochial church, is a plain building, erected in 1816. A monument to the original founder, representing him in his ecclesiastical robes, in a recumbent position, is in the church. The picturesque ruins of an abbey, said to have been founded by Dermot MacMorrogh, are closely adjacent to the church. The palace of MacMorrogh was situated on the top of the hill, on the sides of which the town now stands. Strongbow is supposed to have fortified and otherwise strengthened the position of his father-in-law, and its site is still occupied by a ruinous old castle of more recent construction than the conquest of the "Green Isle," and which was dismantled by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir Charles Coote, in the civil war of 1641. MacMorrogh died at Ferns in May 1171, and is believed to have been interred in the abbey.

ENNISCORTHY, about eight miles south of Ferns, is an ancient-looking thriving little town belonging to the Earl of Portsmouth, boldly situated on the side of a steep hill above the river Slaney, which here becomes navigable for barges of large size. To the east, on the opposite side of the river, is "Vinegar Hill," of bloody memory, where the main force of the insurgents encamped during the rebellion of 1798, which commenced in the adjoining counties, but spread with increased fury into the county of Wexford, which was the chief scene of the monstrous barbarities which the otherwise moral and kind-hearted peasantry were induced by religious fanaticism and oppression to commit. On the top of the hill was an old windmill, which served as a prison for the victims previous to their execution. About 400 persons were here, in cold blood, put to death with pikes by the undisciplined rebels. The old castle, a massive square pile with a round tower at each corner, owes its origin to Raymond le Gros; is one of the earliest military structures of the Anglo-Norman invaders. After leaving Enniscorthy, the country becomes highly picturesque, more

especially on the right bank of the river. This road, however, being hilly and of greater length than that on the left side of the stream, is not travelled by the public conveyances.

WEXFORD [*White's Hotel*] is thirteen miles from Enniscorthy, and, like it, situated on the river Slaney. It is usually recommended to take a boat between these two towns for the purpose of enjoying the scenery on the fertile and beautiful banks of this fine river. The most interesting object, however, is the square keep, which is all that remains of Carrick Castle, which may be easily visited from Wexford, being about two miles from that town. It is picturesquely situated on the summit of a rock close to the river, and was the first castle built by the English in Ireland. MacMorrough having proceeded to besiege Dublin, is recorded to have left Fitz-Stephen behind him, who busied himself with the erection of a castle.

The translator of Giraldus Cambriensis says—"It was at first made but of rods and wifes, according to the manner in these daies, but since builded with stone, and was the strongest fort then on those parts of the land, but being a place not altogether sufficient for a prince, and yet it was thought too good and strong for a subject, it was pulled down, defaced, and razed, and so dooth still remaine."

Wexford, the county town, is picturesquely situated on the shores of the harbour of the same name, which is about eight miles in length by three in breadth; but in consequence of the existence of a bar at the mouth of the harbour, no vessel of more than two hundred tons burthen can enter it from the sea. Its distance from the port of Liverpool is 174 miles. Two steamers ply backwards and forwards every week, and each fortnight a steamer leaves Wexford for Bristol. Milford Haven, in Pembrokeshire, is only forty-five miles distant. Several ruins exist in Wexford town, the most interesting being that of the *Abbey of St. Sepulchre*, corrupted into "Selsker," and near which is the modern parish church. The first treaty between the Irish and English was signed here in 1169. A college exists in the town for the education of the Catholic clergy. "Wexford," says Kohl, "during the last rebellion was the scene of almost unexampled atrocity."

It is studded with the ruins of castles and churches founded by the early Anglo-Norman invaders, who here made their first landing in Bannow Bay.

“ There is a bridge built over a narrow part of the bay. To this bridge the rebels then in possession of the town, brought their English and Protestant prisoners, and flung them into the water. Mulgrave, in his celebrated ‘Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion,’ now rarely to be met with, says that the prisoners were speared at the same moment from before and behind, and then lifted up on pikes and thrown over the parapet of the bridge. These are matters yet fresh in the memory of living men.”

The barony of Forth, a district of Wexford inhabited by a race of people very different from the rest of Ireland in habits and appearance, is a little distance south of the county town. It is believed that the district was colonized by Strongbow, from Wales. Vallancy published a vocabulary of their language, which bears more resemblance to Saxon than to either the English or Celtic. Very few of the natives now have any knowledge of their ancient language.

Fethard, a now insignificant fishing village, stands on the west shore of Bannow Bay, about twenty-five miles from Wexford. A little distance from it are the remains of Tintern Abbey, founded in 1200 by the Earl of Pembroke, son-in-law of Strongbow. The legend states that, being in great danger at sea, he made a vow to found an abbey on the spot where he should land in safety. His boat found shelter in Bannow Bay, and here he accordingly established a monastery, which he peopled with monks from Tintern Abbey in Monmouthshire. It is beautifully situated in the demesne of Tintern, which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Anthony Colclough, in whose family it still remains. The venerable ruins of the ancient church of Bannow, on the opposite side of the bay, are of much interest. A curious case of land depression is believed to have extinguished the town of Bannow, which consisted two centuries ago of no less than nine principal streets, with well-built houses. Four centuries earlier it was one of the principal sea-ports in Ireland. An interesting assemblage of ruins exists at the extremity of the bay, known as the “Seven Churches of Clonmines,” but really the remains of four castles and an abbey; the town which is supposed to have existed here has entirely disappeared.

NEW ROSS is an ancient town situated in the west of the county, on the river Barrow, about twenty miles from Wexford. The foundation of this place is usually ascribed to Lady Rose, daughter of Crume, King of Denmark. New

Ross had a full share in the horrors of '98. "The battle of Ross," and the various incidents connected with it, have been handled more than once by the historian and novelist. The insurgents, numbering from 20,000 to 30,000 men, were here defeated by the garrison, consisting of about 1200 militia and 150 yeomen, under the command of Major General Johnson.

In Returning to Dublin from New Ross, the shortest route is by road to Thomastown station, about 12 miles; and thence by rail through Kilkenny to the metropolis. But if the tourist intends going westwards, the coach to Waterford (14 miles) must be taken, and thence by rail to Tipperary, Cork, etc.

ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE COUNTIES
DUBLIN AND WICKLOW.

DUBLIN COUNTY.		Feet.			Feet.
Three Rock Mountain		1585	Croghanmoira		2175
Larch Hill		1839	Lugduff		2148
Tallaght Hill		1906	Scar		2105
Slieve Tboul		1903	Croghan Kinsella		1985
Hill of Howth		563	Crockan Pond		1770
Killiney Hill		472	Knocknacloghole		1754
			Derryhawn		1567
			Blackmoor Hill		1464
			Trooperstown Hill		1408
			Downs Mountain		1232
WICKLOW COUNTY.			LAKES IN WICKLOW.		
Lugnaquilla		3039	Lough Bray, Upper		1453
Kippure		2473	— Lower		1229
Duffhill		2364	— Ouler		1127
Tonclagge		2307	— Tay		807
Table Mountain		2306	— Dan		685
Black Rocks		2296			
War Hill		2250			
Mallacop		2176			

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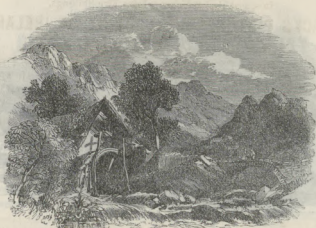
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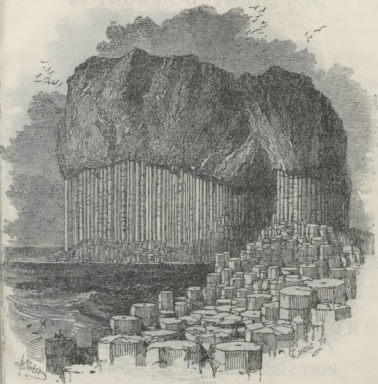
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The Illustrations continue to be of the highest order. Engravings of the Ancient and Modern Pictures, graciously placed at the disposal of the conductors of the ART-JOURNAL by Her Most Gracious Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince-Consort, are issued as heretofore. A series of Portrait-statues, engraved from the works of modern sculptors, has been commenced. The Woodcuts which illustrate the Memoirs of British Artists, and those which supply examples of the progress of Art-Manufactures, or are suggestions for their benefit, have been resumed; and there is also an especial series of Original Designs for Manufacturers, gathered from the best sources.

The volume for 1858 contains various other novelties—all, it is hoped and believed, useful as well as interesting; and subscribers to this work—those who have been its supporters hitherto, and those the conductors may reasonably expect, from a growing intelligence and power to appreciate Art in all its ramifications—may rest assured that every possible effort will be exerted to retain for the ART-JOURNAL the public favour it has so long and so largely enjoyed.

THE TURNER BEQUEST.

Arrangements are in progress for engraving in line, and publishing in the ART-JOURNAL, a selection from the Pictures by the late J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

* * * *The volumes of the ART-JOURNAL, from 1849 to 1854 inclusive, contain a complete series of Engravings from the VERNON GALLERY, and form a continuous record of the progress of Art. The copies remaining may be had together or separately, price £1, 11s. 6d. each volume, cloth gilt.*

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THE ROYAL HOTEL,

(M'Gregor's, late Gibb's),

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

D. M'GREGOR begs respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that having taken a lease of the above most central HOTEL (established for the last forty years), he has greatly enlarged and improved it; there is a spacious Coffee-Room and additional Suites of Apartments; and no efforts whatever will be wanting to ensure the comfort of Visitors, and maintain the high standing which the ROYAL HOTEL has attained.

The House stands opposite Sir Walter Scott's Monument, and commands the best views of the Gardens, Castle, Arthur's Seat, etc.

A FIXED CHARGE FOR ATTENDANCE.

Table D'hôte every Day at Five o' Clock.

N.B.—D. M'G. has to caution parties who may wish to come to the ROYAL HOTEL, to be careful that the Cabmen and Porters do not take them elsewhere, as it has caused many parties great annoyance.



RAMPLING'S WATERLOO HOTEL,
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STRANGERS and others VISITING EDINBURGH will find that for SITUATION, COMFORT, and ACCOMMODATION, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, this Elegant and Extensive Establishment (which was built expressly for an Hotel, at an expense of upwards of £30,000) is unequalled in the city.

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Families and Gentlemen will find here the quiet and comfort of home, combined with the independence of a Hotel. Suites of superiorly-furnished Rooms overlooking the Gardens; Coffee, Smoking, and Bath Rooms; the choicest Wines, Viands, etc., and Dairy produce from own Dairy. Every attention to secure the comfort of Visitors. Charges, including all attendance, strictly moderate.

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BRITISH HOTEL, 70 QUEEN STREET.

JOHN H. BARRY, Proprietor, returns his grateful thanks to his numerous patrons for their continued support. To strangers visiting Edinburgh, he can, with confidence, recommend his establishment for every comfort as a Family Hotel.

J. H. Barry being also a Wine-Merchant, and importer from the first houses abroad, can assure the public that his Wines are of the first-class, his stock is large, and especially so in fine Old Port, now so scarce.

Orders executed with care.

**JOHNSTON'S FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.**

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Tourists will find this splendid Hotel—one of the largest in Edinburgh—most delightfully situated and elegantly furnished.

Public Saloon and Private Parlours.

A moderate fixed charge for Attendance.—No gratuities.

**EDINBURGH ALBION TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
(PHILP'S) 28 ST. JAMES' SQUARE.**

(Immediately behind the Register Office)

THE ALBION is a large, elegantly-furnished, First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel; situation central, quiet, and airy, and only three minutes' walk from the Railway Termini.

A. P. is determined that while his house is peculiar, owing to the entire absence of stimulating liquors, it shall not be surpassed by any in the country in the care paid to the comfort of Visitors.

The Charges are on the lowest scale, consistent with the efficient arrangement of a First-Class Hotel. Servants charged One Shilling per day.

ABBOTSFORD—NOTICE TO VISITORS.

Visitors will not be admitted to Abbotsford House during the months of December and January.

In November, February, and March, the Admissions will be restricted to Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 A.M. till dusk.

At other times, the Principal Objects of Interest will be shown daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Visitors cannot pass through the House in parties of more than 10 at one time.

Passengers by Excursion Trains cannot be admitted except under special circumstances, and by previous arrangement. Applications on this subject should be addressed to Mr. JOHN SWANSTON, Abbotsford, Melrose, at least a week beforehand.

A separate Entrance and a Waiting Room have been provided for Visitors, and it is hoped that they will abstain from causing annoyance to the Family by endeavouring to obtain admission at other times than those above specified, or by trespassing on the Reserved Parts of the House and Grounds.

ABBOTSFORD, May 1868.

BUCHANAN'S

COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

114 HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH,

Opposite the Head of North Bridge,

IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE RAILWAY TERMINI.

**Extensive, Elegant, and Comfortable Accommodation
for Travellers.**

Tourists will find Good and Cheap Refreshment at the above Hotel.

Breakfasts, Luncheons, Fish, Soups, Joints, Chops, Steaks, Tea, Coffee, Sherbet, Raspberry, etc., served with the utmost dispatch, at the lowest possible charge.

JAMES BUCHANAN, while returning his most sincere thanks to his numerous supporters, is happy to state that he has just added to the above establishment a large number of First-Class Bed-Rooms, several Sitting-Rooms, and a Spacious Hall, seated for 300 persons. He has also greatly improved and extended his Culinary accommodation. These changes, together with Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, and civil and ready attendance, make it one of the most complete Temperance Hotels in Great Britain, while the charges still remain much lower than in many inferior houses.

Free use of excellent Reading Room, Commercial Room, and Private Parlours.

Beds, 1s. No charge for Servants.

MELROSE

KING'S ARMS HOTEL.

Long Established by Mrs. THOMPSON.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MELROSE, May 1858.

WOODSIDE HOUSE, OBAN.

M'LAURIN'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

At the above Establishment, Families and others visiting Oban, will meet with every Accommodation and Attention (combined with Moderate Charges).

This Hotel is well suited and convenient for private parties and families; and situated within a few minutes' walk of the Steamboat Wharf and Coach Offices.

Families boarded for long or short periods.

N.B.—Mrs. M'L. would also intimate that she has added excellent Stabling and Coach-houses to the above Establishment.

GOLDEN LION HOTEL
 THE TROSACHS HOTEL.

MRS. M'GREGOR, while taking this opportunity of returning thanks to Strangers and Tourists in Scotland visiting the Trosachs and Loch Katrine, for the liberal support given to the above Hotel during the nine years' proprietorship of her deceased Husband, respectfully intimates her intention of maintaining the Establishment as formerly, and solicits a continuance of Patronage.

The accommodation consists of Ten Private Parlours, Two Handsome and Commodious Public Rooms, and about Seventy Beds.

Carriages and Post Horses on the Shortest Notice.

Parties of pleasure who intend visiting Ellen's Isle are respectfully informed that Boats are to be had on the shortest notice, and that only, by applying at the Trosachs Hotel.

The Dunblane, Doune, and Callander Railway is expected to be opened early in summer.

Coaches to and from the Station at Callander will run Daily during the Tourist Season.

*Trosachs Hotel,
 April 1858.*

GOLDEN LION HOTEL,

(CAMPBELL'S, late GIBB'S)

KING STREET, STIRLING.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

WHILE expressing his thanks for the liberal support he has received during the many years he has been Proprietor of this Hotel, respectfully intimates that many improvements have recently been effected in the interior arrangement and management of the House, rendering it complete in every department as a temporary Residence for Families, Parties, Tourists, and the Public generally.

D. C. flatters himself that those patronizing his Establishment will find it everything they could wish in point of accommodation, moderation in charges, and facility in obtaining necessary refreshments.

Everything which experience could suggest has been done to provide for Commercial Gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to put up at the Golden Lion.

A large Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

COACHING DEPARTMENT.

Coaches to Callander, Loch Katrine, the Trosachs, Lochearnhead, Killin, Kenmore, Aberfeldy, and Dunkeld, twice a day during the season.

Carriages, Broughams, Droskies, Gigs, and Post-Horses, on the shortest notice.

The Inn is in the immediate vicinity of the Post-Office, Stamp-Office, the Banks, and the Stirling Station of the Scottish Central Railway; an Omnibus runs to and from the latter on the arrival and departure of all the trains. Passengers and Luggage—Free.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

GOLDEN LION HOTEL, KING STREET, STIRLING,

April 1858.

ROYAL HOTEL, STIRLING.

The Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists visiting Stirling, will find the above extensive Hotel beautifully situated on the right-hand corner on entering the Road from the Stirling Station, where they may depend upon having every comfort and attention, with moderate charges; and being the nearest Hotel in town to the Stirling Steam Wharf, where the steamers arrive and depart for Edinburgh, renders it a most eligible situation for parties arriving and departing by the railways and steamers. Coaches to and from Loch Catrine daily during the season. A note per post the day previous will secure apartments and seats per coach. Parties writing will be particular in addressing, "ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Royal Hotel, Stirling."

French and German spoken at the Hotel.

Stirling, 1st April 1858.

ANDERSON'S QUEEN'S HOTEL, BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

This highly commodious and elegant Hotel—one of the most spacious in North Britain—has lately been further extended and decorated by the Proprietor. The Dining Hall is a splendid Apartment, while the Drawing-room is fitted up in the most approved style of modern convenience. The Bed-rooms are lofty and airy, and are furnished with every regard to comfort.

A Table d'Hôte daily.

Wines of first class imported direct. Port Wines of Vintages from 1820 to 1840.

A baker and confectioner employed on the premises.

Vehicles from the Hotel wait the arrival of every train.

POSTING DEPARTMENT COMPLETE.

NOTICE.

TOURISTS and Others wishing to visit HAWTHORNDEN are hereby informed that the GROUNDS are OPEN to VISITORS on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS only.

It has been found necessary, from the misconduct of certain parties during last summer, to give Admission by Tickets only, which will be issued at the Lodge. No one without a Ticket will be admitted.

Hawthornden, 19th May 1858.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

PHILP'S ROYAL HOTEL.

PHILP'S ROYAL HOTEL has been fitted up with the utmost regard to the comfort of Visitors, and is furnished in the most elegant modern style. The Large Public Room is capable of accommodating upwards of One Hundred Persons at dinner, with a magnificent Drawing Room, containing a select Library and a Piano-Forte. Also, a number of Private Parlours, in which Families may have the quiet and comforts of home, combined with the strictest economy.

This elegant First-Class Hotel is situated in the centre of the finest scenery, being in the neighbourhood of Stirling, the Field of Bannockburn, Castle Campbell, Callander, and the Trosachs. The Mineral Spa, and the salubrity of the climate, render it a charming retreat for invalids. The adjoining hills are interspersed with beautiful promenades; and attached to the Hotel is a beautiful ornamental Flower Garden.

A Table d'Hote daily during the Season.

A Carriage waits the Arrival of every Train.

HELENSBURGH QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(Late BATH'S.)

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON,

(Late of BALLOCH HOTEL),

RESPECTFULLY informs Strangers and Tourists that he has secured a lease of the above Establishment. The Proprietor has entirely reconstructed the house, the accommodation being largely increased, and no trouble or expense spared in making it a First-Class Hotel. The want of such an Establishment has been long felt, as Helensburgh is now one of the most fashionable Watering-places, and the centre of a district celebrated for its natural beauty and historical associations.

The QUEEN'S HOTEL has been fitted up and furnished in the most elegant and substantial manner.

Families and Tourists will find in it all the comforts of a home, combined with the strictest economy.

Numerous suites of apartments for Families.

A large Coffee-room for Families, *free*, who do not wish to be at the expense of a parlour.

Families can be boarded if desired.

A magnificent Smoking Room.

Boats for fishing or pleasure parties.

An omnibus from the Hotel to the different steamers.

Servants' Charges in the Bill.

SALT BATHS, HOT AND COLD.

POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

ATKINSON'S WATERHEAD INN, CONISTON.

The Lancaster and Furness Railway being now open for passenger and other traffic, renders the route by Coniston the cheapest and most picturesque way to the Lakes.

At Coniston Waterhead there is an excellent First-Class Hotel, which is the most favourite and frequented station for visitors making excursions to the neighbouring vales of Tilberthwaite, Yewdale, Langdale, and the Duddon, for ascending the Old Man Mountain, and exploring the famous Copper Mines.

It is distant from Broughton 9 miles, Windermere 10, Keswick 22, Grasmere 10, Ferry 8, Bowness 9, and Patterdale 18.

Open and Close Carriages, Guides, Mountain Ponies, and every other requisite always at command.

Coaches run daily to and from the Hotel, during the summer and autumn, to the Broughton and Windermere Railway Stations.

Coniston, March 1858.

THE DERWENTWATER HOTEL, PORTINSCALE, KESWICK.

(Patronised by Lord John Russell and Family.)

MR. EDWARD BELL begs respectfully to inform Tourists and others visiting the Lake District, that he has greatly enlarged the above Hotel, and fitted it up on the most modern principle. The Hotel is beautifully situated on the banks of Derwent Lake, and commands extensive views of Lake and Mountain scenery. Open and Close Carriages, Cars, Post and Saddle Horses. Pleasure and Fishing Boats always in readiness.

KING'S ARMS HOTEL, COMMERCIAL INN AND POSTING-HOUSE, KESWICK.

J. BOWES begs most respectfully to thank the supporters of his establishment for the patronage they have given him; and at the same time to inform them and visitors generally, it shall always be his study to give every satisfaction to his guests, without any regard to trouble or expense. Open and Close Carriages, Covered Cars, Post Horses, and Mountain Ponies, always in readiness.

BROWN'S

PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL,

GRASMERE,

Stands upon the margin of the Lake, has been built expressly for a Hotel, and fitted up with Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, and every modern improvement for a first-rate establishment. The following mountains, &c., may be seen from the windows of the Hotel,—Nab Scar, Loughrigg Fell, Red Bank, Silver How, Sargeant Man, High Raise, Steele Fell, Helen Crag, Dunmail Raise, Seat Sandal, Stone Arthur, the whole of the Lake, Valley, and Church, the last resting-places of Wordsworth and Hartley Coleridge, &c. &c.; and the views from the house and pleasure grounds surpass any others in the whole of the Lake District.

E. B. had the distinguished honour of entertaining the Prince of Wales and Suite, the greater part of the time they were in the Lake District, the early part of May 1857. And from his house they made their daily excursions to Fairfield, Helvellyn, Rydal Falls, Loughrigg, the Langdales, and across the mountains to Borrowdale.

Grasmere will be found, on reference to the map, to be the most central situation for making daily excursions to and from the other Lakes and Mountains.

A Refreshment Room and Coach Office is attached to the Hotel, where omnibuses and coaches run to and from the Windermere steamers, Windermere, Broughton, Penrith, and Cocker-mouth Railway Stations, and to all parts of the Lake District.

Carriages, Cars, Ponies, Boats, &c.

BOWNESS.—LAKE WINDERMERE.
ULLOCK'S ROYAL HOTEL,
 (LATE WHITE LION),

The Oldest Established Hotel in the District.

W. BOWNASS, Proprietor of the above Hotel, in returning his warmest thanks to the Royal Families, Nobility, Gentry, and the Public for the liberal support he has hitherto received, begs to assure his patrons that it shall be his continued study to merit a continuance of their support, by paying every attention to their comfort, combined with a strict view to economy and convenience of those who may favour him with their patronage.

Within a few years this hotel has had the honour of receiving the patronage of the late Queen Dowager, the King of Saxony, the Prince of Prussia, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and most of the principal English and Foreign Families of distinction visiting this romantic and interesting district; being situated close upon the Lake, of which it commands extensive views, and within an easy day's excursion of all the principal lakes and mountains of the district.

Conveyances of every description kept. House and Estate Agent.

An Omnibus meets every Train at Birthwaite, the Terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bowness, and Private Carriages if required. Bowness is within $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours of London, $4\frac{1}{2}$ of Manchester and Liverpool.

STRINGER'S
HOTEL AND POSTING-HOUSE,
Windermere Waterhead.

RIGG'S WINDERMERE HOTEL.

AT this Establishment, Families and others visiting the Lake District will meet with every accommodation and attention, combined with moderate charges. The Hotel is situated on an eminence immediately above the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, and is so situated as to prevent the least inconvenience or annoyance from the traffic.

The views of mountain and lake scenery commanded from the windows of the Hotel are unsurpassed by any in the district—the Lake Windermere, with its numerous islands, being seen nearly to its utmost extent.

Open and Close Carriages, Cars, and Post Horses always in readiness.

THE BANKS OF THE WYE.

TOURISTS and FAMILIES travelling to and from SOUTH WALES will find very Superior Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges, at

ROPER'S ROYAL HOTEL, ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE,

Adjoining the far-famed "Man of Ross Prospect," and commanding extensive Views of the Wye, and its enchanting Scenery.

It is within a convenient distance of GOODRICH COURT and CASTLE—SYMOND'S YAT—TINTERN ABBEY—WYNDCLIFFE—RAGLAND CASTLE, &c.

There is excellent Fishing, free from charge, close to the Town.

FAMILIES BOARDED FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

Posting in all its Branches.

PLEASURE BOATS FOR EXCURSIONS ON THE WYE.

FLYS AND OMNIBUSES MEET EVERY TRAIN.

Ross is "The Gate of the Wye," and for the beauty and variety of the scenery on its banks, there is no river in England at all comparable with it; nor do we believe (notwithstanding the superiority of some of them in point of size) that there is a single river on the Continent of Europe that can boast such scenes of grandeur, gracefulness, and pastoral beauty. Its romantic beauties, whether where it glides majestically along the rich plains of Herefordshire—through orchards, meadows, cornfields, and villages—or, deep in its channel, runs between lofty rocks, clothed with hanging woods, and crowned at intervals with antique ruins of castellated and monastic edifices, yielding a panoramic succession of exquisite landscapes, have furnished many subjects for the poet and the painter; and cannot fail to charm every lover of nature.

CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL, BOWNESS, WINDERMERE,

FURNISHES Ninety Beds, every Comfort, and a most Extensive View; it is 200 yards from the Lake, conducted on the most modern and economical principles, and patronised by the Rothschilds. Families boarded for periods not less than a week.

Lancaster—En route to Morcambe Bay, Windermere Lakes, & Scotland.

KING'S ARMS AND ROYAL HOTEL, AND GENERAL POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

(Established above a Century.)

VISITORS will find this old-established House equally as economic as minor establishments, with the certainty of comfort and attention. See the "Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices," in Household Words, by Charles Dickens, Nos. 895 and 396, published October 1857. An Omnibus from the Hotel meets the Trains.

JOSEPH SLY, *Proprietor.*

MATLOCK BATH, DERBYSHIRE.

NEW BATH FAMILY HOTEL,

BY MISS IVATTS AND MRS. JORDAN.

An excellent Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

A large Tepid Swimming Bath.

Post Horses, Carriages, and Stabling.

Please order the Driver particularly to the New Bath.

LODORE HOTEL—W. KESWICK.

Patronised by H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

R. BONNASS begs to inform Families and others visiting DERWENTWATER, that LODORE is the most Central for Excursions, and is beautifully situated, overlooking the whole of the Lake.

THE GRANBY HOTEL,

HARROWGATE.

The "GRANBY" is delightfully situated, with a fine prospect over the Harrowgate Stray (or Two Hundred Acres), so justly celebrated for the purity and lightness of its air.

Families and others visiting this Hotel, will find every comfort and accommodation, with a moderate Scale of Charges, which the Proprietor will have pleasure in forwarding upon application.

The "GRANBY" contains accommodation for upwards of a Hundred Visitors; it has been established for almost a century, and is well known as a favourite resort of many Families of Distinction.

Conveyances to Bolton Abbey, Fountains Abbey, Hackfall, and other places of interest in the neighbourhood, may be had from the Hotel.

THOMAS HALL,

Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING—CASTLE MONA HOTEL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE NEAR DOUGLAS—ISLE OF MAN.

(Formerly a Ducal residence. Established nearly a quarter of a century by the present Proprietor)

STANDS unrivalled for the exquisite beauty of its situation, occupying the most central and commanding position on the shore of the romantic and picturesque Bay of Douglas, surrounded by several acres of pleasure grounds and gardens, abounding with the choicest flowers and shrubs, and laid out in numerous promenades, airy, and sheltered in all weather, some of them at an altitude of several hundred feet above the level of the sea, and commanding magnificent views of the surrounding scenery. The grounds are the only select public promenade in the island, being reserved exclusively for the visitors at the hotel and subscribers. The hotel is in close proximity to the best marine lodgings, furnished houses, &c., some of which belong to the proprietor, and at a convenient distance from the town, thereby enjoying the combined advantages of a pure atmosphere, with land and sea breezes. The Castle Mona comprises suites of elegant and richly-furnished apartments, a superb public drawing-room, splendid and capacious dining, Ladies' and Gentlemen's coffee-rooms, billiard and smoking rooms, hot and cold baths, and in connection with the hotel is the finest sea-bathing in the world. The arrangements of this establishment will be found most comprehensive and complete. The Table d'hôte is liberally and sumptuously supplied, and the cellars contain the finest wines of the choicest vintages, the prices of which will be found moderate. An omnibus and servants attend the arrival of every steamer, to convey parties to the hotel, free of charge. The proprietor of the Castle Mona deems it necessary to caution the public against the misrepresentations which are constantly made by interested and paid parties relative to the hotel, &c. A tariff of charges will be forwarded, on two postage stamps and address being sent to **MR. HERRON**. First-class steamers leave Liverpool every morning at eleven o'clock, **AVERAGE PASSAGE, FIVE HOURS**, and weekly from Dublin and Whitehaven. Economical arrangements made with Families in April, May, and June, and during the Winter Months, at which season the climate is exceedingly mild.

WINN'S CROWN HOTEL, SCARBOROUGH,

*Contiguous to the Spa, Sands, Cliff-Bridge, and Pleasure
Grounds.*

The site of this far-famed Hotel stands unrivalled. It rises majestically amid the splendid mansions and tastefully-designed villas, gardens, gay walks, and sylvan shades—the highly diversified and picturesque scenery of the **SOUTH CLIFF**. The prospect from the rooms, balcony, and adjacent pleasure-grounds, embraces in front the wide expanse of Ocean; to the right the romantic scenery of the eastern coast, terminating in the bold promontory of **FLAMBOROUGH HEAD**; and to the left, the Town and Castle of **SCARBOROUGH**, its port and its shipping, and the sands, with their ever varying scene of life and gaiety.

There is a most liberal Table d'hôte, at which during the season between 70 and 80 daily assemble in the handsome dining-room.

THE GEORGE, FAMILY, COMMERCIAL, and AGRICULTURISTS' HOTEL, ROSS. J. COLE, Proprietor,

Is conveniently situated, and possesses all the appointments necessary to ensure to its inmates the comforts of home, at charges exceedingly moderate.

Omnibuses to and from the Railway Station, and the Coaches to Monmouth and elsewhere, pass the house.

The London daily Times, the Hereford, Glo'ster, Birmingham, and other papers, taken in.

Lock-up Coach-Houses, and good Stabling accommodation. Wines and Spirits of first quality. Burton and other Ales and Dublin Porter, in Bottle and Draught.

An excellent Ordinary on Market Days at Two o'clock.

A & G. WILSON, Fishing Tackle Makers, by special appointment to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, 34 Princes Street, Edinburgh, respectfully call the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen to their present extensive Stock, which will be found replete with every Article in the Line. Flies dressed to order. Bait of all descriptions. Cases fitted up on a few hours notice with everything requisite for the various localities to which gentlemen may be proceeding; their long experience enables them to give every information. An early call requested.

Observe the Address,

ANGLERS' RESORT, No. 34 PRINCES STREET.

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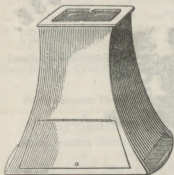
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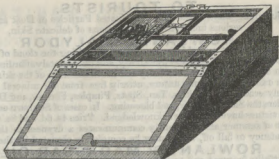


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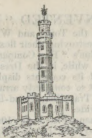
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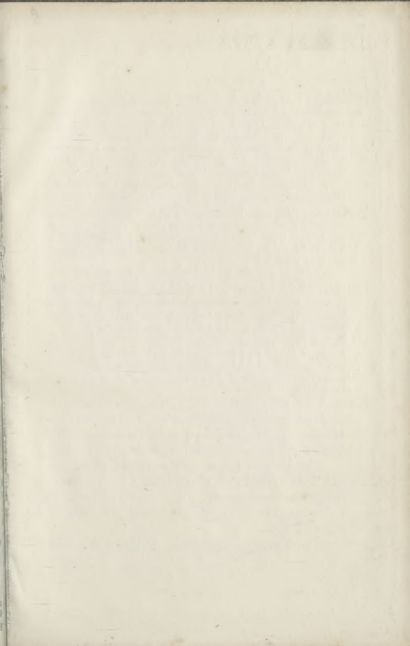
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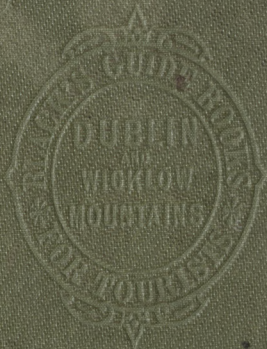
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